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HISTORY
OF
EXETER.



THE
HISTORY
OF
EXETER.

BY THE REVEREND **GEORGE OLIVER.**

“Nihil nimis, nihil nisi verè dicatur.”

Gul. Malmesbur. in prælogo lib. 3. de Gestis Regum.

EXETER:

PRINTED BY R. CULLUM,

SOLD BY J. TREADWIN, BOOKSELLER, &c. 217, HIGH-STREET.

1821.



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TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
CHARLES LORD CLIFFORD,
BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH,

F. S. A. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

THE flattering reception with which you honoured my attempt to illustrate the Religious Houses of Devonshire, has encouraged me to offer to your Lordship the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of its ancient Metropolis.

Though Exeter is no longer the key and bulwark of the West of England, by the strength of her fortifications—though she has ceased to be the great mart of our staple commodity—though she cannot boast of being the theatre of many brilliant exploits in the page of English annals—though she contains not the sepulchres of any of those illustrious heroes to whom we are indebted for our Christianity, our Monarchy, and our Constitution; she is, nevertheless, the ornament and the first City of the West, in dignity, antiquity, and beautiful situation. She can

shew a magnificent cathedral—a stupendous monument of the piety and skill of our Catholic forefathers; and she commands the respect of every friend to honour and loyalty, for her constant attachment and fidelity to regular and legitimate government.

This History, such as it is, I present to your Lordship. You will deign to consider it as the tribute of a grateful heart. And that your valuable life may be prolonged for many years, happy in the love of your family, the devotion of your friends, and the esteem of the public, is the sincerest wish and prayer of,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's very obliged Servant,

GEORGE OLIVER.

PREFACE.

THE writer of this work, when engaged in compiling the History of the Religious Houses in the County of Devon, was frequently astonished at the vague and inaccurate accounts that had been published of those *monastic* establishments which formerly flourished in the City of Exeter. After completing the above-mentioned work, he determined to devote his leisure moments to the study of the Exeter historians. He knew that Izacke's Memorials was reputed a work of authority and credit; and it was reasonable to think, that a man who was Chamberlain of Exeter for thirty years, would have availed himself of the ample means which he possessed to compile a faithful and interesting account of his native city. He had, however, proceeded but a little way, when he discovered that Izacke is a careless and misleading guide; that he betrays a lamentable deficiency of good taste and judgment; and that to excessive credulity and puerility, he unites no inconsiderable share of dogmatical assurance.* Moreover, he deserves censure for not acknowledging his great obligations to Mr. John Hoker.

Having mentioned Mr. John Hoker, it may not be improper to acquaint the reader that he was uncle to the celebrated author of the "Ecclesiastical

* I am happy to find that the late Judge Heath entertained the very same opinion of Izacke's performance. Before his promotion to the Bench he expressed an intention to a learned friend of exposing the inaccuracies in Izacke's Memorials, and of illustrating the History of this City. If that eminently gifted character had carried his plan into execution, the necessity of any other compilation would be completely superseded.

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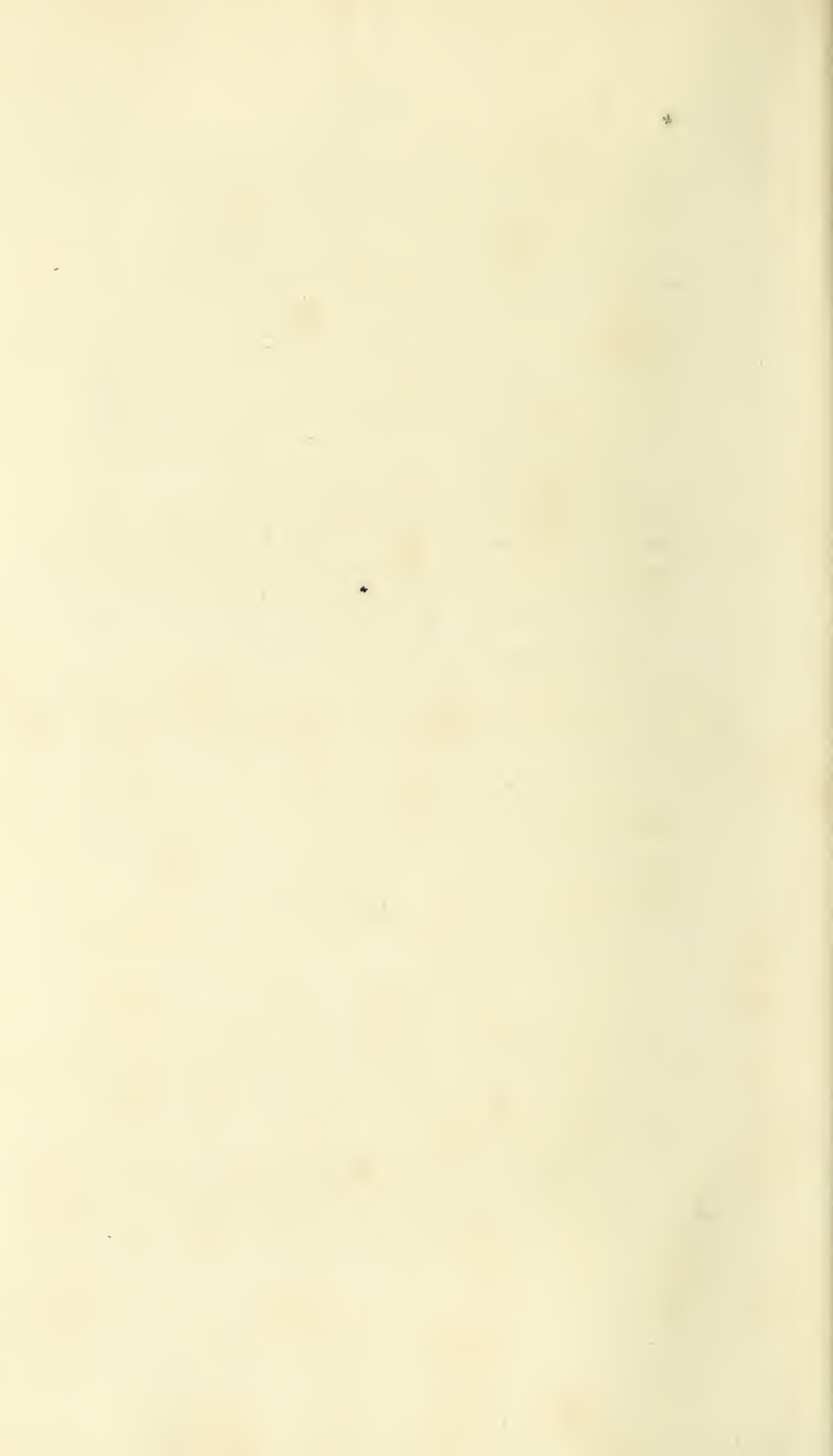
Polity;" that he was born in Exeter about the year 1524; and, after an academical education at Oxford, was appointed the first Chamberlain of his native city in 1554—an office which he retained until nearly the time of his death, which took place in November, 1601. Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, informs us that he was certainly buried in the cathedral church of this city. Of his fellow-citizens Hoker must ever deserve well, for his zeal in illustrating the antiquities, Civil and Ecclesiastical, of the metropolis of the West of England. His mind, indeed, appears to have been soured with religious bigotry;* but that was peculiarly the fault of the times in which he lived. It cannot be denied but that many historical and chronological errors may be found in his works; but every member of the republic of letters will be ready to excuse them, on knowing that the author was discouraged and rejected by those who ought to have befriended and assisted him. The fact is, that the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, whose permission he had solicited to inspect their ancient records, disgraced themselves by treating this learned writer with illiberal coolness and pitiful suspicion. In his dedicatory epistle prefixed to the catalogue of Bishops, he humorously and sarcastically reminds this reverend corporation, that "some of their company were not unlike Æsop's dog, who would neither eat hay himself, nor yet suffer the ox to do it." Certain it is, that when Hoker had free access to original documents, or when he had to depend on his own resources and observations, his narrative is clear, animated, and interesting: witness his *History of the Rebellion and Siege of Exeter*.

Of Mr. Jenkins' late compilation, which he is pleased to entitle "*The History and Description of the City of Exeter*," the writer of the present work could wish to say as little as possible. Mr. Jenkins

* In the dedication of his pamphlet "on the offices and duties of the Exeter officers," he complains that "Atheists, Papists, and blasphemers of God's holy name, swarm as thick as butterflies;" and he seems to be an advocate of religious persecution. In his description of Exeter he gravely assures his readers, that Pope Honorius III. established reservation, praying for the dead, and candle light.

deserves praise for endeavouring to collect information ; but he should not suppose that what may satisfy his mind will content a discerning public.

The following attempt will be comprised in two parts. The first will contain the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Exeter. In the second, the writer will survey and explain its principal Antiquities. The Appendix will contain some valuable and interesting documents. The writer flatters himself that he has spared no labour to arrive at truth : he is aware that on some subjects he materially differs from many respectable writers ; but he is not tenacious of his own opinions, and is sincerely disposed to surrender to sober and rational argument. In the course of his labours he has always had present to his mind the sensible remark of the learned Bishop White Kennet :—" The historian is not to invent, but to relate. Matters of opinion may admit of desultory essays ; but matters of fact must be delivered with great integrity and judgment."



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HISTORY, &c.

Part 1.

CHAP. I.

Exeter a Roman station—The Romans compelled to abandon Britain—The Britons unanimously agree to invite the Saxons to defend them from the Picts and Scots—The subsequent subjugation of the Britons by these Saxon auxiliaries.

THE History of the City of Exeter is lost in the remotest antiquity. Without recurring to unauthenticated legends and romantic traditions of Trojan founders and Trojan governors, Exeter may justly boast of having been a very considerable Roman station. Its beautiful and commanding position, its rapid and navigable river, the salubrity of the climate, and the fertility of the surrounding country, would naturally arrest the attention of the judicious and enterprising Romans. By them it was called *Isca Danmoniorum*.* The genius of Rome could not fail to introduce the arts of civilization, and to improve and embellish the city with regular and stately buildings; but no monuments of their architectural greatness are now visible, though tessellated pavements, penates, medals, and innumerable coins

* The able and industrious Mr. Dyer, of this city, is of opinion that *Isca* means the water-hill (on this hill was the camp), and that *Danmoniorum* may signify the sea head land, or the hilly country between the Bristol and English Chaunnels.

have been discovered.* During the time that Britain was subject to the Roman government, interior tranquillity generally prevailed, and seldom was the island polluted with hostile invasion. Numerous legions were its defence and protection. But imperial Rome was rapidly hastening to her decline—her sun of glory was setting; she was hemmed in by numberless hosts of blood-thirsty barbarians; and, for the preservation of her capitol, she was reluctantly compelled to recall her veteran troops from Britain about the year 420.

The policy of Rome had gradually drained the island of her warlike youth. The Scotch,† then the inhabitants of Ireland, and the Picts, who occupied the northern parts of this island, availed themselves of the defenceless situation of the Britons to resume the work of plunder and devastation. The Britons opposed but a feeble resistance. To the horrors of war was added the calamity of famine. Gildas and venerable Bede pathetically describe the complication of miseries which overwhelmed this distracted country; and they coincide in opinion, that this awful visitation of heaven was a just retribution on the corruption and wickedness of the people.

Struck with a sense of their danger, and conscious of their inability to prevent or repel the incursions of their enemies, the Britons met in council to deliberate on the measures to be adopted for the public safety. To apply for adequate reinforcements from Rome, was manifestly useless. After much consultation, they unanimously agreed to invite to their assistance the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, the three most powerful nations of Germany, on the presumption, that their military skill and valour would overawe, and even crush their invaders. In the year 449, Britain

* Dr. Stukely, in p. 151 of his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, (Lond. ed. 1724,) mentions two pecks of Roman Coins, as lately dug up near St. Martin's church. See also Dean Milles' account of Roman Antiquities discovered in Exeter, in vol. 6 of the *Archæologia*. Very lately, coins have been found of Agrippa, Tiberius, Vespasian, Trajan, Adrian, Aurelius, and Constantine.

† For the Etymology of Scotland, Ireland, and the Picts, see Mr. Dyer's work "*Vulgar Errors &c. Exeter*, 1516," p. lxx., and p. 12, of his *Commentary on Richard of Cirencester*, Exeter, 1814.

beheld three long ships, filled with these hardy warriors, approaching her chalky cliffs: she hailed them as so many friends and champions, and her monarch, Vortigern, assigned them a settlement in the eastern part of the island. In a very short time these auxiliaries became conscious of their own strength; they secretly despised the weakness and cowardice of the Britons; they were captivated with the fertility of the soil; from being mercenaries they aspired to be masters; and, under various pretences, they succeeded in importing considerable re-inforcements of their countrymen. When at last they were satisfied with the sufficiency of their means and resources, they suddenly threw off the mask, bade defiance to their employers, and united their forces with the very Picts whom they came to oppose. Bloodshed marked the progress of these remorseless barbarians—neither age nor sex was spared—every thing was doomed to plunder and destruction—public as well as private edifices were reduced to heaps of ruins—the priests were butchered before the altars, and the conflagration, says Venerable Bede, (*Eccles. Hist. lib. 1. c. 15.*) extended from the Eastern to the Western sea. In fact, so rapid and so complete was the success of these daring and exterminating adventurers, that, in the space of a single century, they had wrested from the original inhabitants the whole of Britain, with the exception of Wales, Cornwall, and part of Devonshire.

CHAP. II.

The influence of Christianity on the mind and manners of men—The conversion of King Lucius to the Christian faith—The piety and religion of Exeter—Exeter submits to the Saxon government—The Saxons receive the light of faith—History of the Danish invasions—The destruction of Exeter by the tyrant Swayn.

CHRISTIANITY is the parent of innumerable blessings. It softens the manners, checks the passions, purifies the affections, encourages submission to the laws, and improves the condition of every rank in society. It teaches the poor to be content in their lowly station, and to approve themselves useful members of the community; while it admonishes the great and the opulent to be meek and humble of heart, to consider themselves as the stewards and almoners of Almighty God, and to employ their wealth and influence for the relief and protection of their indigent fellow-creatures. The truth of these reflections is illustrated in the case of the Britons, the original inhabitants of this island. Their manners were barbarous and revolting in the extreme; their religion was a melancholy compound of absurdity and cruelty. But under the auspices of King Lucius, who had been converted to the true faith by the preaching of the apostolical missionaries of Pope Eleutherius, about the year 180, the virtues of Christianity* arose and flourished on the ruins of Paganism, and, in the words of Tertullian, (*lib. contra Judæos*) religion penetrated into those northern parts of the island which had proved inaccessible

* Most antiquaries seem to agree that the first dawn of evangelical light appeared in this favoured country as early as the 8th year of Nero, A. D. 62.

to the Roman eagles. It appears nearly certain, that the knowledge of the true faith and worship, which the Britons had received from the chair of Peter, did not expose them to religious persecution until the reign of the Emperor Dioclesian; but, during the violent storm excited by that remorseless tyrant, Britain was impurpled with the blood of many martyrs.—Bede, Hist. lib. 1. c. 4, 6, 7.

It is manifest, from the concurrent testimony of our ancient historians, that, notwithstanding the various temporal revolutions and vicissitudes that followed each other during the interval of about four hundred and twenty years (from the conversion of King Lucius until the preaching of St. Augustine), the British church agreed in faith with the universal church; and that the abuses of which St. Augustine complained, and which he wished to reform, did not regard the essentials of Christianity, but were confined to matters of ecclesiastical discipline.*

That Caerwisc, or the City of Waters, (for so the Britons called Exeter) was early distinguished for the religious devotion of its inhabitants,† cannot reasonably be doubted. So numerous were its monastic establishments at this early period, that in derision the Pagan Saxons (according to Hoker) called it Monkton.

How long Exeter may have remained a British city it is difficult to determine. Certainly it was subject to Cadwalinus, the valiant King of the Britons, in the year 633, when it was regularly besieged by Penda, King of Mercia. On that occasion Cadwalinus, at the head of ten thousand men, suddenly

* See Gildas de Excidio Britan. Also Bede, Hist. lib. 2. c. 2.

† Simeon Dunelm Hist. de Gestis Regum Anglorum, A. 876.

‡ Amongst the British Saints that flourished within the shade of Exeter, historians particularly notice St. Sativola, or Sidwella, or Sithewell, and her three devout sisters, Ss. Juthwara, Eadwara, and Wilgitha. The acts of these saints have perished, most probably during the Danish invasions. St. Sidwell is said to have been beheaded by a Mower (Fœniseçâ); and she is generally represented as holding a scythe, the instrument of her martyrdom. The Ordinale of Bishop Grandisson penes Decanum et Cap. Exon, contains no legend of the saint, but simply enjoins the celebration of her festival on the 2d of August, in the City of Exeter, with an office of nine lessons. "Seda die Augusti Exon fiunt IX. Lc de Sca Sativola Vgine. et mre."

appeared in its defence, gave battle to the enemy, and defeated him with immense slaughter. Penda himself was made prisoner, and was not restored to liberty* until he had sworn allegiance and fidelity to his redoubted conqueror.

If the writer may be allowed to hazard a conjecture, he offers it as his opinion, that Exeter first became subject to the Saxon domination about the year 670, whilst Kenewalk wielded the sceptre of Wessex. In two engagements this powerful Sovereign overwhelmed the Britons† so completely, that they, who by a continuance of successes had flattered themselves with the hope of regaining their ancient command and dignity, were reduced to the lowest state of weakness and humiliation. Their courage, says an historian, melted away like the snow; they were struck with a deep and incurable wound.‡

Exanceaster, Eaxanceaster, or Execestre, as the city was now called, received improvement rather than injury by a change of masters. The Saxons were no longer the barbarous nation that delighted to quaff libations of ale from the skulls of their slaughtered enemies; they were no longer perfidious and tyrannical—no longer strangers to the names of the liberal arts and sciences. The religion of Christ had softened their character and civilized their manners; they had become new men, and seem to have vied with the primitive Christians in fervor of piety, sanctity of life, and disengagement from the things of this world. With incredible ardour they applied themselves to the cultivation of sacred and profane literature, and with what success the works of St. Aldhelm, Venerable Bede, and Alcuin, are early and splendid testimonies.§ In this city a considerable monastery existed, which supported a re-

* Flores Hist. lib. 1. p. 219. Edit. Lond. 1570.

† Gul. Malmesb. de Gestis Regum, lib. 1. p. 6.

‡ Flores Hist. lib. 1. p. 232. "More nivis liquefacta est fortitudo Britonum & facta est super progeniem Bruti plaga insanabilis."

§ For a luminous account of this interesting portion of English history, the reader is referred to the Rev. John Lingard's "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church;" a work which ranks its author amongst the classical writers and first-rate antiquaries of the present age.

putation for piety and learning; and we find that Winfrid, or Boniface, a native of Crediton (who was afterwards the Archbishop of Mentz and the Apostle of Germany), was sent hither to prosecute his studies under the venerable Abbot St. Wolphard, about the year 693. Of the superiors of this invaluable establishment, the writer has recovered but two other names, viz.—Sideman,* appointed abbot by King Edgar in 968, and Æthelpold, who flourished in the reign of Canute.† The Saxon heptarchy was finally consolidated under one sovereign, in the person of Egbert, about the year 827,‡ a few years before this vigorous and heroic prince turned his arms against the Britons, who never failed to embrace an opportunity to harrass and plunder his dominions. He first subdued the province of Cornwall, and united it to his own kingdom of Wessex. He then proceeded into Wales, laid waste that mountainous country, and reduced its princes to a state of tribute and subjection.§ Exeter might now have calculated on the enjoyment of a long period of undisturbed tranquillity; but such is the uncertainty of human events, that when she imagined she was to repose in the sunshine of prosperity, and to be established on the firm basis of security, she was on the eve of experiencing the sad reverses of fortune, and of being rocked with the most dreadful convulsions;—for now that scourge of God, the Danes and Normans, were pointing their swords against the vitals of this country. For nearly two centuries and a half|| did

* “Anno gratiæ 968 Rex Edgarus in Exoniâ monachos congregans, virum religiosum Sidemannum illis vice abbatis præfecit.” Flores Hist. lib. 1. p. 374.

† See Canute’s charter, dated in 1019, at the end of Bishop Bronescombe’s Register. N. B. The monastery mentioned in this charter is said to be dedicated to Our Lady and All Saints; and in King Edward the Confessor’s charter, dated in 1050, it is called the Mouastery of St. Peter. William of Malmesbury speaks of a community of nuns (sanctimonialium) at Exeter; but he seems to confound them with St. Peter’s Monastery. The fact appears to be, that it was a double monastery—an institution very common amongst the Anglo-Saxons.

‡ See the Saxon Chronicle.

§ Matthew Paris ad an. 809. Flores Hist. ad an. 809 & 810.

|| According to the Saxon Chronicle, their first descent was in the year 787.

these ferocious barbarians invade and infest the maritime coasts and even the inland provinces of Britain. Their march was every where apparent by the print of blood, and their pause was denoted by the expanse of desolation. Let us attempt to follow them in their desultory attacks on this city.

In the year 877 a considerable Danish force advanced against Exeter. Ælfred, who was always on the wing to defend his loyal subjects, made extraordinary exertions to come up with the enemy; but, unfortunately, they had succeeded in taking the Castle* of Exeter before his arrival. Within its impregnable fortifications they passed the winter unmolested. It seems, however, that they surrendered unconditionally a short time after.

In the year 894 a fleet of forty ships landed an immense host of these barbarians on the North of Devon. Whilst some of them were employed in besieging a fort, the name of which is not mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, the rest proceeded to invest this city. Ælfred was then engaged in watching the enemy's forces in Essex; but he hastened immediately to the relief of the citizens, and the Danes, on hearing of his approach, fled precipitantly to their ships.

In these visits it is natural to suppose that Exeter must have greatly suffered from the cruelty and rapacity of the barbarians. With the exception of the castle, the fortifications of the town were probably nothing more than a ditch and rampart, conformably to the British custom,† and could afford but little protection to the inhabitants. It is said that Ælfred fortified the city with new bulwarks; but it appears unquestionable, from the evidence of the most ancient chronicles,‡ that Æthelstan was the first sove-

* *Dani Provinciam expanso agmine visitant Defenum, ibique castra metantur tempore hiberno in Urbe Exancestre, l. 4. Ethelwerdi ad an. 877.* See also the Saxon Chronicle, which describes the Castle thus: "Ubi nulli eos attingere licuit."

† *Oppidum Britanni vocant quum sylvas vallo atque fossâ muniunt. Cæsar de Bel. Gal. lib. 5.*

‡ *Si len regarde bien les Cronicles, len trovera que le Roy Adelstan ne tient rien en Cornwaïlle ne outre la Ryvere de Thamer. Et pourceo fist il enclorre la ville Eexcestr & fist le Chastel.* 1 Grandisson's Register, fo.

reign that surrounded the city with regular fortifications. It is also certain that he rebuilt the Castle, as the Danes had probably dismantled the old one. Æthelstan kept a Christmas* here, and held a Wittenagemote, or a general assembly of the states of the kingdom, as his father Edward had done before him. The laws enacted on the occasion may be seen in Brompton's Chronicle. But we think it evident, from the 19th of the laws which Æthelstan confirmed at Greatley,† that Exeter could not have been considered so important a place as is generally pretended; for whilst eight masters of the mint were assigned to London and Canterbury; six to Winchester, and three to Rochester, Exeter was allowed but two, the same as Wareham, Shaftesbury, Lewes, and Southampton.

To return to the Danish invaders.—During the inglorious reign of King Ethelred, these barbarians renewed the work of destruction, and spread themselves like locusts over the country. In the year 1001, Swayne, their savage chieftain, landed at Exmouth, and the flames of the villages and the shrieks and groans of their affrighted or wounded inhabitants, announced his approach towards Exeter. The citizens, relying on the strength of their walls, and conscious of the fate they must experience if they should fall into his hands, determined to oppose an obstinate resistance. The tyrant calculated to gain the city by an assault, but was gallantly foiled in the attempt. A diversion was also made in their favour by the united forces of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset,

29. in his letter to King Edward III. N.B. From Gul. Malmesb. de Gestis, &c. lib. 2. p. 50. it appears that Æthelstan drove from Exeter the original Britons who had settled here, and who had hitherto enjoyed the very same privileges as the English citizens. "*Occidentales Brittones, qui Cornwallenses vocantur, impigre adorsus ab Excestrâ, quam ad id temporis equo cum Anglis jure inhabitârunt, cedere compulit:—Urbem igitur illam, quam contaminatæ gentis repurgio defæcaverat, turribus munivit, muro ex quadratis lapidibus cinxit.*" Gibbon could not have understood this passage when he asserts from it, that "Athelstan planted an English colony at Exeter." See vol. VI. p. 388. Octavo Ed. 1788.

* Cum illis sapientibus qui apud Exoniam, fuerunt mecum in sancto Natali Domini. See Brompton, p. 85v, & Twysden, A. 952.

† Greatley, or Grately, in Hampshire, about twelve miles from Winchester, in the road between Andover and Amesbury.

under the Generals Cola and Eadsig.* The battle was fought at Pinho, near this city. The English resisted with desperate resolution, and performed prodigies of valour; but courage was forced to yield to overwhelming numbers.† Swayne, though victorious, decided on raising the siege, and proceeded to the Isle of Wight, marking his progress with desolation and carnage.

In less than two years the same blood-thirsty tyrant re-appeared before the city. His late unsuccessful attempt seemed only to have whetted his appetite for revenge. The inhabitants might have opposed a successful resistance—the banner of England might have waved with proud defiance on their Castle, if the governor had not been a traitor. He was a Norman Earl, named Hugh, and indebted for his elevation, not to merit or capacity, but to court intrigue and the preponderating influence of the Queen Emma in the state councils. This infamous man introduced the enemy. Never was calamity more signal—never destruction more complete. The brave inhabitants were immolated to the vengeance of the brutal conqueror—the churches, and the libraries then usually‡ attached to such edifices, were set on flames—the monuments of art were wantonly dashed to pieces—public and private property given to pillage—the fortifications were demolished, and the city reduced to a heap of ruins. But it was some consolation to the surviving inhabitants to witness the degradation of the perfidious governor, whom the enemy dragged away in chains as the worst of malefactors.§

For the ensuing fifteen years, Exeter remains a blank in the page of history; but in the reign of

* See the Saxon Chron. A. D. 1001. Also Simeon of Durham.

† “Angli pro militum paucitate, Danorum multitudinem non ferentes, fugam capessunt.”—Simeon Dunelm. Yet Mr. Jenkins will have it, that after a bloody engagement, the Danes were totally defeated, and retreated in great confusion to their ships. See p. 20.

‡ Ecclesiæ, in quibus numerosæ a prisco Bibliothecæ continebantur, cum libris incensæ sunt. Wil Malmesb. lib. 2. c. 4.

§ Urbem et muros funditus destruxerunt & omnia secum spolia, relictis, tantum cineribus, asportarunt: & dictum Hugonem in compedibus alligatum secum duxerunt. Chronicon Johannis Brompton, A. D. 1103.

Canute it began to rise from its ashes. This magnanimous and religious prince exerted himself to heal the wounds of the country, and to expiate the guilt and cruelty of Swayne, his tyrannical father. He encouraged the fugitive citizens to return; he appears to have rebuilt St. Peter's Monastery, and, at the instigation of Aethelredus, one of his dukes, restored to the community all the privileges and estates which it had enjoyed under the Saxon dynasty.*

* See the charter, dated 1019, in fol. 100 of Bishop Bronescombe's Register. In Nasmith's Catalogue of MSS. bequeathed by Archbishop Parker to Bene't College, Cambridge, one is entitled "Charta Cnuthonis Regis de Immunitatibus Monasterii de Exencestre."

CHAP. III.

The History of the Bishops of Devonshire—Removal of the Episcopal See from Crediton to Exeter.

IN the year 634 the lamp of faith was brought into the kingdom of Wessex by St. Birinus. This holy bishop had received a general commission from Pope Honorius to preach the Gospel in those parts of the island in which the tidings of salvation had not been proclaimed.* Fortunately he landed on the coast of Wessex, where he soon discovered an ample field for his zeal and labours. Without loss of time he repaired to Winchester, where Kingegils, the powerful King of the West Saxons, held his court, and with modesty and firmness he announced to him the truths of salvation. The king was much taken with the disinterested zeal and exalted piety of the preacher: he listened with respectful attention to his instructions; and, upon conviction, desired to be regenerated to God by the sacrament of baptism. Oswald, the most holy and victorious King of the Northumbrians, assisted at the ceremony, and had greatly contributed to this happy event by his words and persuasive example.

In conformity to the wishes of his illustrious convert, St. Birinus fixed his episcopal see at Dorchester—a town situated on the banks of the Thames, in Oxfordshire. There he died and was buried, after fifteen years of apostolic labour. The jurisdiction of his see extended from the frontiers of Kent unto the extremity of Cornwall. In the year 660 the episcopal residence was transferred to Winchester, and on the death of Haeddi (the fifth bishop from St. Birinus), in 703, it was judged advisable by a

* Bede, Eccles. Hist. lib. 3. c. 7.

provincial council to create a new bishopric out of this extensive diocese. Aldhelm, the saintly and learned Abbot of Malmesbury, was consecrated its first bishop. Shireburn, or Sherborn, was appointed for his episcopal residence, and his diocese consisted of the provinces of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Berks; while that of Winchester extended over Hampshire, Surry, Sussex, and the Isle of Wight. This division continued in full force until the beginning of the tenth century, when the See of Sherborn was subdivided into four dioceses, in the following manner:—One bishop was to continue his residence at Sherborn, and to have jurisdiction over the three counties of Dorset, Wilts, and Berks; a second bishop was to be fixed at Wells, with jurisdiction over the county of Somerset; a third was to be stationed at Crediton, to govern the county of Devon; and a fourth was to be fixed at Bodmin, to superintend the province of Cornwall. According to the ancient historians, this subdivision was determined in the year 909 or 910;* and from their concurrent testimony, we learn that Archbishop Plegmund consecrated the respective prelates on one and the same day, at Canterbury. But to confine ourselves to the Bishops of Devon.

In submitting to the reader the succession of the bishops who resided at Crediton, we shall follow the authority of William of Malmesbury, because he lived so near that period—because, by his situation of librarian to his monastery, he must have had peculiar facilities to ascertain the truth, and because he is acknowledged to be a writer of unquestionable veracity. Consequently, we totally reject the assertion of Hoker, who places a Bishop Werstanus at Bishop's Tawton, in the year 905—appoints him a successor in the person of Putta, and then introduces Bishop Putta as taking a journey to Crediton to pay his respects to the king, or else to Uffa, the Earl of Devon (for he knows not which), where, strange to tell, he gets him barbarously murdered by the earl's attendants in the year 912!

* Saxon Chron. Radulphus de Diceto.

1. The first Bishop of Devonshire was *Adulphus*, or *Edulphus*, for in Saxon literature these names are used indiscriminately. After filling the episcopal chair about twenty-one years, he died in 931. See Wil. Malmes. de Gestis Pontificum, lib. 2. Also the Flores.

2. *Edelgar*, or *Athelgar*, or *Algar*. I find his signature to a charter of King Æthelstan, bearing date 3. Kal. Jan. A. 938. Vid par. 2 de vitâ Adhelmi à Gul. Malmes. He governed the see until his death, which happened in 952.

3. *Elfwood*, or *Aelfwod*, was appointed to this see during the course of the above-mentioned year, at the recommendation of St. Dunstan.

4. *Sideman*, from being Abbot of St. Peter's Monastery, Exeter, was promoted to the See of Crediton. He died rather suddenly on the 30th April, A. D. 977, whilst assisting at a great synod held at Kyntlingtune, or Kyrllington, in Oxfordshire. This worthy bishop expressed an anxious wish to be buried in his own cathedral; but King Edward and St. Dunstan gave directions that his body should be honourably interred in St. Mary's Church, Abingdon. See the Saxon Chron. ad an. 977.

5. *Alfricus*, Abbot of Malmesbury, was next advanced to the See of Crediton.

6. *Elfwood* was successor to Alfricus. He witnessed a charter of Ethelred in 995.

7. *Ednod*, who is also called *Wine*. Probably this is the same bishop whom Walter Stapeldon, in fol. 165-6 of his register, calls *Edwynus*. In the foundation deed of the Archpresbytery of Whitechurch, near Tavistock, dated 14th January, 1321-2, Bishop Stapeldon enjoins perpetual prayers "pro animabus Edwyni et Livingi quondam Episcoporum Exon." Ednod was consecrated, according to Cressy, in the year 1022. He governed the diocese about ten years.

8. *Livingus*. He was originally a monk of St. Swithin's Monastery, at Winchester; afterwards appointed Abbot of Tavistock, and promoted to the See of Crediton on the death of Ednod. On the demise of his uncle, Brithwold, or Brihtwald, the

Bishop of Cornwall, he succeeded in procuring an ordinance from his friend and sovereign, Canute, that the Diocese of Cornwall should be united in perpetuity to the See of Crediton. In the year 1038 he was named by King Harold to the Bishopric of Worcester, which he held, together with Crediton, until his death, in 1044, according to the Saxon Chronicle; though Simeon of Durham, and Roger de Hoveden, maintain that he died on Sunday, the 23d of March, 1046. He was buried at Tavistock Abbey, to which he had been a singular benefactor. That religious community continued, when William of Malmesbury wrote, to shew their grateful respect for his memory, by singing every day the fifteen gradual psalms for the repose of his soul. But that historian censures the bishop for his ambition and tyranny.

9. *Leofric* was the next bishop. He was descended from an illustrious family in Burgundy, became chaplain to St. Edward the Confessor, and, as Simeon of Durham informs us, was made the king's chancellor. In the sixth year of his episcopate, viz. A. D. 1050, his see was removed from Crediton to Exeter, which had now recovered from its misfortunes, and was a place of greater security.* Edward and his queen, Editha, came to Exeter and assisted at the solemn installation of the bishop in the abbey church, which was now converted into a cathedral. The monks, who were but eight † in number, were removed to the king's noble foundation at Westminster, and twenty-four prebendaries, who were secular canons, and twenty-four vicars, were appointed to perform the daily and nightly office.‡ These canons followed

* In civitate Exoniæ tutiorem munitionem adversus hostes habere visum est. See King Edward's Charter, A. D. 1050, as copied in Bronescombe's Register.

† Leland's Itinerary, vol. 3, p. 67.

‡ Bishop Bronescombe, in his statutes, dated IV Kal. Maii. A. D. 1268, clearly proves this, sicut antiquorum tradicionem accepimus & nos ipsi experimento novimus à tempore Fundacionis Ecclesie Exoniensis certo, videlicet, viginti quatuor canonicorum numero, ecclesia ipsa floruit. Item à tempore fundacionis ecclesie predictæ fuerunt et esse tenentur in ipsâ ecclesiâ viginti quatuor vicarii, singulis canonicis attributati. N. B. A charter of Bishop John, who died in 1191, formerly kept in the treasury of the church, had this title: -Carta Johis Epi de communia debita tantum viginti quatuor Canonicis Antiquis.

principally the rule of St. Chrodegang, Bishop of Metz, who flourished in the middle of the eighth century—a rule which had been sanctioned and recommended by the great national council of Ænham, at which the primate Elphege presided about forty years before. It enjoins celibacy, attendance at choir during the seven canonical hours, eating together in the same refectory, and sleeping in the same dormitory. But, in process of time, the living in common was obligatory on the vicars alone.

Bishop Leofric appears to have discharged the duties of his station with singular zeal and piety, and to have been a liberal benefactor to his church.* William of Malmesbury describes him as a man of learning. Previously to his death he ejected the secular canons from St. German's Church, in Cornwall, and founded there a priory of regular canons.† This great and good man died on the 10th of Feb. A. D. 1071-2, and was buried in the crypt of his cathedral, under St. James's Chapel, as we shall prove in the survey.

We cannot close this chapter without acknowledging the obligations which Exeter owes to the memory of St. Edward the Confessor. Under his auspices she grew into greatness—her population increased—her commerce flourished—her prosperity daily augmented; and yet ignorant and prejudiced writers are not wanting to detract from the merit of this illustrious sovereign, who was truly the “father of his people.” Such persons should remember how necessary his peaceful virtues were for the interests of the country: they should recollect, that great conquerors are usually the scourges of a nation, and, like prodigious torrents or conflagrations, spread wide-wasting ruin and misery around them; that no

* In Nasmith's Catalogue of the MSS. bequeathed by Archbishop Parker to Bene't College, one is entitled, c. 1, p. 71, “Carta Saxonica de terris, ornamentis, vestimentis & libris quos Leofricus Episcopus dedit Ecclesiæ Cathedr. Exon.”

† See Bishop Stapeldon's Register ad calcem “Leofricus Epus fundavit apud Scm Germanum Prioratum Canonicorum Regularium, Secularibus amotis.” I find in Bishop Bronescombe's Reg. that the Conventual Church of St. German was dedicated 28th Aug. 1261.

king ever reigned more in the affections of his people than St. Edward ; and that to see restored the moderation, the justice, and the happiness of his government, was the fondest wish of the citizens of Exeter, and of the kingdom at large, for many succeeding generations.

CHAP. IV.

Exeter resists William the Conqueror, who storms it after a short siege—The influence of the Norman Government on the city—The Castle rebuilt—Foundation of St. Nicholas' Priory—Osbern succeeds Leofric in the See of Exeter.

NEVER was subjection more complete than that of the English under William the Conqueror. Laws, language, private property, ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries, customs, every thing but the religion of the people, experienced an alteration. Soon after the battle of Hastings, which was fought on the fourteenth of October, A. D. 1066, the Conqueror appointed Robert Cumin to the government of Exeter. Scarcely was he admitted than he was ignominiously expelled by the citizens. The king was then absent in Normandy; but, on information that Githa, the mother of the late King Harold, and the sister of Swayn, the Danish monarch, had taken refuge within its walls, and that the inhabitants were determined to make a vigorous stand in her favour, he deemed it highly important to crush the spirit of resistance in the very bud, and he accordingly lost no time to invest the city with a powerful army. The siege was of short duration :* William carried the city by storm; but Githa succeeded in effecting her escape, and reached Flanders in safety.

* "Cito infregit" Simeon Dunelm, Roger de Hoveden, and others, Henry Knighton, in lib. 11. cap. 11. "De Eventibus Angliæ," says the wall suddenly fell, and opened a passage to the besiegers. From the Domesday it appears, that the city must have contained altogether about three hundred and sixty houses (including those that belonged to the Bishops of Exeter and Coutance, Baldwin, &c.) and that nearly a sixth part was destroyed during the siege.

The Conqueror now began to pursue that severe and oppressive system which he considered the best adapted for the purposes of general tranquillity and securing the undisturbed possession of his crown. His jealous caution induced him, as a preventive of the nightly meetings of the disaffected, to compel his new subjects to extinguish their fires and lights at eight o'clock in the evening, at the sound of the melancholy curfew; and it was strictly forbidden to light them again until the tolling of the bell at four in the morning. The sounding of the evening cathedral bell is still continued.

But of all his arbitrary measures, the most revolting to the feelings of Englishmen was the scrutiny or survey, called Domesday, which he caused to be made of every acre of land, and of all the stock and property, in the kingdom.* This odious inquisition, though conducted with a total disregard of the public opinion, was finally concluded without any opposition; so completely were the people awed into subjection. Indeed, like a true tyrant, he always kept up a large standing army of mercenaries to stifle discontent at its first appearance, choosing rather to be feared than beloved.† Canute was also a conqueror,

* Willelmus Rex fecit describi omnem Angliam, quantum terræ quisque baronum suorum possidebat, quot feudates Milites, quot carucas, quot villanos, quot animalia, imo quantum vivæ pecuniæ quisque haberet in omni regno suo & quantum redditus quæque possessio reddere poterat. Rogeri de Hoveden pars prior Annalium. By comparing our ancient historians, it seems that the survey was begun in 1083, and it was certainly completed in 1086. Amongst the muniments belonging to the dean and chapter, is preserved a most curious MS. on vellum of five hundred and thirty-two double pages, supposed to contain, as far as it extends, an exact transcript of the original rolls or returns made by the Conqueror's commissioners, from which the great Domesday, in the Exchequer, itself was compiled. It comprises the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and contains the enumeration of live stock on every estate, which is omitted in the Exchequer Domesday, from which it also differs in these particulars—that it invariably affects a Latin termination in proper names, and gives a much more ample list of the respective tenants in the time of Edward the Confessor. It has lately been magnificently printed by government, and takes the first rank, among the additamenta to the Exchequer Domesday Book, published about thirty years since, at the national expence, for the use of the members of both houses of parliament and the public libraries of the kingdom.

† Provinciales adeò nutu suo substraverat ut sine ullâ contradictione Primus censum omnium capitum ageret, omnium prædiorum redditus

but his policy was a contrast to that of William; the former considered his new subjects in the light of children; their happiness he identified with his own; to them every avenue to honour and power was opened—nay, to them he adjudged the preference. But the latter was an unrelenting despot; his absolute will was law; on his nod depended the property, the liberty, and the lives of his subjects.* Lamentable indeed it is, says our excellent historian and moralist, Henry of Huntingdon, that any one who is but dust and ashes, should swell with so much pride as to forget that he is a mortal, and extol himself above all.

But if the country groaned under oppression and despotism—if she beheld her ancient nobility dispossessed of their estates and honours, to make room for needy Normans†—if she saw ecclesiastical and civil offices exclusively monopolized by foreigners; yet it was some consolation, that her conquerors were the most warlike, the most magnanimous, the most learned, and the most religious people in Europe. They were fired with the noble ambition of excelling in every department of science—they vied with each other in leaving illustrious monuments of their piety and genius. Religion raised her drooping head, and sat enthroned in princely temples and abbeys.‡

We may now return to Exeter. The Conqueror, soon after the surrender, repaired the fortifications, and commenced the rebuilding of its Castle. Odericus Vitalis positively asserts that he fixed on a spot within the walls for a fortress, and that he left approved

in totâ Angliâ notitiæ suæ per scriptum adjiceret. Tantam multitudinem stipendiariorum conducebat militum, ut eorum copia regnum gravaret.—Wil Malmesb. lib. 3. de Wil. 1.

* “Cnutonis quondam Regis facilitate immaniter abhorrens qui victis honores, integros exhibuit,” &c.—Idem.

† Anglia facta est Exterorum habitatio & alienigenarum dominatio. Nullus hodie Anglus vel dux, aut Pontifex. Advenæ quippe divitias & viscera corrodunt Angliæ nec ulla est spes finiendæ miseriæ.—Wil Malmesb. lib. 2. de Gestis Regum Angl.

‡ Religionis normam in Angliâ usquequaque emortuam adventu suo suscitavit Normanni. Video ubique in villis ecclesias, in vicis & urbibus Monasteria novo ædificandi genere consurgere, recenti ritu patriam florere, ita ut sibi perisse diem quique opulentus existimet, quem non aliqua præclara magnificentia illustrat.—Idem, de Gestis, &c. lib. 2.

persons to superintend the erection and to garrison the place.* That he erected castles in the most convenient parts of the kingdom to overawe the inhabitants, is collected from Matthew Paris, Rudborne, and other historians; and it is unreasonable to suppose that he would neglect this policy in a town which had declared open rebellion against him. The castle which Æthelstan rebuilt was completely levelled by Swayne in the year 1003, and we find no mention of the existence of another castle at Exeter until after the Conquest, when it was made an appendage to the barony of Oakhampton. Indeed, its lofty and massive entrance, still in preservation, plainly announces it to be an early specimen of Norman architecture.

We learn from the Domesday, that Exeter enjoyed superior privileges, like London, York, and Winchester. Within its walls the Conqueror founded a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Nicholas. Of this establishment a succinct account will be given in the survey.

As we have stated before, the venerable Leofric closed his mortal career on the 10th of February, 1071-2. A successor was appointed in the person of Osbern, or Osbert, who was equally entitled to the confidence and affection of this city and diocese. He was, indeed, a Norman by birth, but had resided for a considerable time at the court of King Edward the Confessor, to whom he was nearly related; and he is recorded to have adopted English manners and habits in preference to those of his countrymen. William of Malmesbury extols this excellent bishop for his primitive simplicity of life and irreproachable conduct.

* "Locum véro. (A. D. 1067) intra moenia *ad extruendum Castellum delegit*, ibique Baldwinus de Molis filium Gisleberti Comitis, aliosque milites præcipuos reliquit, qui necessarium opus conficerent præsidioque manerent."—Hist. Normann. Script. antiq. N. B. Henry de Knyghton attributes the castle to William Rufus; but more of this in part II.

CHAP. V.

King Henry I. grants a charter of privileges to this city—The death of Bishop Osbern, who is succeeded by William Warewast—On the death of King Henry I. Exeter declares in favour of his daughter, the Empress Matilda—The city is besieged by King Stephen, and is at length taken—Succession of the Bishops, Robert Chichester, Robert Warewast, Bartholomew and John, commonly called the Chanter.

WE have already remarked, that the nation seems to have groaned under as absolute despotism during William the Conqueror's reign, as it was in the power of an ambitious, warlike, and politic prince to establish. William Rufus proceeded in his father's footsteps, and in some instances, especially in the forest laws, refined the system of barbarity. But with the accession of Henry I. a glimmering of ancient liberty began to appear: the curfew law* was abrogated, and even the constitution, as established by Edward the Confessor, was partially restored. To this commercial and thriving† city the king gave a charter to be free from all duties in England, by land and by water, (a very important privilege in those days) and attached the forfeiture of ten pounds to the act of molesting the citizens in their chartered immunities. He further granted to the burgesses of Exeter the

* Blackstone justly remarks, "that though the curfew is mentioned in our laws a full century after Henry's accession, it is rather spoken of as a known time of night than as a still subsisting custom."—4. Comm. c. 33.

† William of Malmesbury speaks of the prosperity and abundance of our city in the following terms:—*Ubi omne adeo abundat mercimonium ut nihil frustra desideres, quod humano usui conducibile judices.*" But it is difficult to reconcile this statement with the sequel of the sentence "*licet solum jejunum & squalidum vix sterile avenæ & plerumque inane folliculum uni grano producat.*"—*De Gestis Pont. Angl. lib. 2.*

Be-simple of their city, for the annual sum of £39. 1s 6d. This pension was made over to his queen,* Matilda, who, with the consent of her royal husband, bestowed the greater part of it, viz. £25. 12s. 6d. in perpetuity, on the convent of the Holy Trinity, London. Until the suppression of religious houses, this sum was regularly paid. As to the residue of the pension, (£13. 9s. 0.) it reverted to the crown upon the death of the queen, and was increased to £20 per annum by Edward III. on the 6th of February, sixth year of his reign.

In the fourth year of Henry's reign Exeter was deprived of her venerable bishop by death. In his declining years he was afflicted with blindness and other infirmities, which rendered him incapable of assisting at the council held at London in the autumn of 1102. In consequence of the pending controversy concerning ecclesiastical investitures from lay persons, by the presentation of the ring and crosier (which are the emblems of spiritual power), the diocese continued vacant for the space of four years; but at length the king consented to wave all such pretensions, and William Warewast, or more properly Warelwast, a Norman ecclesiastic of considerable learning and talent, and who had evinced the most ardent zeal for the king's interests during the controversy of the investitures, was nominated to this bishopric, and consecrated by the Primate St. Anselm, at Canterbury, on Sunday the 11th of August, 1107.† This prelate displayed his genius and piety by undertaking to rebuild his cathedral on a much more magnificent and extensive plan. He also succeeded in ejecting the provost and four prebendaries from the free chapel at Plympton, on account of their immoral behaviour, and in replacing them with regular canons.‡ To this religious establishment he was a generous benefactor; under his auspices and

* Izacke confounds Queen Matilda with the empress her daughter. See Memorials, p. 19.

† Anno 1107 consecratus est Episcopus Gulielmus Exoniensis ab Anselmo Cantuar. Archiepiscopo apud Doroberniam die Dominicâ III. idus Augusti.—Matt. Paris, Roger de Hoveden, lib. 2. Flores Hist. p. 20.

‡ Leland's Itin. vol. 3. p. 33.

those of his successors who retained its patronage, it grew into such credit and power as to be considered, at the dissolution of religious houses, to be the wealthiest monastery in the county of Devon. His royal patron granted him, in the year 1126, the manor of Bosham, formerly the inheritance of the brave but unfortunate Harold, on the coast of Sussex. Here the bishop founded a collegiate chapel; for the detailed history of which we refer our readers to the registers of the See of Exeter, as the very best source of information.

This active and meritorious bishop survived his sovereign, Henry I., but one year—dying in 1136, and was buried in the chapter-house of Plympton Priory.*

A disputed succession on Henry's death involved the kingdom in all the horrors of civil war, during the protracted term of seventeen years. It may not be impertinent to remind the reader, that in the year 1127 the king convoked his clergy and nobility at Windsor, or, as others say, at London,† to keep the solemnity of Christmas, and bound them by oath to acknowledge and admit for his successor his daughter Matilda, the relict of the Emperor Henry IV.,‡ provided he himself should leave *no male* issue. This oath was taken by the abbots, barons, and bishops; by David, the King of Scotland; by Robert, Earl of Gloucester; and first of all, by Stephen, Earl of Blois, the king's nephew by his sister Adela. Two years after this, the king married this only daughter, Matilda, to Geoffrey Plantagenet,|| the son of Fulco, Count of Angers, and afterwards King

* See Matt. Paris. We may observe here, that the Chronicle of Exeter is occasionally incorrect in the chronology of some of the early bishops.

† The former assertion is maintained by the Saxon Chronicle; but William of Malmesbury, Hist. Nov. lib. 1. seems better informed when he asserts this court was held at London.

‡ The fruit of this marriage was one daughter, called Christina. See Lau. Patarel, vol. 1. p. 101.

|| See the interesting life of this accomplished nobleman, (who died 7th Sept. 1151. ætatis 41.) composed in two books, by John, a monk of the greater monastery at Tours, i. e., "Joannis Monachi Majoris Monasterii qui Rege Ludovico Juniore vixit, Hist. Gauffredi Ducis Normannorum, & Comitibus Andegavorum, Turonorum & Coenomannorum, lib. duo. ex Bibliothecâ Laurentii Boehelli." 12mo. Paris. 1610.

of Jerusalem. Henry considered this union as the masterpiece of policy; but the Saxon Chronicle observes, that it was generally condemned by his French and English subjects. Unquestionably it proved the fatal origin of innumerable calamities to this country; and William of Malmesbury, the well-informed historian of those times, acquaints his readers that he himself had repeatedly heard Roger, the Bishop of Salisbury and the king's prime minister, declare, that he considered himself entirely released from the obligation of the oath just mentioned, because he had sworn conditionally, that the king was never to permit her marriage out of the kingdom without the consent of the barons; whereas but three of them, Robert Earl of Gloucester, Briannus his son, and a nameless bishop, were solely intrusted with the secret. Whether any such condition was annexed to the oath or not, is perhaps impossible to determine; but certain it is, that the thinking part of the community anticipated the most appalling consequences from this matrimonial contract.

Henry died at Lemis, near Rouen, in Normandy, on the 1st of December, A. D. 1135, in the 72d year of his age. Stephen lost no time in hastening over to England to secure the royal treasure, and procured himself to be crowned on Sunday, 22d December, the same year. With few exceptions, the nobility and clergy acknowledged his title, and were even eager in testifying their submission to him. This unprecedented revolution may be attributed partly to the specious promises of liberty held out by Stephen, partly to his boundless generosity, and partly to the procrastination of Matilda in asserting her pretensions. In this critical juncture of affairs this city set the kingdom an example of courage and unshaken fidelity to the rightful sovereign. For Baldwin de Ripariis, or Redvers, the second Earl of Devon, was the *very first* to raise the standard of the empress, and to bid defiance to the usurper.*

* Omnium Primus fuit Balduinus de Redvers, qui tenuit Excestr contra

As Baron of Oakhampton, he was governor of Exeter Castle. Hither he retired with his family, determined to suffer every extremity rather than consent to a surrender. In the course of the year 1136 Stephen invested the city, and for nearly three months pressed the siege with unabated vigour. The garrison made a gallant and skilful defence, but at length was compelled to surrender for want of water.* It might have been expected that this obstinate resistance would have induced the king to retaliate with severity; but our historians unanimously agree, that he exercised the greatest clemency, and contented himself with the outlawry of Baldwin, whom, nevertheless, he subsequently restored to his honours and property. These historians further remark, that his lenity on this occasion was highly impolitic, as it served only to fan the flame of insurrection, and to encourage perpetual resistance to his government.†

The cathedral appears to have suffered considerable injury from the besiegers; for the fabric rolls attest, that the king granted to the church of St. Peter the yearly rent of £7. 10s. issuing out of the manor of Colyton, as a compensation for the damage that he had occasioned during the siege, “pro restauratione dampnorum que feceram eidem ecclesie in obsidione.” In the list of charters that were found in the treasury of the church at the accession of Bishop Bronescombe, I find several that confirm the privileges of the church of Exeter.‡

Stephanum, sed illud Rex obsedit. Sax. Chron. Chronica Gervasii Anno Gratiae 1136.

* See *Gesta Stephani Regis* apud Duchèsne, p. 934.

† Vindictam non exercuit in Proditores suos, pessimo consilio usus: si enim eam tum exercuisset, postea contra eum tot castra retenta non fuissent.—Hen. Hunting. lib. 8. A. D. 1136. We may here remark the frequent mistakes of copyists in writing Oxon for Exon, in the histories of William of Malmesbury, Matth. Paris, and others. Every one knows that Oxford was made a bishop's see by Henry VIII.; yet we read in the editions of Matth. Paris, “Robertus Oxon Episcopus A. D. 1155, Bartholomæus Oxoniensis Episcopus A. D. 1162. 1170.

‡ Amongst other charters in the cathedral treasury, *Carta Stephani Regis confirmantis Willo Epo & nominationes Ecclesie Exon, ecclesias & possessiones ibi scriptas. Carta Stephani regis concedentis Ecclesie Sci Petri Exon septem libratis & decem solidatis in manerio de Coliton cum hundredo. Carta Stephani Regis pro Capitulo Exon Littere Stephani Regis precipientis ut Canonici Exon in pace habeant res suas & terras. Littere Stephani*

To resume the succession of our bishops.—On the demise of William Warewast the see continued vacant for more than two years, when Robert Chichester, Dean of Sarum, was consecrated its bishop on the 17th of December, 1138. Owing to the confusion of the times nothing of particular interest is recorded of this prelate. He died early in 1155, and was buried in his own cathedral. Robert Warewast, a nephew of the late Bishop William, was named to the vacant see by King Henry II., and the Primate Theobald consecrated him on the 5th of June, in the year above-mentioned; but he wore his mitre for five years only, and his mortal remains were deposited near his uncle in Plympton Priory.

A citizen of singular merit and learning was next promoted to the charge of this diocese, in the person of Bartholomew. His origin in this city was humble indeed; but extraordinary talents and a rare felicity of genius burst through every obstacle, and made him be regarded as “the luminary of the English Church,” for so he was called by Pope Alexander III. The king made him his chaplain, and in the vacancy of the See of Canterbury, had him consecrated to the episcopal dignity by Walter, Bishop of Rochester, in the year 1161.*

It has been the fashion of modern writers to extol our saintly and learned prelate, for the active part which he took against his primate, the celebrated Thomas à Becket; but since truth alone should guide the pen of the historian—since he should be a stranger to partiality, prejudice, and interested motives, the author considers it as a primary duty to state certain matters of fact recorded by the *ancient* writers, which appear to have been studiously withheld from the public observation by Hoker, Godwin, and others.

Purius ex ipso fonte bibuntur aquæ

It is, then, undeniably true, that Bartholomew did side with the king against the primate in the *beginning* of the controversy, and that he went as ambas-

Regis de terrâ de Nieueton concessa Roberto Archid Exon. Carta Stephani Regis concedentis quasdam terras Roberto Exon Epo.

* Vide Matt. Paris, Flores Hist. lib. 2. Angl. Sac.

sador to Pope Alexander III. to prefer charges *against* him;* but it is equally true and certain, that our bishop entirely *altered* his mind on the disputed question some time after; that he reconciled himself to the exiled primate; that he even proposed to end his days in voluntary banishment, until the persecuted archbishop should be restored to his honours and country; and that he was dissuaded from this purpose by the primate himself. Our venerable prelate employed his interest at home in protecting the friends of the suffering archbishop, and sometimes conveyed to him pecuniary relief, which was then a service of considerable difficulty and danger.†

Ralph de Diceto and Matthew Paris inform us, that the suffragan bishops intreated Bartholomew to officiate and to preach on the occasion of the reconciliation of the cathedral church of Canterbury, which had been polluted the year before by the barbarous assassination of the saintly primate. He acceded to their wishes, and chose for his text those words of the psalmist (93. al. 94. ps. v. 19.)—"According to the multitude of my sorrows in my heart, thy comforts have given joy to my soul."

* Roger de Hoveden pars prior Annal.

† "Bartholomæus Exoniensis Antistes, Patrem (Beatum Thomam) ilico in regno Francorum exultantem sequi parans, assensu ejusdem & voluntate in regno moram fecit, quatenus Aulicorum & Curialium impetum atque furorem in familiares ejusdem, clericos & cognatos, quoad posset, mitigaret & ipsum etiam exultantem de facultatibus suis clandestinâ nonnunquam largitione sublevaret." Ex Giraldo Cambrensi de vitâ sex Episcoporum coetaneorum. See also Radulphus de Diceto, and others. Without offering any opinion on the merits or demerits of the controversy, it is perfectly fair to observe, that the reader cannot form an unbiassed judgment of the case, unless he transfer himself to the middle of the twelfth century, and clearly ascertain what was *then the law of the land*, without any reference to posterior or present usages and statutes. He should also take into consideration the general feeling of alarm which pervaded the country at Henry's accession, in consequence of his violent, cruel, and capricious character. Nor would it be amiss to weigh attentively the first article of *Magna Charta*, by which the Barons of the realm, a few years later, extorted from Henry's son the freedom and independence of the English Church, the integrity of the ecclesiastical laws, and the inviolability of ecclesiastical privileges for which St. Thomas contended. "Quod Anglicana ecclesia libera sit et habeat jura sua integra et libertates illâs" &c. &c.

* This great and good bishop expired on the 15th of December, 1184. The precise place of his interment has escaped the notice of our historians.

In the course of the following year, John, Subdean of Salisbury, and Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, was elected his successor, but was not consecrated until the 4th of October, 1186. The ceremony was performed by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, a native of this city, and who was indebted to Bishop Bartholomew for his education and advancement.†

Of Bishop John we know little more than that he assisted at King Richard's coronation, on the 3d of September, 1189, and that he died on the 1st of June, 1191. He was interred under the south tower of the present cathedral.‡

* In Pitseus' work de Rebus Anglicis, p. 250. is given the following list of his literary productions:—

Dialogus contra Judæos	lib. 1.
De Prædestinatione	lib. 1.
De libero Arbitrio	lib. 1.
De Pœnitentia	lib. 1.
De obitu S. Thomæ Cantuariensis	lib. 1.
Contra Falsitatis errorem	lib. 1.
De mundo & corporibus cœlestibus ..	lib. 1.
Epistolarum ad diversos	lib. 1.

† See his life inter Actus Pontificum Cantuariensium, auctore Gervasio.

‡ "Tumba Johannis Epi in turre Sci Johannis," MS. antiq. penes Decanum & Capit. Exon.

CHAP. VI.

Henry Marshall named to the See of Exeter—Opinion of the Crusades—The institution of Mayor for Exeter—Simon de Apulia consecrated Marshall's successor, after the see had continued vacant for the space of eight years.

HENRY MARSHALL, a younger brother of William Lord Marshall, was promoted to this see from the Deanery of York,* and consecrated in the early part of the year 1194. The see had remained vacant nearly three years; first in consequence of the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, and subsequently on account of his arrest and confinement under the ungenerous and treacherous Leopold, Duke of Austria. Towards the close of his captivity he named Henry Marshall to Exeter; and our new bishop assisted shortly after at the second coronation of his sovereign, at Winchester; and, within a very few years, witnessed the coronation of John, the king's brother and successor, at Winchester.

This illustrious prelate is supposed to have completed the cathedral that had been begun by William Warewast, in 1112. It is certain that he was a generous benefactor to his church, and especially to the vicars choral, for whose better support he appropriated the parish church of Woodbury, a property which they continue to possess. In order to inspire a suitable respect and veneration for the mother church, or cathedral, he required of every house-keeper in the city of Exeter to pay some yearly

* He was made Dean of York by Richard I. A. D. 1189. See Roger de Hoveden.

acknowledgment to it at Whitsuntide.* After governing his church about twelve years and a half, this respected prelate closed his meritorious life in October, 1206, and was interred on the north side of the cathedral choir.

During the episcopate of Bishop Marshall, Exeter must have been in a flourishing condition. Towards the price of the king's ransom the citizens contributed nearly one hundred and fortieth part—a proportion which does honour to their loyalty and industry. It is not improbable that several of the inhabitants, who† had been engaged in the crusades, may have brought home many of the useful arts, and introduced considerable improvements. Modern writers are to be found who condemn these crusades as childish and wanton expeditions; but they would do well to recollect, that the most distinguished generals in ancient times, Cyrus, Agathocles, Pyrrhus, Alexander, Hannibal, and Scipio; and in modern times, Turenne, Marlborough, and Wellington, have made the enemy's country the seat of war. Experience teaches that men are generally more vigorous when they act on the offensive, than when they confine themselves to defensive operations. At the period before us the infidels were masters of Spain, of Majorca and Minorca, and were meditating the subjugation of the rest of Christendom; and it is very certain that they were greatly disconcerted by

* See Reg. Grandisson, fol. 201. vol. 1. where the sum is stated to be “unus abolus ad minns.” See also Reg. Grandisson, fol. 291. vol. 2. N. B. The obolus was a halfpenny, the quadrans was the farthing. See Ellis's General Introduction to the Domesday, p. 54. From the 54th ch. of the Exeter Synod in 1287, it appears that every parishioner in *this diocese* was required to make an offering yearly to the cathedral, and that a collector was appointed to receive it. King John, by charter, dated from York, 26th March, first year of his reign, confirmed to Bishop Henry Marshall and his successors in the See of Exeter, “Ecclesiam Sci Petroci, Sci Stephani, Pirani, Thohou, Probos: preter hec autem tres ecclias in Devon, scilicet eccliam de Plympton, eccliam de Braunton & eccliam Sci Stephani intra ipsam civitatem Exon, necnon & eccliam de Colynton.”

† Amongst our citizens who followed Richard I. to the Holy Land, was the learned monk Joseph, who has celebrated the exploits of his sovereign in what may be called for the times, a *classical poem*, entitled *Antiocheis*. Camden's *Rennius*, p. 312. Lond. ed. 1637, and Warton's *Hist. English Poetry*. See the appendix, No. 2.

these expeditions, and began to fear for themselves.*

During the melancholy and inauspicious reign of John, Exeter had much to dread from the barons; but nothing could shake the innate loyalty and fidelity of the citizens to their misguided but legitimate sovereign. In Robert Lord Courtenay, the governor of the castle, they met with every encouragement. To reward their exemplary conduct, the king is said to have granted them the privilege of a corporation, empowering them to elect a mayor, and to choose two respectable inhabitants to be called bailiffs, whose office it was to assist him in his official duties.† The privilege of a mayor was a flattering distinction to Exeter, as Winchester and London are perhaps the only cities that can shew the prior enjoyment.

In the reign of John were renewed those scenes of horror which desolated the country in the days of Stephen; and to the calamities of civil war were superadded the scourges of religion, spiritual censures, and a general interdict. In order to release himself from difficulties, John had the baseness of soul to sacrifice the independent pre-eminence of his royal dignity at the shrine of papal ambition; he had the injustice and audacity to consign to a foreign power the free and ancient crown of England. Against this most wicked and disgraceful policy—against the detestable charter that surrendered the liberties of the country, the Roman Catholic histo-

* To the policy of the crusades we may apply the verse of the poet—
Tunc tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.
Et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires.

HORATI EPIST. lib. 1. xviii.

The reader may peruse Pope Urban the Second's speech, in Wil. Malmesb. de Gestis, lib. 4. "Hanc nostri mundi portiunculam Turci & Saraceni bello premunt; jamque à trecentis annis, Hispaniâ & Balearibus insulis subjugatis, quod reliquum est, spe devorant." Since writing the above, the author was pleased to find his opinion of the crusades confirmed by the authority of the Quarterly Review, January, 1814, p. 460.—"As long as the maxim of the Turkish government was perpetual war, it was undoubtedly the right and duty of Christians to combine for the expulsion or extirpation of their common enemy."

† Until this period the city had been governed by præpositi, portreeves, or provosts. N. B. A correct list of the Mayors and Bailiffs of Exeter is a great desideratum. By those who have compared Izacke's catalogue with ancient deeds and leases, this necessity must have been acutely felt. But Izacke disgraced the name of an historian.

rians of the time protest and declaim in the spirit and language of freemen and Englishmen.

But to return to the succession of our bishops.—Owing to the confusion of the times and the long duration of the interdict, the see continued vacant for the space of eight years. Soon after the death of Bishop Marshall, Simon de Apuliâ (a native of the province of that name in the kingdom of Naples), an ecclesiastic of singular prudence and learning,* and Dean of York, was named his successor, but was not confirmed. We learn from Matthew Paris and the author of the *Flores Historiarum*, that the Chapter of Exeter (impatient, probably, of delay) proceeded, in 1210, to the election of Henry, Archdeacon of Stafford, as a fit person to fill the episcopal dignity; but here the matter ended: three years after, this subject of their choice was appointed to the Archbishopric of Dublin. At length, by the removal of the interdict in the summer of 1214, the regular order of things was restored, and the above-mentioned Simon was confirmed and consecrated Bishop of Exeter† on the 5th of October that year, by the Primate Simon Langton. To prevent confusion and litigation respecting the boundaries of the parishes in the city and suburbs, this prelate caused their respective limits to be clearly ascertained and determined. His regulation, as we learn from a memorandum inserted in Bishop Bronescombe's Register, was concluded in 1222, the eighth year of his pontificate. From the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. and especially from the register of the See of Exeter, we are induced to believe that, besides the cathedral, seventeen parish churches were then situated within the walls of the city, viz.—

Capella Sancti Georgii,
Sti. Jacobi,
Sti. Joannis de Arcubus,
Sti. Keranii.‡

* Matt. of Westminster.

† Flores Hist.

‡ Was an Irish bishop and friend of St. Patrick. He retired, as did many of the Irish saints, into Cornwall, and seems to have died there towards the middle of the fifth century. He is sometimes called St. Pieran.

Sti. Laurentii,
 Stæ. Mariæ de Arenbus
 Stæ. Mariæ de Gradibus,
 Stæ. Mariæ Majoris,
 Sti. Martini,
 Sti. Olavi,
 Omnium Sanctorum super Muros,
 Omnium Sanctorum in Aurifabriâ,
 Sti. Pauli,
 Sti. Pancratii,*
 Sti. Petroci,
 Sti Stephani,
 Stæ. Trinitatis,

In the suburbs was the church of St. Sativola, or Sidwell, which, with the chapel of St. Clement, near the banks of the Exe,† depended on St. Michael's Church, at Heavitree. Beyond the South-gate was St. Leonard's Church. Of St. Edmund's Church, near West-gate, we shall speak in the ensuing chapter.

Bishop Simon died about the 14th of September, 1223, and was certainly buried in his cathedral.‡

* Martyred at Rome, A. D. 304, during the persecution of Dioclesian.

† In the time of Bishop Simon, an amicable composition was made between the Chapter of Exeter and the Priory of St. Nicholas, respecting the tithes of two mills, and the fishery of the River Exe near St. Clement's Chapel. "Super aqua que dicitur Exe prope Capellam Sci Clementis."

‡ Anno 1223 circa festum Exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis obiit Simon Exoniensis Episcopus.--Flores Hist. lib. 2. p. 115.

CHAP. VII.

William Bruere, Briwer, or Briwere, appointed to the See of Exeter—He attends the crusades—Escorts the Princess Isabella into Germany—His death and character—Richard Blondy succeeds to the vacant bishopric—Defence of this prelate against the charges of Godwin—Exeter flourishes under the government of Richard, Earl of Cornwall—Exeter Bridge erected.

WILLIAM, the Precentor of Exeter, and grandson of that most religious nobleman, William Bruere, or Briwere, was consecrated Simon's successor on the 30th of April, A. D. 1224, by the celebrated primate, Stephen Langton.* For the better government of his cathedral, and to increase the splendour of divine worship, this illustrious bishop founded the office of dean; and on the third Sunday of Advent, A. D. 1225, Serlo, the Archdeacon of Exeter, was invested with this dignity.† In an extended sense of the term, he may also be styled the founder of the offices of the precentor, chancellor, and treasurer of his church, by the ample endowments which he annexed to them. Moreover, he added to the funds of the twenty-four canons, who had been attached to the cathedral from its first foundation.

* Anno 1224, Gulielmus Nepos Gulielmi de Bruere Senioris in Exoniensem Episcopum à Domino Stephano Cantuar. Archiepiscopo consecratur in Octavis Paschæ.—Flores, lib. 2. p. 117. "Consecratus est 11 Kal. Maii 1224."—Angl. Sac. vol. 1. p. 486.

† Bishop Bruere appropriated to the deanery the churches of Brauntou and Tawton, with the dependent chapels of Swimbridge and Lankey, on the 7th Dec. 1225. See Bronescombe's Reg. fol. 37. From a deed of chapter, dated in 1237, now in the possession of the college of priests vicars, it appears that *then* were attached to the cathedral twenty-four canons, twenty-four vicars, twelve clerks of the second form, and fourteen clerical boys of the third form. The same deed proves the existence of the Lady's Chapel in the cathedral.

In the year 1227, Exeter had to regret the departure of her beneficent bishop for the Holy Land, where he remained for five years; but it was a consolation to know, that his talents and virtues were actively employed in the service of religion, and in promoting the honour and advantage of his countrymen.*

Soon after his return, King Henry III. selected him as a proper person to conduct his sister, the Princess Isabella, to the court of the Emperor Frederic II. who had petitioned and obtained her in marriage. The nuptial ceremony was performed on Sunday the 20th of July, 1235, in the presence of four kings, eleven dukes, thirty marquesses and earls, and a prodigious concourse of bishops and clergy.

After executing this important commission with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all parties, our prelate returned to his diocese, where he devoted the remainder of his days to the discharge of his pastoral duties, and especially to works of charity and benevolence. As he united to high birth the ornaments of genius and unblemished virtue, no wonder that his death was regarded as a public misfortune. This melancholy event took place, while he was yet in the vigour of life, in November, 1244, and his mortal remains were deposited in the choir of his cathedral.†

About a twelvemonth after his death, Richard Blondy, the chancellor of the church, was consecrated his successor. The ceremony was performed at Reading, about the beginning of December, 1245.‡ He was a man of letters, and during the twelve years that he governed the church, shewed himself

* *Iter arripuerunt viri venerabiles Petrus Wintoniensis & Willelmus Exoniensis Episcopi, qui peregrinationis suae votum per quinquennium ad salutem multorum & honorem præcipue omnium Anglorum laudabiliter atque feliciter compleverunt.*—Matt. Paris.

† “*Obiit ætate adhuc integrâ, moribus, sanguine & scientiâ spectabilis.*”—Matt. Paris, ad an. 1244.

‡ “*Consecratus est apud Radingum in Episcopum Exoniensem Magister Richardus ejusdem Ecclesiæ Cancellarius circa Kal. Dec. 1245, vir sine querelâ, moribus et literis omnibus commendabilis.*”—Matt. Paris. “*Anno 1245 Magister Ricardus, Exoniensis Ecclesiæ Cancellarius in Episcopum Exon, videlicet Kal Decembris est consecratus.*”—Flores Hist. lib. 2. p. 204.

the model of a Christian prelate, by strict attention to his duties, and by his meek and conciliating conduct. He died on the 26th of December, 1257, and was buried on the north side of the cathedral choir.

Godwin, who is rather an elegant writer than a faithful historian,* represents this illustrious bishop as weak and indolent; and that his servants and officers took advantage of his supine inattention to business, to enrich themselves by fraudulent collations to ecclesiastical benefices and preferments. This erroneous statement originates in a confusion of times and circumstances. The fact is, there are no grounds for charging the bishop with the least neglect of official duties, as long as he could possibly attend to them; and the only foundation of such charges can rest on certain forgeries committed by some of his officers† whilst he lay on his death bed, and deprived of his senses, if not actually dead. His successor, Walter Bronescombe, informs us, in his Register, that he summoned the suspected persons to appear before him. In obedience to his citation, they all attended in the chapter-house of Buckfastleigh Abbey on the 19th of March, 1259, nearly fifteen months after Bishop Blondy's death. From the report of the case it appears, that nine of the ten persons accused were immediately acquitted; that the chancellor, Walter Lodeswell, publicly and solemnly established his innocence in the episcopal chapel of Exeter Palace, a few days after; that Richard of Totnes was the only person convicted of having forged notes of ordination—was the only individual

* This is not a hasty opinion of the writer, and its justice must have been felt by persons who have carefully compared him with the ancient historians. Henry Wharton, in the preface to the *Anglia Sacra*, says nearly the same thing:—"Author Reverendus de Stili magis nitore quam de rerum gestarum temporumve certitudine sollicitus fuisse videtur."—N. B. During the fourteen years that Godwin was Subdean of Exeter, he had every facility of inspecting those records of the church to which Hoker had been denied access, and to which denial, that writer ascribes the inaccuracies and imperfections in his catalogue of our bishops. Yet Godwin is satisfied with copying his numerous errors!!

† The names of the persons charged with the forgeries were Walter Lodeswell (the chancellor), Richard of Totnes, John Ffilmas, Robert, Gervase of Crediton, Thomas de Molland, Henry de Christeustowe, William de Fulford, Thomas the butler, and his son Henry.

condemned to public penance. This he performed, not on Palm Sunday, as Izacke supposes, nor in St. Peter's Cathedral, as Godwin maintains, but on Easter Monday, and in the episcopal chapel already mentioned.*

From the ecclesiastical, we may return to the civil, transactions of Exeter.—Early in the reign of King Henry III. he granted this city, with its castle, to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and his heirs for ever. This prince occasionally held his court within our castle, and is recorded to have behaved towards the citizens with invariable condescension and kindness. During the unfortunate disputes between the barons and the sovereign, Exeter remained faithful to the royal cause, and obtained a charter from that monarch, dated the 24th of March, Anno Regni XXI. confirming all former grants and privileges. By the subsequent election of Richard to be King of the Romans,† the city may have lost some of its splendour; but as he frequently visited his native country, and even made it his principal residence, (probably with a view of curtailing the expences of royalty) it is not unlikely that, from time to time, he gratified this city with his presence. On his death his eldest surviving son, Edmund, became Lord Paramount of Exeter.‡

Towards the middle of the thirteenth century Walter Gervis, a respectable citizen who had twice served the office of mayor, undertook a work of such public utility as must ever rank him amongst the greatest benefactors of Exeter. By active exertions he succeeded in amassing considerable funds, which

* In crastino Pasche A. D. 1259, Dominus Walterus Lodeswell in capella Domini Episcopi apud Exon publice ac solemniter se purgavit : & Dominus Ricardus de Totton penitentiam suam peregit. Vide Bronescombe's Reg. fol. 5.

† He was elected on the 26th Dec. A. D. 1256, and on the following feast of the ascension was solemnly crowned at Aix la Chapelle. The author of the Flores Hist. Matthew of Westminster, ascribes his frequent visits to England to his enormous expences, "exhausto solito more in Teutoniâ thesauro suo Angliam repetiit." At the battle of Lewes, May 14, A. D. 1264, he was taken prisoner with the king. He died in February, 1271, and was buried at Hayles Abbey, which he had founded.

‡ Prince Henry, the eldest son of Richard, was murdered in St. Silvester's Church, Viterbo, two years before. See Flores Hist.

he appropriated to the erection of a bridge, with twelve arches, over the river Exe, and in his will bequeathed certain lands to keep it in proper repair. By this munificent and valuable service he contributed to the preservation of the lives of numerous fellow-creatures, who would otherwise have been lost in fording the dangerous bed of the river.* This great philanthropist, who truly deserved a civic crown "Ob cives servatos," and we trust has received "a diadem of beauty at the hand of the Lord,"† erected a chapel on the arches of the east end of the bridge.‡

There is abundant reason to suppose that this chapel is no other than the present parish church of St. Edmund. Certainly the church did not exist in the time of Bishop Simon, as Izacke had imagined; but that it did exist a few years after the erection of the bridge, is demonstrated by the following extract from Bishop Bronescombe's Register, fol. 33.—

"Anno octavo Consecrationis (1265) in crastino Sci Bartholomei Dnus Epus ad presentationem Maioris & Civium Civitatis Exonien Sci Edmundi super Pontem Exon verorum Patronorum, Vivianum Capellanum admisit."§ And yet Mr. Jenkins will have it, that "the present parish church was not erected till near one hundred years after!"—His Hist. p. 43.

* In the inquisition taken at Exeter, 29th August, 1290, before Malcolm Harleighe, the river is said to have been navigable until 1284 up to Exeter bridge: batelli ascendere solebant versus Civitatem usque ad Pontem cum vinis & aliis mercandis, &c.

† Wisdom, c. 5. v. 16.

‡ Browne Willis, in his list of pensions paid to incumbents of chantries, A. D. 1553, incorrectly calls this chantry St. Edward's Chantry. The last incumbent, Nicholas Dixon, received £5 per annum. In Veysey's Register, fol. 88. vol. 2. it is described thus:—"Cantaria super pontem Civitatis Exon Decima Vs."

§ Hoker maintains, in his MS. history, that the mortal remains of the founder were interred in this chapel; but I should think it improbable that his executors would neglect his last wishes of being buried "in Cimiterio Sancti Petri," near his father, Nicholas Gervis. The dates, as given by Hoker, are strangely at variance.



CHAP. VIII.

Walter Bronescombe, a native of Exeter, becomes its bishop—His death and character—Peter Quivill succeeds him—He begins the rebuilding of the present cathedral—holds a great synod in this city A. D. 1287—incloses the cemetery and precincts of the church—King Edward I. visits Exeter—holds a parliament here, and renews the city charters.

WALTER BRONESCOMBE, Archdeacon of Surrey, but a native of Exeter, as his monumental inscription testifies, was elected Blondy's successor. In less than three months, viz. on Passion Sunday, the 10th of March, 1258, he was consecrated by the Primate Boniface, assisted by the Bishops of Bath and Salisbury; so that this was the shortest vacancy the See of Exeter had hitherto witnessed. The early years of his spiritual government were singularly critical; and it required all the firmness, prudence, and unbending integrity which mark his character, to steer with safety and honour through those troublesome and dangerous times. Fortunately, he possessed the confidence of his sovereign,* and the respect and esteem of the barons. His signature appears the first to the Dictum de Kenilworth, dated the 31st of October, 1266. From his Register it appears that he assisted at the fourteenth general council, held at Lyons A. D. 1274.

* He availed himself of the favour of his sovereign to procure the confirmation of the charters of Kings Æthelred, Canute, St. Edward the Confessor, and John, to the church of Exeter. The confirmation is dated Westminster, 8th May, fifty-fifth year of the reign of Hen. III. (1271.) The king, moreover, confirmed to him the grant of King Henry I. to William Warelwast, of Boseham Chapel, with the manor of Chiddeham, in Sussex, the manor of Ferndon, in the County of Southampton, and of Horsleigh, in Surrey, on 26th Nov. 1128.

This worthy bishop left numerous monuments of his devotion and charity.—At Glasney he founded and richly endowed the collegiate church of St. Thomas the Martyr for thirteen secular canons. The foundation deed bears date 26th March. A. D. 1267. At Crediton he restored to the church of the Holy Cross the six *bursal* prebendaries, with the corresponding vicars, who had formerly been attached to the church, but had been discontinued from the exigencies of the times. To St. John's Hospital, in Exeter, he was a generous benefactor. At Clyst he erected a large and commodious palace, which appears to have been a favourite residence of his successors. Till lately, its ancient gateway was standing, welcoming the traveller with this appropriate and hospitable invitation—

Janua patet, cor magis.

Modern writers, headed by Hoker, have charged this bishop with fraudulently obtaining for himself and his successors the patronage of Sowton; but never was charge more unfounded. The fact is, there was a regular exchange of lands between the bishop and Richard Fomyson, the former proprietor. The bishop was further bound by the agreement (which is still preserved in his Register) to pay down twenty pounds of silver, as also to make the common acknowledgment of a rose at every Midsummer. The respectable names attesting the instrument forbid the supposition of any thing that was not strictly fair and honourable.

After governing and edifying his diocese for above twenty-two years, Bishop Bronescombe died, 22d of July, 1280, universally regretted, and was buried in St. Gabriel's Chapel, in his cathedral.*

The next bishop was Peter Quivill, the Archdeacon

* In his Reg. fol. 97. is his grant of the church of Bukerel to the dean and chapter, to support his anniversary. "Capella ferè de novo constructa juxta Capellam Beate Marie in ecclesiâ nostrâ Cathedrali ex parte Australi ubi locum elegimus sepulture." Two priests, with a salary of twelve marks, were to pray for ever for his soul, and the souls of his benefactors, and all the faithful departed. The instrument is dated from Teynton, on the feast of blessed Margaret the Virgin, 1280, i. e. two days before his death.

of St. David's, a canon of our cathedral, and probably a native of Exeter.* He was consecrated on the 10th November, 1280. To splendid genius he united active and exalted piety. The extent of his genius is sufficiently displayed in the magnificent design of the present cathedral.† At the period of his accession, the church was of contracted proportions, and inferior to most cathedrals in the kingdom. The present chapels of SS. James and Andrew appear to have formed its transepts; the western extremity barely reached beyond the present entrance from the Cloisters. By a bold and masterly conception, he undertook to form into his new transepts the interior space of the two Norman towers which William Warewast had erected one hundred and seventy years before. He then blocked up the small circular windows, and perforated a pointed window in each of the towers. He next turned himself to rebuild the rest of the church; but his death on the 6th of October, 1291, prevented his pursuing that noble undertaking. He was buried in the middle of the Lady's Chapel, which was occasionally used as a choir until Bishop Grandisson dedicated the cathedral high altar, on the 18th of December, 1328.

His piety appeared in the great zeal with which he discharged all his pastoral duties, and his generosity and attention to encourage and promote the splendour and decorum of the divine worship. To maintain uniformity in the cathedral service, he introduced the Sarum rite, which had been compiled by St. Osmund in the year 1080. To reform and prevent abuses, he held a synod in Exeter in the year 1287, the acts of which are generally commendable for their perspicuity and usefulness.‡ But candour obliges us to say that some of the constitutions (though

* In the *Annales Ecclesiæ Menevensis* in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, he is stiled *Petrus de Exoniâ*; and in a deed preserved in the registers, the bishop says of himself, "*Ecclesia Exoniensis me à pueritiâ coaluit.*"

† "*Fundata est hæc nova Ecclesia à Venerabili Patre Petro lujus Ecclesiæ Episcopo.*"—*Chronicon Ecclesiæ MS.* in *Bibl. Bodl.*

‡ See *Spelman's Councils*, vol. 2. p. 350, 404. Amongst other points, I observe that baptism was administered in the Exeter Diocese by immersion—that confirmation was given to infants—that marriages were solemnized at the door of the church, "*palam & in ostio Ecclesiæ.*"

in a less degree than was usually the case with the synods of this period) are rather directed to confirm the temporal interests of the clergy, than to secure the love and respect of the people. His generosity is displayed in the liberal endowment of the ancient and important office of precentor, to which he appropriated, 8th July, 1282, the churches of Chudleigh and Paignton. To the chancellorship of the cathedral he annexed, on the 20th of April, 1283, the church of St. Newelin, in Cornwall. He also founded the office of subdean, who was to supply the place of the dean when absent, as also to act as the bishop's penitentiary. William de Bisiman was installed the first subdean on the 7th of July, A. D. 1284.* During Peter's episcopate the cathedral cemetery was enclosed with a wall, and gates were erected at suitable distances. Hoker, Godwin, Izacke, Le Neve, Cleaveland, and the herd of subsequent writers, have contended that this inclosure took place in consequence of the murder of the precentor, Walter Lecchelade, in the year 1286, as he was returning from matins; but there is sufficient reason for doubting and even discrediting their assertion. For Bishop Quivill's Register informs us that Walter Lecchelade was collated to the precentorship on the 1st of August, A. D. 1282. Again the bishop tells us, that on the 18th of November, A. D. 1283, he collated Andrew de Kilkenny, to the *same office, then vacant by the death of the said Walter Lecchelade*. If this precentor had been actually murdered, is it natural to suppose that the bishop, in twice mentioning the death, would have abstained from some remark on so melancholy an event—from qualifying it as violent, sacrilegious, or the like?† Is it probable that this deed of blood

* See Quivill's Reg. fol. 125. The office of subdean and penitentiary was usual at this time in our cathedral churches "volentes (says the bishop) Eceliam Exonien aliis Eceliis Cathedralibus Regni Anglie conformare." As penitentiary, he was to visit the diocese once every year "ut infirmi, qui ad Civitatem Exon non possint accedere, ab eo animarum suarum remedium recipiant salutare." N.B. Le Neve's list of our subdeans, and, indeed, of the dignitaries of this cathedral, is most imperfect.

† "Kal Aug. A.D. 1282, contulit Dnus Epus Mgro Waltero de Lecchelade Canonico Exon Precentoria Ecclie Exon vacant per spontaneam resignaoe Magistri Hefrici de Somersete.—Anno 1283 apud London XIII. Kal. Dec. contulit Dnus Epus Dno Jacobo de Hispania illustris Regine Anglie

and terror should pass unnoticed in the compositions between the dean and chapter, and the mayor and corporation of Exeter for inclosing the cemetery? Lastly, is it not highly improbable that two years should be suffered to elapse without any inquisition taken of a murder so atrocious? I may add, that the alleged execution of Alfred Duport (a person of such character as to have been elected no less than eight times to fill the office of the first magistrate of Exeter), as also of the porter of the South-gate "for that the South-gate was that night left open, by which means the murderer escaped," can hardly be credited, as being the extreme of cruelty and injustice.

The city of Exeter was honoured with the presence of King Edward I. in the winter of 1286. Here he passed the Christmas, attended by a great concourse of nobility. During the visit this "English Justinian" held a parliament; and an act, called the "Statute of Exon," received the royal assent. The statute is in French, and was intended to remedy the abuses of coroners, who had grown very negligent in the performance of their duty. At that time inquests were taken, not only in cases of murder, but also of felony and depredation. The strictest investigation was required by the statute of all inquests since the beginning of the king's reign; the reports are directed to be forwarded to the sovereign, who is authorized to punish at his discretion the coroners found guilty.

It has justly been observed that King Edward I. was one of the principal benefactors to this city. In the Appendix will be given his charter, dated the 4th of March, twenty-fourth year of his reign (1296), (Appendix *a*) confirming all the privileges and immunities bestowed by Kings Henry I., Henry II., Richard I., his grandfather (John), and his father (Henry III.) On the 26th day of the preceding August he had granted to the bailiffs and commonalty certain fixed tolls, to be levied on marketable

nepoti, Prebendam que fuit Mgri Walteri de Lecchelade in Ecclesia Exon vacantem per mortem ejusdem.—Eisdem die & loco contulit Dnus Epus Mgro Andree de Kilkenny Precentoriam Ecclesie Exon vacantem per mortem ejusdem Mgri Walteri de Lecchelade."

goods, during the term of five years only. These tolls were to be applied solely to the repairs of the walls and fortifications. Probably it was found utterly impossible to complete the work during so limited a period; for on the fourth of May, 1300, the king extended the term of exacting tolls to ten years longer.*

He also bestowed a new city seal, representing himself crowned, with a lion passant, regardant, across his breast. The inscription on the obverse is—

S. EDW. REG. ANGL. AD. RECOGN. DEBITOR. APVD. EXON.

In the reverse, round a lion couchant, is written CIVITATIS EXONIE. And I think that he gave the private official seal still used by the mayors.

In the preceding chapter we observed that Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, succeeded to his father's rights of Lord Paramount of Exeter. He must have been a prince of considerable ability, since the king, his cousin, (an excellent judge of merit) appointed him guardian of the realm during his absence in France.† To the church of Exeter, the earl was a considerable benefactor, as appears from his deed dated at Restormel, 12th of May, twelfth year of Edward I. and preserved between fol. XX. and XXI. of Bronescombe's Register. He further granted, for a new convent of the Friars' Minors, an area beyond South-gate. His deed of gift is dated the 2d of February, 1287, and was confirmed on the 2d of the following March, by King Edward I., and again by Richard II. on the 28th of March, 1399. On his death, in the year 1300, all his honours and rights, by default of children, reverted to the crown.‡

* Similar tolls were granted by King Edward III. on the 10th of March, third year of his reign, towards paving the city; but they were also to cease at the expiration of three years.

† Flores Hist. lib. 2. p. 374.

‡ Obiit Dominus Eadmundus Comes Cornubiæ sine liberis, A. D. 1300 relinquens proximum hæredem Regem Anglorum Edwardum.—Flores Hist. lib. 2. p. 416.

CHAP. IX.

Thomas Bylton succeeds Bishop Quivill, and is followed by Walter Stapeldon—Acts and character of this illustrious prelate—His death makes way for the immortal Grandisson, whose services to religion are detailed—Obstruction of the navigation of the river Exe—Succession of the Earls of Cornwall.

THOMAS BYTTON, or de Button, the Dean of Wells, was promoted to the See of Exeter towards the close of the year 1292, and King Edward I. restored him the temporalities on the 2d of December that year.* Unfortunately, the register of this bishop is entirely lost, so that we can offer but little information concerning the acts of his episcopate.† It is certain, however, that he was of a humane and benevolent disposition; that he entered into the views of his predecessor by promoting the rebuilding of the cathedral; that he was a great benefactor to St. John's Hospital,‡ as also to the Franciscans, who had now removed beyond the south-gate of the city, from their original convent between the north and west gate, i. e. between the Snail Tower and Bretayne-street. He died on the 21st of September, 1307, and was buried before the high altar. The elegant brass

* Sub exitum anni 1292. Vide Angl. Sac. vol. 2. p. 588. Also Rymer's Fœdera.

† It is clear, from the index made of the registers in Queen Elizabeth's time, that it was then missing.

‡ "Anno 1307 obiit pie memorie Thomas Bylton Exon Epus qui ordinavit Magistrum Hospitalis Sci. Johis Johem Lecchelade & associavit sibi quatuor fratres sibi obedientes, ut in statutis ejusdem Epi patet & inter multa alia bona fecit et reparacionem Firmarie."—Ex ant. MS.

plate that covered his tomb was to be seen in the beginning of the seventeenth century.*

The next who graced the mitre of Exeter was Walter Stapeldon, professor of canon law and precentor of this cathedral. He was consecrated on the 13th of October, 1308, and installed with unusual solemnity. Illustrious by birth, he was yet more illustrious by his virtues and the splendour of his talents. From the fabric rolls and other authentic sources, it is certain that he vaulted† a part of the cathedral choir; that he raised a beautiful altar screen; that he glazed some of the windows, and he provided the magnificent stalls, which were ill replaced by the present ones in the year 1745. He also founded a chantry in the cemetery, which is probably the present chapel of St. Edmund.‡ In the parish of St. Clement Danes, London, he began Exeter-house, as a town residence for himself and his successors in the See of Exeter. On the 25th of February, 1322, he assigned the tenth of the tolls of the three annual fairs at Crediton (two of which he had obtained for the place by his interest with King Edward II.) to the collegiate church there; but with the condition, that during his lifetime the mass of the Holy Ghost should be yearly celebrated for him on his birth-day, 1st of February, and after his death his anniversary should be maintained with due solemnity.

Anxious to promote the enlightenment of the public mind, and to enlarge the circle of knowledge,

* Godwin. In the summer of 1763, when the floor of the choir was new-laid, the graves of Bishops Briwere and Bytton were accurately examined.

† From the practice of vaulting the naves of cathedrals, the admirable invention of the buttress, which is peculiar to the pointed architecture, must have arisen. The art of Grecian architecture consisted in the decoration of the column and entablature; that of the Roman, in the decoration of the wall by pilasters. But the decorations of the buttress produced the fretted niches, canopies, pinnacles, and foliated finials, that characterize the pointed stile. See the very ingenious and satisfactory letter of Mr. Ware, in the *Archæologia*, vol. 18. No. 40. Perhaps the pointed style was adopted on account of the greater ease and solidity which it affords. It certainly began with the attempts of vaulting the aisles and naves of our churches with stone.

‡ See the Survey.

he founded and liberally endowed Hart's Hall and Stapeldon's Inn, now Exeter College, at Oxford; and he left funds to establish in St. John's Hospital, within this city, a preparatory school for these colleges.

Formed by nature and education to appear at court—raised by his merits and talents to the office of Lord Treasurer of England—still he never forgot what was due to his character as a bishop, that he was to be a model to his flock, and to shew them the example of every good work. He resided as much as possible in his diocese; and his register proves how vigilant and attentive he was to the duties of his station, and especially how diligent and careful in the administration of holy orders. During the last two years of his life his presence was constantly required either at his own or the French court, for moderating the turbulence of the times, and in attempting to reconcile the conflicting parties. But, unfortunately, the affairs of his sovereign grew daily more and more desperate; the scandalous and perfidious Queen Isabella* fomented the public discontent, and even placed herself at the head of her husband's enemies; his own troops deserted him, and many considerable towns declared against him. In this distress, instead of facing the danger—instead of displaying that energetic firmness which should ever form the basis of the princely character—instead of hazarding and undertaking every thing to maintain the independence of his crown and the honour of his country, Edward was weak and timid enough to seek his safety in flight. Before he set off for Bristol, he intrusted the charge of the capital to the care of our prelate. The citizens of London were already intoxicated with the spirit of rebellion, and the departure of the king became the signal for open violence. In the thirst for vengeance they rushed to Stapeldon's residence, but not finding him there, they plundered it completely. The bishop was in the neighbourhood

* Our Gray strongly depicts the infamy of this royal fiend—
 She-wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs,
 Thou tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mate.

of London, and no sooner heard of the commotion than he hastened to the city. Near St. Paul's Cathedral he met the populace. In an instant he was dragged from his horse and hurried away to Cheapside, where he was inhumanly beheaded,* with his nephew, William Waulle, and his esquire, John Padington, on the 15th of October, A. D. 1326.†

Those who do not form their judgment of actions merely from success—who attend to the springs and motives rather than to the event, cannot refuse the tribute of admiration to the memory of this high-minded bishop; they will duly appreciate his zeal and promptitude to serve and support the declining cause of his sovereign; they will venerate him for his contempt of personal danger—for his disinterested loyalty and incorruptible attachment to just and honourable principles.

The remains of this most unfortunate, most virtuous, and most heroical bishop, were taken up by order of the queen, and conveyed with honour to his cathedral, where they were deposited, on the north side of the choir, on the 28th of March, 1327.

Soon after the melancholy news of Stapeldon's assassination reached this city, the dean and chapter assembled to deliberate on providing a successor. Their choice fell on James Berccleye, a canon of the cathedral and a professor of divinity. The king approved the object of their choice, and recommended him to the pope by his letter, dated 18th December, 1326.‡ The chronicle of the church of Exeter asserts, that his consecration took place on the 15th of the following March; but we must question the accuracy of this assertion, for we learn from Bishop Grandisson's Register,§ that the consent of Pope

* *Filii Diaboli virum fidelem, providum & discretum ac Regno valde necessarium truculenter decapitarunt.*—Wil. de Dene, fol. 366.

† See a detailed account of this event in Thomas Walsingham's *Hist. Angl.*—also in Leland's *Collect.* vol. 1. p. 467. I have met the signature of W. Walle to several deeds in Bishop Stapeldon's time. Perhaps the monument in the north aisle of the choir in Exeter Cathedral (commonly called Sir Richard Stapeldon's) was erected to the memory of William Waulle.

‡ Vide *Rymer Fœdera*, vol. 4. fol. 240.

§ Vol. 1. fol. 35. vol. 1. fol. 44. N. B. It is clear from the chartulary

John XXII. to the election was not granted until the 22d of April. Allowing, therefore, a reasonable time for the receipt of the Papal bulls, and considering that the decease of the elect took place on the 24th of June the very same year, is it not probable that he was never consecrated, but merely confirmed Bishop of Exeter? He was buried on the south side of the choir.

We now come to the most illustrious prelate that ever adorned the See of Exeter. This was John Grandisson, Archdeacon of Nottingham, and chaplain to Pope John XXII. at the time of his promotion. He was consecrated by his particular friend, Peter, Cardinal of Præneste, in the Dominican church at Avignon, on the 18th of October, 1327. On his arrival in England he repaired to the court of Edward III. before whom he renounced and abjured*

of Chertsey Abbey, in the possession of Lord Clifford, that Edward III. began his reign, not on the 20th, as is frequently asserted, but on the 29th of January, 1326, O. S.

* Edwardus, &c. dilectis sibi Willo de Harden & Johi de Merc custodibus Episcopatus Exon Salutem. Cum Dnus summus Pontifex dilectum nobis in Xto Johem nuper Archidiaconum Notynghie in Epum Exon prefecit ei Pastorem, sicut per literas patentes ipsius summi Pontificis bullatas nobis inde directas nobis constat, ac idem Jobes universis et singulis verbis Nobis et juri corone nre. prejudicialibus in dictis lris contentis palam et expresse renunciaverit & se gratie nostre submisit in hac parte. Nos volentes eidem Johi gram facere specialem, cepimus fidelitatem ipsius Johis et *Temporalia* Episcopatus predicti de grâ nra. speciali restituimus eidem. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eidem prefecto temporalia predicta liberetis in forma predicta. Teste meipso apud Eboracum IX. die Marcii anno regni nri secundo.

The oath taken by the bishops before the reformation may be seen in "The Constitutions Provinciales of Otho and Oethobone," printed by Robert Redman, A. D. 1534, London:—

'The othe made by the bishoppes to our soueraygne lord the kynge before theyr consecracion.'—

"I, A. B. clerke, vtterly renounce and clerely forsake all suche clauses, wordes, sentences, and grauntes whiche I have, or shall have hereafter, of the pope's holynes, of and for the Archebisshopryke of N. that in any wyse hathe ben, or hereafter may be, hurtfull or prejudiciall to your Hyghnes, your heyres successours dignitie, privileges, or estate royall. And furdere more, I do swere that I shall be faythfull true, and faythe and truthe I shall bere vnto you, my soverayne lordd and kynge, and to your heyres, kynges of the same, of lyfe, and lymme, and erthly worshyp, above all creatures, for to lyve and dye with you and yours against all people. And diligently I shal be atendant vnto all your nedes and husynes after my wit and power. And your counsell I shall keep and layne, knowleging myself to take and hold the sayde archebyssshoprycke or byssshoprycke ymmediately and only upon your grace, most lowly beseching the same for the

every expression in the Papal bulls that could be construed as prejudicial to the king's majesty and the rights of his crown. This act of renunciation had been required of all bishops, previously to the restitution of their temporalities, from the reign of Henry III. It was a wise, just, and politic measure, and drew the line of demarcation between the civil and ecclesiastical power.

When Grandisson visited his diocese he found the fabric of the cathedral in the most unfinished state possible. To use his own words, it had been *begun* in a manner not only decent, but even magnificent; yet the *greater part remained to be erected*.* He forwarded the work with such spirit, that by the 18th of December, 1328, he was enabled to perform the dedication of its high altar.† Of this event he gave notice to Pope John XXII. and his cardinals; and he adds, that the church was now nearly *half completed*, and when finished would be superior in its kind to any cathedral in England or in France.‡ Perhaps this munificent prelate erected the jubè, or rood-loft, that divides the nave from the choir. He may also have added to the towers the beautiful chapels of SS. John and Paul, which open into the transepts; and he certainly carried out and completed the present nave. But of this we shall speak more at length in the Survey.

restitution of the temporaltes of the sayde archebysshoprycke or bysshopryke, promysynge as afore, that I shal be faythfull, true, and obediēte subjecte to your sayd hyghnes, heyres and successors, during my life. And the service and other thynges due vnto your hyghnes for the restitution of the temporaltes of the sayde archebysshoprycke, I shall truly do and obediētly observe. So help me God and these holy Evangelies."

* "Fabrica Ecclesie Exon decenter & magnificè inchoata, pro majori parte adhuc remanet construenda."—Grandiss. Reg. vol. 1. p. 39.

† "Memorandum quod die Dominicâ proximâ post festum See Lucie Virginis, videlicet XV. Kal. Jan. Anno, &c. (N.B. Regni Regis Edwardi Tertii à conquestu secundo: vid. fol. præcedens ad imum.) Dnus dedicavit Majus Altare in choro Eccleie Cathedralis Exon in honore Beatissime Dei Genitricis atque semper Virginis et beatorum Apostolorum Petri & Pauli, quibus eciam curam & custodiam ejusdem altaris commendavit, Indulgentiam XL. dierum astantibus & in gratiâ existentibus concedendo."—Reg. vol. 2. ex fol. 102.

‡ "Ecclesia Exoniensis fere ad medium constructa mirabili super ceteras in genere suo Regni Anglie vel Francie, si perficiatur, pulcritudine renetabit."—Reg. ejusdem. vol. 1. fol. 37.

Besides the honour of rebuilding the cathedral, Grandisson is entitled to every praise for his noble foundation of St. Mary's College at Ottery, which continued for two centuries to be the fruitful seminary of pious and learned persons.* By his princely benefactions to St. John's Hospital, near East-gate, Exeter, he may be regarded as its second founder. On his appointment to the see, that useful establishment had almost dwindled into nothing, the only inhabitants being a priest and some few invalids. He increased the number of clergymen from one to five, and enjoined them to follow the rule of St. Augustine: provision was made for the maintenance of twelve poor persons; and a master of grammar was appointed to educate eight poor children at least, who were also supported on the foundation. Most probably he rebuilt the hospital church; for on the 12th of November, 1336, he dedicated its high altar, and on the 16th of September, 1351, performed the dedication of its nave and the adjoining cemetery.

Hoker, Godwin, and Izacke, have asserted, one after the other, that this generous bishop erected a noble mansion at Bishopsteignton, and bestowed it on his successors with the impropriation of Radway, "in order that the Bishop of Exeter, for the time being, might have a place where to lay his head, should the crown make a seizure of the temporalities." This expression they consider as ominous and prophetic; but possibly without reason: for they seem to be ignorant that the manor of Bishopsteignton was the property of the see *before the Conquest*,† and the registers abundantly shew that it was the occasional residence of the bishops long before the accession of Grandisson. Nor could they have attended to the letter which this very bishop addressed to Pope John XXII.‡ and which appears to have been written in the early part of his episcopate. In this letter, after

* See its history in the "Historic Collections relating to the Religious Houses in Devon."

† "Eps ht. 1. mansionem que vocatr Taintona Exeter Domesday," fol. 117. N.B. The palace was at Radway. In its manerial chapel Bishop Lacy frequently conferred holy orders.

‡ Grandisson's Reg. vol. 1. fol. 39.

stating the existence of an elegant mansion, “pulcra edificia,” at Bishopsteignton, he informs his holiness, that the temporalities of the see had frequently been seized by the crown, and in such cases had been so greatly injured and dilapidated, that the bishop had not a place where to lay his head, “unde Episcopus non habet ubi caput reclinet.”* On the plea of poverty, therefore, he solicits his holiness to allow the appropriation of the church of Bishopsteignton to the See of Exeter, to support the expence of the episcopal table, *ad mensam episcopi*.

Before we close the history of this most renowned of all our bishops, we must express our dissent from preceding writers, who commend and extol him for his successful resistance to the visitation of his primate, Simon Mepham, A. D. 1331. With all our admiration of the character of Grandisson, for his public and private virtues—for his splendid talents, his personal sacrifices for the permanent advantage of his diocese, still a regard for truth compels us to declare, that he was occasionally too impetuous in his conduct, and too intemperate in his language. We grant that this was the effect of warmth and fullness of heart; but in a person of Bishop Grandisson’s high consideration and character, it was particularly injurious as a precedent and example.†

After minute examination, I can discover no substantial reason why Grandisson should demand exemption from the metropolitan visitation. The primate Boniface had visited this diocese, in the autumn of 1261, whilst Walter Bronescombe was its bishop. Archbishop Peckam made his visitation, 1281, during Quivill’s episcopacy. The primate, William Courtenay, did the same in 1384, though Brantyngham, who succeeded Grandisson, opposed his feeble protest. The intention of Grandisson may have been pure, in first

* This scriptural phrase, Matth. 8. v. 20. was strangely applied in similar petitions. Thus Bishop Brantyngham, the successor of Grandisson, employs it in his register, vol. 2. fol. 37. (*ad calcem*) in pleading the poverty of his see; and humbly prays the pope to appropriate Bredestow Church, valued at thirty marks per annum, and Poweton or Nansant Church, valued at forty marks, *ad mensam episcopi*.

† Plus exemplo quam peccato nocent. V. Paternul.

obtaining a particular exemption in favor of his see, from his friend and patron Pope John XXII. and then sheltering himself and family, under a special brief of the pope,* from the ecclesiastical censures that the primate was levelling against him. But such personal privileges must be regarded as serious injuries to established authority and canonical discipline, and they reflect very little credit either on the receiver or the giver. Again, we must disapprove of his barricading the cathedral door against his primate; thus turning the house of God into a citadel. Nor can we allow that any provocation could justify his petulant, abusive, and insulting letters to his archbishop, and especially the very unbecoming one contained in fol. 61, vol. 1. of his register. So true it is (such is the weakness of human nature), that even the greatest and best men will sometimes forget what is due to their station and character; that when the mind has imbibed strong prejudice, reason is lost sight of; and that no one decides on what is useful and honourable, when he yields to the dictates of passion.

This venerable and learned † bishop closed a meritorious life on the 15th July, 1369, and was buried in the chapel of St. Radegundes, on the south side of the great western entrance of the cathedral. Hoker, who died in Nov. 1601, informs us, in his MS. history, that “*his tombe was of late pulled up, and the ashes scattered abroade, and the bones bestowed no man knoweth where.*”

The reader will readily subscribe to the justice of

* Grandisson's Reg. vol. 1. fol. 89.

† He was the author of a Book of Sermons, and of a volume of Saints' Lives; also of the History of the celebrated Thomas of Becket, for whose character he appears, like his predecessors, Bronescombe & Quivill, to have entertained a special veneration.—“*Beati Thome Martyris vitam ex multis scriptoribus in manipulum per me noviter redactam.*” See his letter to Pope Benedict XII. Reg. vol. 1. fol. 40. In a nodus or boss, in the vaulting of the cathedral nave, he has introduced a spirited representation of the assassination of that primate. He further compiled, in 1337, the order of the services of the Exeter Cathedral, in two folio volumes. They contain, 1st, the Calendarium; 2d, Consuetudines sive statuta de Ministris ejusdem Ecclesiæ & eorum Officiis; 3d, Ordinale celebrandi officia Divina per totum annum secundum usum Exoniensem; 4th, Martyrologium; 5th, Ordinale Officiorum B. V. Mariæ dicendum in capellâ ejusdem Virginis Exon per totum annum.

Mr. Izacke's remark, that the "reliques of this worthy prelate deserved a more reverend respect even amongst savage beasts."

During the government of the bishops mentioned in this chapter, few events of importance to this city can arrest the attention of the historian. All obstructions and weirs across the rivers in England had been expressly forbidden by Magna Charta. It seems, however, that such nuisances had been attempted in the channel of the Exe, by Isabella de Fortibus,* Countess of Devon, during the reign of Edward I.; and that the navigation of the river was still further impeded, during the distracted government of his son and successor, by Hugh Courtenay (the first of that family who was Earl of Devon), from the selfish wish of aggrandizing his port of Topsham. The citizens very frequently preferred complaints against these illegal measures; but, owing to the confusion of the times, no effectual redress could be obtained. Perhaps there is some exaggeration in the account given by Izacke; and it is not improbable that the evil was occasioned, in a considerable degree, by stream works,† and by the accumulation of sands in the bed of the river.

In the last chapter we stated that the earldom of

* This lady was the daughter of Baldwin de Ripariis, or Redvers, seventh Earl of Devon, who died the 15th of Feb. 1245, and of Amicia his wife, (daughter of Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester,) who died in 1282. By the death of their infant son Baldwin, Isabella, their daughter, became Countess of Devon in her own right. She married William de Fortibus, third Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, and survived her husband thirty-two years, viz.—dying in 1292.

† In the statutes frequent mention is made of the stream-works, or tin-works, as being greatly injurious to navigation. In the twenty-third year of King Henry VIII. a statute was made to amend the havens of Plymouth, Dartmouth, and Teignmouth, which had suffered considerably from them. Before the injury complained of, vessels of eight hundred tons burthen could easily have entered the said ports at low water. N. B. By a statute passed in the fourteenth year of King Richard II. tin was to be exported from Dartmouth alone. The produce of the stannaries of Devon was formerly much greater than that of Cornwall; and it appears, from several passages and receipts in the registers, that the See of Exeter enjoyed the tenth of the produce of both counties.—Grandisson, vol. 2. fol. 186. Brantingham, vol. 1. fol. 30. Q. Did not King John grant the bishops this valuable privilege?—For amongst the charters found in the cathedral treasury at Brounscombe's accession, I find one entitled—"Carta Johis Regis de decima Stagni (Stanni) Devonie et Cornubie."

Cornwall reverted to the crown on the death of Edmund, A. D. 1300. The king bestowed it on his son, afterwards Edward II. No sooner did the latter succeed to the sovereignty, than he granted the earldom, in opposition to the wishes of the nation,* to that worthless favourite Peter de Gaveston. From such a lord paramount, Exeter could derive neither honour nor advantage. After the execution of this infamous nobleman, the earldom was assigned to that no less profligate and detestable personage, Queen Isabella, for her private expences.† At her death, King Edward III. gave it to his brother John, called Eltham, from the place of his birth, in Kent. This prince died without issue in 1336, when the above-mentioned sovereign erected the earldom into a duchy, and granted it to his eldest son, Edward, commonly called the Black Prince. In the letters patent issued on this occasion, Exeter (which, with its castle, was a part of the duchy) is declared to be honourable. The illustrious duke, the delight of his age and the ornament of his country, occasionally visited his city of Exeter, and ennobled it by his favour and friendship.

* "*Contra voluntatem communitatis Regni.*"—Henry de Knyghton.

† Rapin's History of England, vol. I. p. 398. Tindall's Edition.

‡ Izacke's Memorials, ed. 1724. p. 49. inform us, that the city is still held of the Duke of Cornwall, as parcel of the duchy, by the fee farm rent of £20 per annum.

CHAP. X.

*Thomas Brantyngham appointed to this diocese—
Episcopacy of Edmund Stafford—Remarkable cir-
cumstance of John Catterick and of James Cary
being named to this see, but prevented by death
from taking possession—Delthronement of King
Richard II.*

THOMAS BRANTYNGHAM, as we learn from his register, was consecrated in the chapel of Stebenheth Manor (Stepney), by Simon Sudbury, then Bishop of London, on the 12th of May, 1370. During the minority of Richard II. he acted for some time as Lord Treasurer of England, and in the tenth year of that sovereign, was named one of the fourteen commissioners to govern the kingdom. When the parliament some time after animadverted so severely on the conduct of the commissioners, and sentenced some of them to capital punishment, yet honourable testimony was borne to the integrity and discreet administration of Bishop Brantyngham; and we accordingly find him re-appointed treasurer on the 4th of May, 1389. In consequence of the infirmities of declining age, his sovereign exempted him, on the 6th of August the following year, from attendance at parliament and the privy council, and acknowledged the value of his former services.

For the convenience of the vicars choral of his cathedral, this bishop erected, at his own expence, a common hall and kitchen, with suitable chambers and offices in an adjoining area, then called the Cannderhay.* To him is also attributed the erection of the ornamented façade in the west front of the cathedral. It is very certain that he greatly enlarged

* Brantyngham's Reg. vol. 1. fol. 194.

the embellishment of the fabric—that, under his auspices, the beautiful east window in the choir was prepared, and that he exerted himself to erect the cloisters in a style worthy of his cathedral.*

This estimable bishop died at his manor of Clyst, in December, 1394. His will is dated the 13th, and was proved on the 30th of that month. He was buried in his chantry, near the north door of the cathedral nave, “under a large marble stone, (says Izaak) whereon was the said bishop’s portraiture, inlaid in brass, which is so worn out by time, or embezzled by plundering hands in this sacrilegious age, as that no arms or inscription remain.”

After the see had continued vacant nearly six months, Edmund Stafford, brother to Ralph, the Earl of Stafford, was appointed to fill it, and was consecrated at Lambeth, by the Primate William Courtenay, on the 20th of June, 1395. After the impeachment of the Lord Chancellor Archbishop Arundel, the seals of office were delivered to our bishop. Duty and gratitude induced him to support the declining cause of his sovereign, Richard II.; but when he saw that further resistance on his part would only endanger the welfare of his country, without advancing the king’s interests, he prudently submitted to the government of the successful usurper, Henry of Bolingbroke.†

The register of Stafford bears ample testimony to his talents for business, and to the great zeal and diligence with which he administered the affairs of his diocese. It is, probably, to him that the honour of finishing the beautiful ‡ cloisters is to be attributed;

* Brantyngham’s Reg. A. 1391.—Also Fabric Rolls.

† If the episcopal body did not solemnly protest against this treasonable usurpation, it was from a conviction that it would have done no service to their injured sovereign, and only exposed their own persons to the fury of an enraged multitude. We are assured that both the archbishops, with the Bishops of London, Exeter, Litchfield, and Llandaff, attended King Richard faithfully in his marches, after Henry had landed, and declared against him, and that they assisted him to their utmost whilst any hope remained of counteracting the violence of a rapid revolution. See Anthony Harmer’s (i. e. Henry Wharton’s) Specimen of Bishop Burnet’s Errors and Defects in his History of the Reformation, 1693, p. 22.

‡ Stafford’s Reg. vol. 1. fol. 26. The cloisters or porticos of the quadrangle, adjoining the cathedral, were chiefly used for processions and

and perhaps at his recommendation King Henry IV., on the 26th of February, in the second year of his reign, erected the vicars choral into a corporation by the name of "*Custos et Collegium Vicariorum de Choro Ecclesie Cathedralis Exonie*," with the privilege of a common seal. By Exeter College, Oxford, he will ever be regarded as its *second founder*.^{*} After governing the diocese with honour to himself and the advantage and comfort of his flock, he died on the 3d of September, 1419, and was interred in St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel. His sumptuous tomb of alabaster will be described in our survey of the cathedral.

On the death of Stafford, John Keterick, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and who had assisted at the general council of Constance, was appointed by Pope Martin V. to the government of this diocese on the 20th of November, 1419; but he died at Florence about five weeks after. A successor was immediately named by the same pope, in the person of James Cary, who was in priest's orders, but not provided, as Godwin imagined, to the Bishopric of Coventry and Litchfield. This ecclesiastic died also at Florence, before he could take possession of the See of Exeter.

To return to the civil history of the times.—Richard II., who, before his accession to the crown, had

places of burial. From the acknowledged taste, magnificence, and zeal of Bishops Brantyngham and Stafford, who successively carried on this work, the writer was satisfied that the cloisters must have been an appendage worthy of such a cathedral. With the exception of the fragment of a fluted column behind the south entrance, not a vestige was left to point out their ancient grandeur: the north, south, and part of the east sides, were occupied by hovels of the meanest description. Disgusted with such a nuisance, the dean and chapter lately swept them away; when, behold, the materials were found to consist chiefly of mullions, shafts, capitals, noduses, corbels, and numerous parts of beautiful tracery, resembling the work of the aisles in the cathedral nave. Amongst the ruins were some grave stones, dated in 1633, 1641, and 1644, which left no doubt that this work of destruction was begun in the grand rebellion. The barbarians and fanatics of those days converted the place into a serge market; but on the 8th of Nov. 1660, King Charles II. restored this property to the Church.

^{*} *Dona in Sodalitium illud plenâ manu effudit statuta emendavit. — Munificum adeò se præstitit ut præter libros et varia tam Bibliothecæ quam Capellæ ornamenta, Marcus ducentas detulerit, &c.—Hist. et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxon, 1674, lib. 2. p. 94.*

been Lord Paramount of Exeter for a short period, was pleased to renew the charters of the preceding sovereigns, and to grant the city some additional liberties and privileges. As a further mark of favour, he annexed, on Michaelmas-day, 1397, a title of nobility to it, by creating John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon (his brother by the mother's side), Duke of Exeter. Of this title, parliament deprived its possessor very soon after; but it was confirmed to him by Henry IV. Hardly was he restored to his dignity, when he was convicted of treason against this sovereign, and executed in consequence on the 22d of September, 1400. The dukedom was subsequently bestowed by Henry V. on Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset. On his demise without issue, Henry VI. restored it to John, the son of the first duke. The title descended to his son, Henry, with whom it became extinct.

In the unfortunate reign of Richard II. England learnt, by experience, that a weak and capricious sovereign is one of the greatest curses that heaven can lay upon a country. Never did a prince ascend the throne of his ancestors under more favourable auspices; and the magnanimity and chivalrous spirit which he displayed at Smithfield, in the formidable insurrection of 1381, endeared him still more to the nation, and raised the highest expectations of his virtues and talents. But as he grew up, he blighted the hopes of the country. Owing to a neglected education, and to his being drawn within the vortex of favourites and flatterers, he became addicted to frivolity, effeminacy, and cruelty: he was degraded into the mere tool of successive administrations; and as the royal prerogative was then not clearly defined, he was hurried into imprudent, harsh, and despotic measures, which gradually estranged the affections of his people, and forced him at length to sign the portentous act of his abdication. If sovereigns could foresee the miseries which they might avert from themselves, from their families, and from their people, by pursuing a decisive and constitutional course, they would seek, much more than they do, to reign in the hearts of their subjects; they would never

calculate on that deceitful power which the passions produce, but on that true moral strength which is founded on reason, equal justice, and virtue; they would act in the belief, that the preservation of the rights of each member of the body politic is the repose and security of the whole, and that the undermining of the liberties of the people must, sooner or later, bury themselves and their thrones in fatal destruction.

CHAP. XI.

Succession of the Bishops of Exeter until the reign of Henry VIII.—Exeter is visited by Kings Henry VI. Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII.—Perkin Warbeck besieges the city, but is forced to retire.

THE vacant See of Exeter was filled, on the 3d of July, 1420, by Edmund Lacy, S. T. P. of University College, Oxford, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Bishop of Hereford. During the thirty-five years that he governed the diocese, he conciliated universal esteem by the exemplary purity of his life and diligent attention to the duties of his station. It is generally thought that he built the chapter-house: it is certain that he enlarged it, but the completion of the work was probably reserved for Bishop Bothe, whose arms, as well as Lacy's, appear in the vaulting. Lacy is reputed to have been an excellent scholar; and, indeed, his copious and valuable register justifies that opinion. But his style of eloquence could be vitiated and flat in the extreme: witness the sermon which he delivered to the general chapter of the Dominicans, holden in this city, in August, A. D. 1451.* For a long time before his death, he was excused from attending parliament, on account of bodily infirmity. He died at a good old age, in his palace at Chudleigh, on the 18th of September, 1455, and was buried on the north side of the cathedral choir.

George Nevyll, brother to that illustrious nobleman, Richard, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, was next appointed to the government of Exeter. He was then

* See it in the author's "Historic Collections," p. 65.

twenty-three years old, or thereabouts ; and though the spiritual jurisdiction of the diocese was conferred upon him by the Primate Thomas Bourchier, on the 10th of April, 1456,* yet he was not consecrated bishop until December, 1458. To splendour of birth the young prelate united maturity of genius. Under his sovereigns Henry VI. and Edward IV. he discharged the office of lord chancellor ; but there is reason to regret that family connections engaged him so much in the political transactions of those unfortunate times. On the feast of SS. Marius and his companions, 19th January, 1465, his register says he was installed Archbishop of York. The description of the pomp and luxury displayed on the occasion may be seen in Godwin. He died eleven years after, and was interred on the north side of Our Lady's Chapel, in York Cathedral.

On the translation of Nevill, John Bothe was consecrated his successor on the 7th of July, 1465. The stately episcopal throne which he is said to have placed in the cathedral choir, is a standing monument of his good taste and genius. This respectable bishop was under the necessity of residing frequently near the court, and in his absence confided the temporal and spiritual jurisdiction of the diocese chiefly to his dean, Henry Webber, an ecclesiastic of distinguished merit, ability, and discretion. On the 5th of April, 1478, he paid the debt of nature, at London, and was buried in St. Clement's Church there.†

The next bishop was Peter Courtenay, third son of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, by his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of William Lord Hungerford. After distinguishing himself at the University of Oxford, Peter travelled abroad, and for some time fixed his residence at Padua, then the principal seat of learning in Europe. There he took the degree of doctor of canon and civil law—a qualification necessary in those days for persons destined

* See Nevill's Reg. N. B. Gascoigne, his contemporary, admits that Pope Calixtus III. would not allow his consecration until he reached his twenty-seventh year.

† Weever, in his "Ancient Funeral Monuments," says, incorrectly, that Bishop Bothe died on the 1st of April, 1476.

for the employments of state and public life. Ecclesiastical dignities awaited him on his return to this country. He was appointed Archdeacon of Exeter, Master of St. Anthony's Hospital, London, Dean of Windsor, and soon after Dean of Exeter; and, on the 5th of September, 1478, the bulls were issued by Pope Sixtus IV. for his promotion to this vacant bishopric. From his register we learn that he was consecrated by Thomas Kemp, the Bishop of London, in the royal chapel of St. Stephen, on Sunday, the 8th of the following November. He is said to have given the curious clock that still regulates the cathedral service, and to have presented the Great Peter Bell (the largest in England except the Great Tom of Oxford) that hung in the north tower. Whether he was the donor or not, it is difficult to determine; for certainly a clock belonged to the church in the time of Bishop Lacy,* and the *Maxima Campana in Campanili Boreali* is mentioned in the Fabric Rolls as early as 1453, twenty-five years before Courtenay was made bishop. We may observe, however, that, precisely in the year 1453, Courtenay was appointed Archdeacon of Exeter, and, perhaps, on that occasion may have offered such valuable presents.

When Richard III. usurped the crown, our bishop took a decided part against him. He encouraged the Marquess of Dorset to proclaim Henry, Earl of Richmond, in this city on the 18th of October, 1483. In consequence, he was obliged to quit the kingdom; but, in the sequel, he proved very instrumental in fixing the crown on the head of Henry VII. For his important services he was rewarded with the mitre of Winchester, which he wore from the beginning of the year 1487 till his death, on the 22d of September, 1492, as Godwin asserts; or, more probably, on the 20th of December, the preceding year.† Cleaveland, in his history of the Courtenay family, brings satisfactory proofs that this worthy bishop was interred in the chancel of Powderham Church.

The translation of Courtenay afforded Henry VII.

* Lacy's Reg. vol. 8. fol. 58.

† Cleaveland's Hist. p. 235.

an opportunity of recompensing the singular zeal of Richard Fox, of Magdalene College, Oxford, to whom he restored the temporalities of Exeter on the 2d of April, 1487. If we may judge by his registers, he was so generally employed at court, or in foreign negotiations, as to be unable to reside much in the diocese. After governing this church for five years, this chief of all the king's confidential friends and counsellors was transferred to the united Sees of Bath and Wells, thence to Durham, and lastly to Winchester, where he finished his beneficent life on the 14th of September, 1528, having previously founded Corpus Christi College, at Oxford, a public school at Grantham, and another at Taunton.* The memory of this great and good man can never perish, whilst virtue, genius, and patriotism shall be held in estimation.

To supply the place of Bishop Fox, the Arch-deacon of Taunton, Oliver King, was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, by the Primate John Morton, in the early part of the year 1492, and the temporalities were restored him on the 5th of May that year.†. On the 6th of November, 1495, he was translated to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells, the temporalities of which were restored him on the 6th of the following January.‡ He has immortalized his name by having begun the present Abbey church of Bath, which death alone prevented him from completing.

Hoker, Izacke, and others, have asserted, contrary to the faith of history, that Doctor King died Bishop of Exeter. They add, that his death took place in 1497 or 1499, and that he was buried at Windsor. The truth is, that he died in the Autumn of 1503; and by his will, proved on the 24th of October that year, he directs that his body shall be buried in the choir of the New Church, at Bath, near the first arch on the north side, adjoining the high altar.

The temporalities of our see were restored, on the translation of Bishop King, to Doctor Richard

* See Dr. Milner's invaluable History of Winchester.

† Rymer's Fœdera, vol. XII. fol. 477.

‡ Id. fol. 577.

Redmayn, Bishop of St. Asaph, January 7, 1496.* This charitable and benevolent prelate was transferred to Ely in September, 1501, where he died about four years after, and was buried on the north side of that cathedral.

Redmayn's successor was John Arundell, of Exeter College, Oxford, and a descendant of the ancient family of Arundell, seated at Lanherne,† in Cornwall. From the Deanery of Exeter he had been promoted to the See of Litchfield and Coventry; and, after governing that church for about six years, was translated to the Bishopric of Exeter on the 29th of June, 1502.‡ To the important office of registrar he appointed a polite Italian scholar, John Sixtinus, member of the University of Sienna, and afterwards incorporated at Oxford.§ In the "Prologus" to the bishop's acts, this learned foreigner extols his patron for unaffected piety, diligence in attending public worship, profound erudition, affability of manners, splendid hospitality, and the daily distribution of alms at the gates of his palace. Unfortunately for the diocese, this exemplary prelate was prematurely carried off by sickness, at Exeter-house, London, on the 15th of March, A D. 1503-4. His mortal remains were deposited in the church of St. Clement Danes. The above-mentioned registrar feelingly records his death, and concludes with invoking the mercies of God on his departed spirit.||

* Rymer, vol. 12. fol. 577.

† Lanherne Manor was held of the Bishops of Exeter by military service. See Stapeldon's Reg. fol. 102. and Brantyngham's Reg. vol. 1. fol. 131.

‡ Bishop Arundell enjoyed the temporalities of both sees for five months before his actual installation here. See Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 13. p. 1. and p. 11. N. B. I have endeavoured to be particularly precise in giving the dates of the episcopal consecrations and translations, as much confusion prevails on the subject.

§ See Wood's *Fasti Oxoniensis*, p. 16.

|| "Fato occubuit prematuro, cujus integritati vite, luculenta doctrina ornatum attulit. Sanguinis claritatem illustres mores decorabant: cujus anime propitius sit Is, cujus miserationes sunt super omnia opera ejus. Mandatus est humo Londini (in ede Divi Clementis), ubi è vitâ excessit XVto. Marci anno Dni 1503." N. B. Exeter-house, the town residence of our bishops, near Temple-bar, had been begun by Bishop Stapeldon. A great hall was added by Bishop Lacy. In Pennant's *Account of London*, p. 158, it is stated, that, "in the grand period of plunder," Lord Paget obtained it and called it after his own name. Afterwards it bore the name of Leicester-house; then Essex-house.

In the course of the same year Hugh Oldam, Archdeacon of Exeter, was appointed to the vacant see, through the interest of his patroness, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, King Henry the Seventh's mother; and, on the 6th of the ensuing January, was put in possession of its temporalities. To the vicars choral of his cathedral he proved a liberal benefactor. By his deed, bearing date the 13th of February, 1508, he appropriated to them his chapel of Clist Gabriel, and the hospital of the Holy Ghost, at Warland, near Totnes. At one time he presented them with £80, a considerable sum in those days. He was also a staunch defender of the prerogatives of his church, especially in the dispute with the abbey of Tavistock, as is shewn more fully in the "Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries of Devon." For his munificent patronage to learning and learned men, he is entitled to the highest panegyric. Towards the building of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he contributed six thousand marks, and assigned certain lands for its endowment.* At Manchester he founded the Free Grammar School. His register abounds with useful information, contains the valuable synopsis of the constitutions of the cathedral, and is certainly better conducted than those of his seven immediate predecessors.

This respected prelate died, universally lamented, at the Exeter Palace, on the 25th of June, 1519, and was buried in the Saviour's Chapel, on the south aisle of the choir. We shall not stop to refute the silly tale of his dying excommunicated.—Here we may close for the present the series of our bishops, and challenge any see in Christendom to produce a catalogue of more respectable and irreproachable characters.

During the succession of the prelates just mentioned, Exeter had to experience, in common with the rest of the kingdom, the miseries of the civil wars and the ravages of famine and pestilence. From the episcopal registers we collect many calamitous details, and especially of damages occasioned

* Wood's Hist. et Antiq. Universitatis Oxon, lib. 2. p. 231.

by inundations. In one of these inundations of the Exe, the city bridge was swept away; and we find Bishop Lacy, in 1449. granting an indulgence of forty days to all true penitents who should contribute to rebuild and repair it.

In less than a century, our city was graced with the visit of four of its sovereigns.—During the summer of 1451, Henry VI. spent eight days in the town, during which he renewed its charters. The king's bounty was met with corresponding affection and loyalty, and no city gave stronger proofs of attachment to his cause than Exeter. In consequence of the protection which it afforded to several noblemen of the Lancastrian party, it was exposed to considerable danger in the year 1470; for Sir William Courtenay (not Sir Hugh Courtenay, as Cleaveland proves), a strenuous supporter of the house of York, invested the town for twelve days, but was prevailed upon to retire by the intreaties and mediation of the cathedral clergy.

On the 14th of August, 1471, Edward IV. with a numerous escort of noblemen, entered Exeter, and was received with every mark of honour. His visit lasted for three days; and, on his departure, he presented the city with his own sword. It is still preserved with great care, and is carried, enveloped in black crape, before the mayor once every year, viz.—on the 30th of January, when he attends the office of the day at the cathedral.

Twelve years after, King Richard III. between his first coronation at Westminster, on the 6th of July, 1483, and his second coronation at York, on the 8th of September the same year, paid a visit to this city. Izacke reports that the mayor and his brethren, apparelled in their robes, met and received him at the east gate, where Thomas Hart, the recorder, offered a congratulatory address (for which he was rewarded by the city); that the mayor presented to his majesty a gift double in value to what was given to Edward IV.; that the king lodged in the bishop's palace; and that the noblemen and the king's train were honourably entertained at the city's charge. Richard appears to have been much more

popular than is generally imagined. He made several good laws; and, when some of the counties offered him a benevolence, he refused it; saying, "I had rather have your hearts than your money."* Most of our historians have caricatured his memory, and have painted him as an hideous monster, deformed in body and more deformed in mind; but allowance should be made for the confusion and obscurity of our annals during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; and we should bear in mind, that the early writers in the interest of the latter party have manifestly polluted the fountains of historical truth—have attributed crimes to Richard which are not only improbable, but even manifestly contrary to his political purpose. Besides, we must protest against the injustice of listening to accusers only, and rejecting the evidence of the other party.†

Whilst Bishop Redmayn governed the see, King Henry VII. visited Exeter in the winter of 1497; and, as a mark of regard for the attachment which it had shewn to his person, and for the noble resistance which it opposed to Perkin Warbeck, a short time before, "he gave the mayor his own sword, with a cap of maintenance, commanding it to be worn and carried in state before him and his successors for ever," which is still constantly done, except on the 30th of January. He further granted a charter to regulate the election of mayors and other officers.‡

According to Hoker, Perkin Warbeck appeared before Exeter in September, 1497, and summoned it to surrender. He had calculated on meeting with a trifling opposition, but was greatly disappointed. "Such (says Hoker) was the noble courage and

* Joannes Ross, *Hist. Regum Angl.* p. 216.

† Without coinciding in all the opinions of the ingenious Horace Walpole, in his "*Historic Doubts*," we think he has embodied a mass of circumstantial evidence which must acquit Richard of some of the murders that are imputed to him.

‡ Izacke's *Memorials of the City of Exeter*. N. B. Several of the weights and measures of this king are preserved in the guildhall. Perhaps, as a mark of gratitude, the city placed his statue in the east gate. After the removal of that gate, in 1784, the statue was placed in front of the house opposite the Grammar School.

valiant stomach of the citizens, that they decided on suffering every extremity rather than submit to a capitulation." The king, on information of their distress, dispatched Lord Edward Courtenay, the Earl of Devon, with a considerable force, who succeeded in relieving the city.*

* There is reason to suppose that Perkin was not an imaginary prince, but a genuine Plantagenet, and no other than Richard, Duke of York, the younger brother of Edward V. Even the courtly pen of Lord Bacon describes the affair as being "left almost a mystérie to this day;" and he allows that Henry the Seventh's narrative did the king no good. Why did not the king confront Perkin with the queen dowager or her daughters? How comes it that some of the principal nobility, who had every means of ascertaining the fact, lived and died in the firm conviction that he was the true Duke of York? Read the history of Richard the Third, by George Buck, Esq. London ed. 1646; also, "The Praise of King Richard III.," by Sir William Cornwallis, in 1617, printed in the second Collection of Tracts, vol. 1. p. 246.

CHAP. XII.

John Veysey appointed to the vacant see—Character of this prelate—On his forced resignation, is succeeded by Miles Coverdale—Restoration of Veysey by Queen Mary—The episcopacy of James Turberville—Dissolution of the religious houses—The national religion is altered—Exeter constituted a county of itself, independent of the county of Devon—Narrative of the siege of Exeter—its loyalty rewarded.

JOHAN VEYSEY, alias Harman,* of Magdalene College, Oxford, who had passed the several offices of Archdeacon of Barnstaple,† Precentor, and Dean of the church of Exeter, was elected Oldam's successor. On the 4th of Nov. 1519, the temporalities of the see were restored to him, and on the 6th of the same month‡ he was consecrated by the Primate, Warham. All our historians agree that Veysey was a polite and accomplished scholar; that he was admirably qualified for public business and diplomatic concerns, and that he was a *perfect courtier*. This latter quality is not to be regarded as the best recommendation to the episcopal character: it certainly prevented the bishop from being honest in the worst of times, and from displaying that conscientious rectitude and inflexible integrity which should ever adorn the Christian prelate. It cannot be denied, that he went all the lengths of King Henry the Eighth's reign, in the affair of the divorce, of the supremacy, and of the dissolution of religious houses.

* The family of Harman, or Oxmantown, still bears the same arms as Bishop Veysey's.

† Oldam's Reg. fol. 23. Veysey's Reg. vol. 2. fol. 114.

‡ Rymer, vol. 13. p. 703. Dugdale's Hist. Warwickshire, p. 913.

Hoker, Godwin, and many others, charge Veysey with the utter ruin and spoliation of his church; and the idea of an ecclesiastical plunderer is generally associated with his name. But Henry Wharton, in his *Specimen of Errors in Burnet's History*,* contends, "that he alienated no possessions of his see, but upon express command of the king, directed to him under the privy seal, in favour of certain noblemen and courtiers."† Indeed, this appears to be the fact; and though the king's command can neither justify, before God nor man, the dereliction of honour and justice on the part of the guardian of the church's property, it may serve in some measure to extenuate the atrocity of his crime.

In Veysey's Register, vol. 2. fol. 113. is a curious letter of Henry VIII. dated from Hampton-court, 28th day of June, thirty-fourth year of his reign. In this letter his majesty signifies to the bishop, that his "trustye and welbeloved counsealer, Sir Thomas Denys, knight," had informed him, that his lordship

* P. 100. All the bishops at this time were subject to the calamity of being plundered by the court and its harpies. Cranmer and Ridley were the greatest favourites, and yet the former was compelled to part with the better half of the possessions of his see, and the latter to sacrifice four of his best manors in one day. One example may suffice for all.—*King Edward the Sixth's letter to Bishop Veysey*.—"Right reverende Father in God right trustie and welbeloved we grete you well. And forasmuch as our trustie and right welbeloved servante Sir Andrew Dudley knight one of the cheif gentilmen of our privy chamber and one of the four knights appointed to attend upon our parsons hath made humble sute unto us for our letters to be written unto you in his favour, We have therefore thought good by the advise and consent of our counsell to *require* you upon the recepte hereof to give and graunte unto our said servante the manour of Pawton within our countie of Cornewall and the manour of Bisshop's Teynton Radway and West Teingmouth with the parsonage of Bisshop's Teynton and Radway and thadvowsons of the vicarage there in the countie of Devon belonging and apperteyning to the bisshoprick To have and enjoye all the premisses with thappurtenances to him and his heires and assigns in fee simple, which to ratifie assure and confirme We by the advyse of our saide counsell do not onelie give you fre power and authoritie by these presents but also shall take your doynge therein in good and thankful parte whereby you shall minister occasion to us to be the more favorable unto you in all your reasonable sutes hereafter to be made to us Given at our palace of Westminster the first day of December in the thirde year of our reign."

† Lord John Russell procured the grant of Bishop's Clyst; Lord Pembroke obtained Paignton; Sir Thomas Denys had received a grant of Crediton; Sir Lewis Pollard, Nympton Episcopi; Thomas Bridges, Esq. got Chudleigh; Sir Thomas Darcy procured Bishops Tawton.

had a " Parke, called Crediton Parke, with iiii water-mills, which parke conteynynge by estimacon ooi hundrethe acres, lyinge very comodyusly for o' saide Cownsoulor, by reason wherof he wulld gladlye obteyne the same," and recommends him to accommodate this faithful and well-deserving counsellor. It seems, however, that the bishop and the dean and chapter were not sufficiently prompt in gratifying the impatient covetousness of the royal favourite; for a letter follows from Lord Russell, expressing astonishment at the backwardness that had been observed in complying with his highness' request; and the baron *requires* the bishop to " way and further the same, and to anymate the chapitre there unto;" hopes there shall " not apper anye obstinacye unto his highnes thereyn in anye behalf," and gives his lordship to understand, that the king " is very earnest in it, and fully determind" that the said Sir Thomas Denys shall enjoy that property! Perhaps an argument equally convincing extorted the manor of Clyst for the voracious appetite of this very Lord Russell, who had previously obtained the appointment of receiver general to Veysey.--In too many of the transactions of this period, we are reminded of the conduct of Achab to Naboth, in the XXI. ch. of the First Book of Kings.

On the 14th of August, 1551, Bishop Veysey was required to surrender* his see into the hands of his infant sovereign. In consideration of his unworthy submission, the king confirmed to him immediately the pensions and annuities arising from the leases that Veysey had granted of the episcopal manors, amounting to the clear sum of £485. 9s. 3¼d.† On the very same day that Veysey was dismissed, Miles Coverdale, who had been an Augustine monk, was declared his successor. He was a studious and learned man; and yet the translation of the Bible that he made, in conjunction with Tyndale,‡ was

* " Præ corporis metu "—Pat. 1. Mariæ, p. 2. as quoted by Anthony Wood.

† Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 15. p. 282-3.

‡ Tyndale's translation is styled "false" in the statute 34 and 35 of Henry VIII. Collier, speaking of Tyndale, says, "his heterodoxies are

so very inaccurate and unfaithful, that Cuthbert Tunstall, the Bishop of Durham, and an eminent linguist, collected no less than one thousand errors in the new testament alone. Coverdale was noted for being a great precisian—a character which usually betrays a want of judgment and sense of propriety.

At the accession of Queen Mary he was deprived of his see, and by an act of council, dated the 19th of February, 1554-5, was permitted to go “to Denmark, with two of his servants, his bagges and baggages, without any unlawfulle lette or serche.”* After Mary’s death he returned to England, and might have been restored in this bishopric; but having, during his late residence at Geneva, imbibed the principles of that school, he refused to be re-instated, yet continued to exercise the functions of a parish priest. He died at London in February, 1568, in the 81st year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of St. Bartholomew’s Church in that city, as we learn from the parish register.

On the deprivation of Coverdale, Veysey, who had formerly been her majesty’s tutor, was restored to his see on the 28th of September, 1553; but he survived his restoration little more than a year—dying, as his register informs us, “on the xxiii of October, 1554, in the manor of More Place, in the parish of Sutton Cowfylld, Warwickshire.” Hoker, Camden, Izacke, Dugdale, and others, have asserted, that he was above one hundred years old at the time of his death; but it is very certain, from a record in Rymer’s *Fœdera*,† that he could hardly have completed his ninetieth year. He was buried on the north side of the chancel of the parish church just mentioned.‡

The queen, on the 11th of the following March, sent a *congè d’elire* to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; and James Turbeville, of New College, Oxford, a Prebendary of Winchester, was elected Veysey’s successor. On the 6th of May the elect

too visible to reckon him among the reformed of the English Church.’—*Eecl. Hist. lib. 1. p. 72.*

* See *Archæologia*, vol. 18. p. 183.

† Vol. 15. p. 282.

‡ Dugdale’s *Hist. of Warwickshire*, p. 917

was empowered to hold the temporalities from the preceding Michaelmas, and they were absolutely restored to him on the 25th of September, seventeen days after his consecration.*

Hoker, though he allows this bishop to have been "very gentle and courteous, and nothing cruel or bloody," yet accuses him of persecuting and condemning a poor unfortunate woman, named Agnes Priest, for heresy, and who was burnt, as he says, on the Southernhay. If she were really executed, it was not under any new statute, but in virtue of the existing laws, enacted during the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V. It should also be observed, that Turbeville's register is silent as to any such condemnation. Over atrocities of this nature, whether committed by Protestants or by Catholics (and many such were unquestionably committed by both parties), it is our duty, as men and as Christians, to weep and lament. Of them we may say, in the words of Jacob,† "Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel." We should wish for these foul blots to be erased from the page of history, or preserved only to excite abhorrence of every species of religious persecution. May they stimulate the present and future generation to atone for the *guilty* zeal of their forefathers, by a merciful compassion for each other's errors, by tenderness for the rights of conscience, and by a cordial, active, and universal benevolence.

Bishop Turbeville recovered for his see the manor of Crediton,‡ and appears to have shewn a com-

* See his register; also Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 15. p. 425.

† Genesis, ch. 49. v. 7.

‡ It may be proper here to transcribe from the *Taxatio Bonorum Ecclesiasticorum*, A. D. 1291, the list of the manors of the Bishops of Exon.

	£.	s.	d.
Peyngton valoris per annum	55	5	5½
Teyngton Episcopi	20	12	0
Chuddelegh	17	4	5½
Clyst	7	11	0½
Crediton	45	17	5
Tawton Episcopi.....	58	13	3½
Nympton Episcopi	13	14	7
Morchard Episcopi	6	11	8
Ffloxton	0	13	4

mendable zeal in obtaining the restoration of its ancient rights, as far as circumstances would permit. The queen seconded and promoted his views; and on the 2d of August, 1557, the parochial clergy, holding benefices of less value than twenty marks per annum, were exempted from paying tenths to the crown. And it should never be forgotten, that the present established church is indebted to her justice and liberality for a considerable part of its present revenues.

Early in 1559, Bishop Turbeville having signified his refusal to subscribe to Queen Elizabeth's spiritual supremacy, was deprived of his see and committed to prison; but he was soon restored to liberty, and lived many years, says Godwin, in perfect tranquillity. The year of his death is not upon record; but it is certain, that his mortal remains were deposited in the choir of our cathedral.

During Veysey's episcopate a great national calamity took place, in which this city was deeply interested, viz.—the dissolution of religious houses. Impelled by avarice, or, more properly speaking, by rapacity occasioned by wanton extravagance, King Henry VIII. destroyed these religious establishments which the English constitution had regarded as sacred and inviolable for so many ages. No holders of property could shew such ancient prescription as these legal corporations. “The abbeyes and monasteries enjoyed all the securities the civil magistrates could give them: no estates could be better protected

Teignmue.....	15	15	0
Ashburton Forum	11	13	1
Ashburton Burg	10	15	0
Sci Germani.....	17	17	5
Lawhiteton	25	10	11
Penryn	31	8	1½
Palton	51	16	4
Tragaer.....	20	11	5
Kaergall	30	15	4
Berneyr.....	20	12	8

Summa....461 18 4½

Decima.... 46 3 10

In Stapeldon's Reg. fol. 9. is a detailed account of the property of the see in the year 1308.

by law. Magna Charta was made particularly in favour of such foundations, and they were confirmed in the beginning of every parliament.”* In a moment, the services which these institutions had rendered to the state† for so many centuries, were unwisely and ungratefully forgotten; their acknowledged‡ virtue and religious piety—their splendid hospitality—their cultivation and protection of genius and science§—their attention to agricultural improve-

* Collier's Eccl. Hist. vol. 2. book 2.

† The religious orders were always disposed to assist their prince with their purses as well as their prayers, and were therefore encouraged and protected by the wisest and the best princes in Christendom. When Charles V. heard the fate of our English abbeys, and into what channels the revenues were diverted, he exclaimed, “Henry has now killed the hen that used to lay him the golden eggs.”

‡ In the preamble to the act of parliament for destroying the ‘lesser monasteries,’ are these remarkable words—“*In diverse great and solemn monasteries of this realm, thanks be to God, religion is right well kept and observed.*” Why were these destroyed?

§ “The accusers of the monks as Goths, were actually Goths themselves—Goths warring again with the literature of Rome, and Goths consigning the literary treasures of the age to a sweeping storm of destruction. To the present generation of the reformed, this seems utterly incredible; yet is dreadfully true. Henry VIII., that wilful wayward child of violence, stood, like another Genseric or Alaric, tearing down the sun of literature from its sphere, and burying the whole country in darkness. We even see him so standing, in the striking portrait of him drawn by a cotemporary, a spectator, and a friend. ‘Never had we bene offended,’ cries even Bale, that strenuous enemy to the monks, ‘for the loss of our libraryes, beyng so many in nombre, and in so desolate places for the more parte; yf the chiefe monuments and most notable workes of our most excellent wryters, had bene reserved. If there had bene in every shyre in Englande, but one solempne librarye, to the preservacyon of those noble workes, and preferment of good lernynge in our posteritye; it had bene sumwhat. But to destroye *all* without consideracyon, is and wyll be unto Englande for ever a most horryble infamy, amonge the grave senyours of other nacyons. A great nombre of them whych purchased those superstycyouse mansyons, reserved of those library bokes, some to serve theyr jakes, some to scoure their candlestycks, and some to rubbe their bootes. Some they sold to the grossers and sopesellers, and some they sent over see to the bokebynders, not in small nombre, but at tymes whole shyppes full, to the wonderynge of foren nacyons. Yea, the universytees of this realme are not all clere in this detestable fact. But cursed is that bellye, whyche seketh to be fedde with suche ungodly gaynes, and so depelye shameth his natural cuntrye. I know a merchant-man, whych shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that bought the contentes of two noble lybraryes for forty shillings pryce; a shame it is, to be spoken. Thys stuffe hath he occupied in the stede of graye paper, by the space of more than these ten years; and yet he had store ynough for as many years to come. A prodigyouse example is this, and to be abhorred of all men which love their nation as they should do.’ The last is very similar to that ever-memorable deed of destruction, by which the library of Alexandria was distributed as waste

ments--their fatherly care of their dependents, and especially of their poor, whom they supported entirely, without the least charge to the state,* though their property did not really much exceed the twentieth part of the national income†—all these considerations were totally disregarded. The peaceful inhabitants of these nurseries, many of whom had grown grey in the service of religion, were inhumanly turned adrift into the wide world with a miserable stipend, and were doomed to behold their property unjustly and sacrilegiously invaded, their magnificent churches profaned, the stones of the sanctuary scattered, and shrubs growing up in the courts as in a forest or on the mountains. England, says Camden, sat sighing and groaning to see her wealth exhausted and her abbies demolished, which were the monuments of ancient piety. The city of Exeter could boast of one Augustine priory, one Dominican, one Franciscan, convent, and the royal Benedictine priory of St. Nicholas. In the immediate vicinity were the Benedictine nunnery at Polslo, dedicated to St. Catharine, and the smaller cells of St. Andrew, at Cowic, and of St. Mary, at Marsh Barton. The learning, or the piety and regularity of the members, and their abundant charities, justly entitled them to the esteem, gratitude, and veneration of our citizens.

paper, during a course of six months, to light the fires of wood under the four thousand baths there. And the madness of Mahometans overtopping all the rage of Goths, so ranking Omar higher in infamy than either Alaric or Genserik, was now apparent upon earth again, in the person of our half-protestant, half-popish, but wholly savage King Henry."—Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall, vol. 2. p. 356.

* Amongst the statutes of Archbishop Stratford (between the years 1333 and 1348), we copy the following from the third book of "Lyndewode's Provinciale," fol. 68. Edit. Paris, 1505:—"Religiosi in nostrâ Provinciâ beneficia Ecclesiastica obtinentes, secundum beneficiorum hujusmodi facultates, annis singulis pauperibus parochianis beneficiorum eorundem, certam elemosynæ quantitatem, Ordinariis ipsorum locorum moderandam arbitrio, per ipsos Episcopos distribuere compellantur per pœnam sequestrationis et subtractionis fructuum et proventuum beneficiorum hujusmodi, donec in præmissis paruerint competenter." There may be truth in the observation of the editors of the Rhemish Testament, printed in 1582.—"We may remember very wel, and our forefathers knew it much better, that the poore were then releved when most was bestowed upon the church."—P. 78. N. B. The best poor rates threaten now to pauperize the country:—"Poor in Exeter at least 7000."—Woolmer's Gaz. 29th Jan. 1820.

† This fact is candidly avowed by Hume, in his Hist. vol. 4. p. 151. Lond. ed. 1763.

Numerous visitors from all parts of the kingdom occasionally flocked to these religious establishments, to the profit and advantage of the city: many illustrious personages chose these conventual churches for their family places of burial; and it should be carefully remembered, that most of the abbots and priors in Devonshire had their inns or town residences* within our walls, where they lived, from time to time, in much splendour and hospitality. If to the suppression of the monasteries, you add the dissolution of the chantries, and the general impoverishment of the resident secular clergy, the townspeople, and especially the poor inhabitants, must have sighed for the ancient order of things, and deplored the reign of sacrilege and terror. If liberty be justly defined, "the security of persons and property from unjust violence and aggression," then did Henry proscribe liberty and drive her from the shores of Britain.

It had been well observed, in a speech delivered in the house of lords against the seizure of religious estates, that "innnovation would not be content with the branches, but would strike at the tree on

* The Abbot of Tavistock's house was the Bere Inn, now in the possession of Robert Russell, Esq. John Peryn, on the 7th of Nov. thirty-first year of King Henry VIII. leased it to Edward Brygeman, and Jane his wife, for a term of 60 years. It is thus described in the lease:—"Hospicii nostri vocati le Bere Inne aliter Bere cum omnibus suis pertinenciis scituati in vico australi Civitatis Exon." The Abbot of Buckfastleigh's house was in the Close, between the two archdeaconry houses of Barnstaple and Cornwall, and contiguous to both, and now the property of James Rodd, Esq. The Prior of Plympton's may be discovered by a lease, dated Sept. 16, Anno 15^o. Henrici VIII. in which is let for a term of 58 years, to John Alyn, of Exeter, "totum illud tenementum nostrum cum suis pertinentiis situatum in Civitate Exon in quodam vico ibidem vocato Le Cokerewo inter dictum vicum ex parte orientali & tenementum heredis Johis Speke Militis ex parte occidentali & tenementum nostrum Proprium ex parte boreali & tenementum Decani & Capituli Eccle Cathedral, Exon, ex parte australi." The Abbot of Newenham's residence was "in Summo vico in parochia Sei. Laurentii, ex opposito Hospitalis Sei. Johis," now the property of Mr. Taylor, upholsterer. The Abbot of Torre's was in St. Paul's parish. I conceive that the site is now occupied by Mr. Granger's cellars. The last abbot, Simon Rede, leased it, on the 8th of Nov. 30 Henrici VIII. for a term of 60 years, to Jeffery Holmere. In the same parish (St. Paul's) was the inn of the Abbot of Dunkeswell. I think the Abbot of Hartland's house was in the High-street, nearly opposite St. Stephen's Church, and his garden bounded on the west by Corry-street, now Gandy-street.

which religion groweth.”* In fact, the king had inconsistently thrown aside the supremacy of the pope, which he had hitherto warmly defended, and had arrogated to himself supreme jurisdiction and authority in all ecclesiastical and spiritual concerns, as much as in temporals.† By virtue of his spiritual sovereignty, he had dogmatically proclaimed the indispensable necessity of believing the real presence, the sufficiency of communion under one kind, the obligation of celibacy and of vows, and the expediency and necessity of private masses and of auricular confession; and, to enforce submission to these doctrines, he held out to his subjects the terrors of death and the forfeiture of lands and chattels, as in cases of felony. From his speech in parliament, towards the latter end of his reign, it is evident that some of the national representatives had not sufficiently respected his spiritual prerogative; and his majesty signifies to them, in consequence, that authority had been committed to him by God, to reform what is amiss in doctrine; and he forbids them “to be judges themselves of their own fantastical opinions and vain expositions, for in such high causes they might lightly err.” In the conclusion of the same speech, he expresses himself thus:—“Of this I am sure, that charity was never so faint amongst you, and virtue and godly living were never less used, nor God himself, amongst Christians, was never less revered, honoured, or served.”

In the succeeding reign the work of plunder and innovation went on rapidly.—The collegiate churches, hospitals, chantries, &c. which had escaped the sacrilegious grasp of the father, were greedily pounced upon and devoured by the son. Risdon, p. 108,

* See Bailey's life of Bishop Fisher.

† See the commission to Thomas Cromwell to be vicar-general.—Read also the oath of supremacy:—“I, A. B. do utterly testify and declare in my conscience, that the king's majesty is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other his highness's dominions and countries, as well *in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes*, as temporal.” See also the king's epistle, prefixed to the *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, printed at London A. D. 1571.—Also Archbishop Parker's homage to Queen Elizabeth, in Collier's Collection of Records, *Ecclesiastical Hist.* vol. 2. p. 93.

informs us, that the bells of our cathedral, and all the church goods, were forfeited to the crown! The rapacity and impiety of these times are recorded by Heylin, Dugdale, Echard, Collier, and other Protestant historians, to whom the reader is referred for detailed information.

During the reign of this infant king, the national religion experienced another alteration, and a new liturgy, ordinal, and articles were compiled and enjoined upon the people. In Veysey's register* is inserted the royal mandate, dated the 23d November, 1551, for removing all altars in the churches and chapels within the diocese of Exeter, and for setting up a *table* "yn lyen of them in some convenient part of the chaunsell." It must be confessed, that the proceedings of the court, during this melancholy period of our history, were conducted with an utter contempt of national feeling and public opinion, and in direct violation of the inalienable rights of conscience. The consequences were what might be expected from such policy.—Discontent overspread the kingdom, and alarming disturbances broke out, especially in Norfolk, Devon, and Cornwall. Some of the leaders deemed resistance justifiable, because the landmarks of the constitution had been removed. The liberties and immunities of the church stood in front of Magna Charta, that palladium of English liberty; and the insurgents, in taking up arms for the defence of religion, compared themselves to the barons who appeared in the field against the tyrant John, and his son Henry III. But this was a fatal delusion; for religion is not to be supported by the material sword, but by the sword of the spirit. And if it be true that religion is an affair between *God* and *man*, and therefore no human government has the smallest right to *force any creed* upon the people; so it is also true, that rebellion, for the purpose of restoring or supporting the Protestant or the Catholic, or any other religious system, can never be admitted as justifiable.

We may now resume the immediate history of

* Vol. 2. p. 120.

Exeter.—Henry VIII. on the 23d of August, twenty-ninth year of his reign, constituted this city a county of itself, independent of the county of Devon, and appointed a sheriff and other suitable officers. The jurisdiction of the county of the city comprehends a circuit of nearly seven miles. At the period before us the trade of Exeter was in a flourishing state, especially in the articles of wool,* yarn, and kersies; and it was unquestionably the first town in opulence, as well as dignity, in the West of England, when its existence was threatened by a formidable insurrection. The principal captains in Devonshire, being resolved (says Hoker, who was then living in Exeter) to maintain and continue the ancient religion by their own power and authority, collected a powerful force, and sent messengers to John Blackaller, the mayor of the city, to form a junction with them. This chief magistrate lost no time in calling a council, “and albeit some of the chiefest of them did like and were well affected to the Romish religion; yet, respecting their duty to God, their obedience to the king, their fidelity to their country and safety to themselves, they gave their full, resolute, and direct answer, that they would not join or deal with them at all.” A second invitation was sent to the mayor and his brethren, accompanied with threats, if they refused to co-operate; but the same answer was returned, adding, moreover, that “in their doings they were wicked and bad men, and that they (the mayor and his brethren) would repute them for enemies and rebels against God and their king and country, and so renounced them.” The same historian, in his interesting narrative, very candidly repeats, that the mayor, the magistrates, and the leading people of the city, notwithstanding their attachment to the Catholic religion, were wholly bent and determined to keep and defend the place, and that nothing could exceed their dutifulness to the king and commonwealth, and their exertions to prevent intestine divisions. The

* It is remarkable that King Edward III. should have declared the inferiority of the wool in Devon and Cornwall, “Lane de Com Cornub & Devon grosse & modici valoris existunt.”—Grandisson’s reg. vol. 1. fol. 23.

siege was closely pressed by the rebels from the 2d of July, 1549, until the 6th of August, and the citizens had much to endure from scarcity of provisions, when they were relieved by the royal army, under the command of Lords Russell and Gray.* The anniversary of this deliverance, the 6th of August, is still observed as a day of thanksgiving.

His majesty was graciously pleased to reward the fidelity and loyalty of Exeter on this trying occasion. He renewed its charters, enlarged its liberties, and augmented its revenues, by granting the valuable manor of Exe Island,† on the 22d December, 1550.

* Nothing but necessity can justify the bloody order of Lord Russell to massacre all the prisoners at Woodbury, nor the numerous subsequent executions, nor the general pillage of the country.—“The whole country (says Hoker) was then put to the spoil, and every soldier sought for his best profit.” The conduct of his lordship, in the whole of this business, reminds us of the barbarities exercised in the west, nearly a century and a half later, on the suppression of Monmouth’s rebellion.

† The chamber had purchased of the crown, on the 3d of May, 1549, for the sum of £1467. 2s. 3d. several tenements and lands in the city and suburbs, formerly belonging to the monasteries of St. Nicholas, Polslo, Plympton, Newenham, Forde, and to St. John’s Hospital, near East-gate, and St. John’s Hospital, Bridgewater. Izacke asserts, that the city purchased of the crown the *fee or manour of St. Nicholas*, in 1549. The fact is, that Henry VIII. sold it with Lammas fair; and also some other property, formerly belonging to Polslo, Plympton, Dunkeswell, Ford, and Pilton Monasteries, and St. John’s Hospital, unto John Haydon, of St. Mary Ottery, gent. and Thomas Gibbs, gent. on the 2d of April, thirty-sixth year of his reign, for £899. 1s. 11d. These sold their bargain, on the 7th of March, the thirty-seventh year of the same king’s reign, for precisely their purchase money, to Sir John Williams, knight, and Henry Norris, esq. They sold it on the 20th of May, third year of Edward VI. to John Blackaller, John Midwynter, William Hurst, William Buckenham, Thomas Prestwoode, and John Peryam, for £1477. 2s. 3d.; who, on the 7th of October, Anno 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, made over their purchase to the Corporation of Exeter.

CHAP. XIII.

Queen Elizabeth alters the national religion—Her persecuting spirit—Succession of the reformed bishops, Alley, Bradbridge, Wolton, Babington, Cotton, Cary, and Hall—Consecration of St. Bartholomew's Cemetery—Formation of a water-course between Topsham and Exeter—The city charters confirmed and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth and King Charles I.

THE English nation was reconciled by Cardinal Pole* to the faith of their forefathers on the 30th of November, 1554. By the death of Queen Mary, on the 17th of November, four years after, the crown devolved on the Princess Elizabeth, and all the bishops hastened to acknowledge her title, and presented themselves before her upon their bended knees, in testimony of their loyalty and affection. During the reign of the late Queen, Elizabeth had regularly conformed to the old religion, and, at her coronation, she took the usual oaths of preserving the rights and liberties of the established church; but very soon after, she ejected all the Catholic bishops from their sees and benefices—she overturned and proscribed the national religion, and enacted a *new* code of laws, written in blood, against the adherents to the ancient faith.

Amongst the many victims of her intolerance, I find but one that was actually executed in this city. His name was James Doudal, an Irish merchant, and a native of Wexford, who, for barely denying her spiritual supremacy, agreeably to the dictates of

* This truly noble, learned, and accomplished statesman and prelate had been a canon and prebendary of our cathedral, and afterwards became its dean, an office which he retained from September, 1527, till 1537. See Veysey's Reg.

his conscience, was hanged, bowelled, and quartered here on the 13th of August, A. D. 1599.*

On the deprivation of Bishop Turbeville, Elizabeth recommended for his successor William Alley, or Allein, a doctor of divinity, and a prebendary of St. Paul's Church, London. His election took place† on the 20th of May, 1560, and his consecration on the 22d of the following September. Five months after (i. e. on the 22d of February), in consequence of the impoverished state of the cathedral finances, this bishop, with the consent of his chapter, reduced the number of the residentiary canons from twenty-four to nine, a regulation that has continued in force to the present period. Hoker commends, in animated terms, the affability of manners, regularity of life, and singular learning of Bishop Alley. A stranger to pitiful jealousy and mean suspicion, unworthy of any one connected with the republic of letters, he gave every encouragement to literary research. "He was well stored, and his library well replenished with all the best sort of writers, which most gladly he would impart and make open to every good scholar and student, whose company and conference he did most desire and embrace." Such liberality does him infinite honour. After governing his diocese upwards of nine years and a half, and procuring from the Queen the confirmation of the privileges of his church, this friend of learning and learned men closed his life on the 15th of April, 1570, and was buried in the choir of his cathedral.

Eleven months after Alley's decease, Dr. William Bradbridge, the Dean of Salisbury, was appointed his successor. Izacke says, that "he was a man only memorable for this—that nothing memorable is recorded of him, saving that he well governed this

* See the appendix to John Mullan's "Idea Togatæ Constantiæ," p. 93. as quoted by the learned Dr. Challoner, in his *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*.

† See his register. N. B. In Nasmith's Collection of Archbishop Parker's MSS. in Bene't College, Cambridge, p. 153. mention is made of a letter from W. Alley, elect of Exeter, dated London, 11th of July, 1560, praying to be consecrated on the Sunday following. Hence it has been said, that he *was* consecrated on the 14th of July.

church about eight years." He should have said seven years and a quarter. His death happened at Newton Ferrers, (where he almost constantly resided, to the great inconvenience of his clergy) when no one was present, on the 28th of June, 1578, in the 77th year of his age.* He was interred on the north side of the choir, near the high altar.

John Wolton, a native of Whalley, in Lancashire, nephew of Dean Nowell, member of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, and a canon residentiary of this cathedral, was promoted to the vacant see in August, 1579, and installed on the 21st of March following. On the 5th of July, 1585, he had the consolation of recovering from the crown, for his cathedral church, those chantry lands, tenements, and rents, which had formerly been appropriated to the maintenance of obituary services. In consideration of this act of restitution, the sum of £145 per annum was to be paid by the dean and chapter to the then Queen, Elizabeth, her heirs and successors.† At the same time the queen was further pleased to restore to the vicars choral of the cathedral the greater part of their former possessions.‡ He died

* His registrar, fol. 44. in mentioning the bishop's death, prays for the repose of his soul.—“Memorandum qd vicesimo octavo die mensis Junii Anno Dni. 1578, apud Newton Ferrers Reverendus Pater Willelmus in anno septuagesimo septimo ætatis suæ obiit mortem *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus, Amen.* N.B. In the same register, fol. 25. is a similar invocation of mercy on the soul of the bishop's registrar, Thomas Germyn, who died on the 26th of January, 1575.

† A copy of this act of restitution will be given in the appendix.

‡ At the humble petition of the custos and college of choral vicars of St. Peter's Church, Exeter, her majesty issued letters patent, dated Westminster, 5th of July, twenty-seventh year of her reign, by which she gave, granted, appropriated, united, and annexed to them and their successors, several estates for ever, viz. all the chapel of Clist Gabriel, with its emoluments, rights, and appurtenances; and all that hospital of the Holy Ghost in Warland, near Totnes, which had been appropriated to the custos and college by Bishop Oldam, as from his deed, bearing date the 13th of February, 1508, more fully appeareth. *Also*, a messuage in High-street, Exeter, granted them by John Weele, Archdeacon of Barum, by his deed, dated Exeter, Saturday, 18th of October, third year of King Edward II. *Also*, those tenements in Smythen-street which had been given by John, the Canon of St. Peter's Church, “*fratribus et Sororibus de Kalenderhaie,*” by his deed, dated Exeter, die Sci. Edmundi Episcopi, 1271. *Also*, all those two barns and three meadows lying near Southinghaye, beyond South-gate, given them by Laurence Cobell, clerk. *Also*, a garden in Coombe-street, granted them by William Good. *Also*, a house in North-

on Wednesday morning, the 13th of March, 1593-4, and his mortal remains were deposited on the south side of the cathedral choir. He was the author of several works, all written in English, and published in 1576; but "The Christian Manuell, or the Life and Maners of True Christians," 12mo. Lond. is held most in estimation.

On the 22d of the following March, Gervase Babington, D D. and Bishop of Llandaff, was translated to Exeter. Though he remained here less than three years, he did irreparable injury ("a mayme incureable," says Westcote) to his see, by alienating the manor of Crediton* to Sir William Killigrew.

street, Exeter. *Also*, one cellar and shop in Waterbear-sfreet, given by Thomasine Sares. *Also*, a house in Cowick-street and a tenement in Coombe-street, granted by Peter Carter and William Upton. *Also*, a messuage and garden in Longbrooke-street, within the manor of Duryard; and a garden called Colmansleigh, lying between Colmanslane and Pillerispitt, given by William Woolf. *Also*, that shop and tenement near St. Petrock's Church, granted by the executors of William Jervis. *Also*, those tenements situated in the parishes of SS. Stephen and Martin, within the Close, granted them by Henry Webber, late dean, and John Symons, clerk. *Also*, a tenement, with a court and cellar, in St. Pancras' parish, Exeter. *Also*, four closes of land in Duryard manor, granted by John Kelley. *Also*, all that close in Prebenda de Hayes, and that messuage and garden; and also that tenement and garden in Longbrooke-street, given by Walter Good. *Also*, a messuage in St. Laurence's parish, Exon. *Also*, a close at Stonehill, within the borough of Ashburton, given them by Richard Waye, clerk, executor to Richard Hellier. *Also*, the rectory of Cornwood, granted to support the obit of Bishop Lacy. *Also*, the rectories of Westleigh and Melan. To have and to hold the same of the crown by fealty alone, in free and common socage, and not in chief or by military service.—For this noble act of restitution, four-pence was to be paid to the crown at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

* "The Great park of the Bishops of Exeter," now called Crediton parks, disparted and divided into 86 closes, consists of 287 acres, and is situate close to, and on the north side of, the town of Crediton. By a feoffment of the 22d June, 13 Car. I. it was, for the consideration of £2600, granted in fee, by Sir William Killigrew, of Kempton park, in the county of Middlesex, knight, son and heir of Sir Robert Killigrew, knight, then late vice-chamberlain to the queen's most excellent majesty, Sir Charles Berkeley, knight, Richard Ligon, gent and Josias Tully, gent. executors in trust of the will of the said Sir Robert Killigrew, and devisees of the manor and lordship of Crediton, to Sir John Chichester, of Hall, in the county of Devon, knight, the collateral ancestor of the present Charles Chichester, of Hall, esq. under a reserved yearly rent of £10.—In August, 1673, it was sold for £2432, by John Chichester, of Hall, esq. son of the said Sir John Chichester, to Stephen Toller, of Exeter, haberdasher, chargeable with the same yearly rent.—In June, 1686, Stephen Toller, settled it on his granddaughter, Susanna, wife of Henry Northleigh, of Peamore, Devon, esq. and their posterity.—In February, 1730-1, Susanna,

The biographer Godwin was then canon and subdean of this cathedral, and stoutly resisted this unprincipled alienation; but the bishop triumphed. Perhaps this ready compliance with the wishes of the hungry courtier and favourite of Elizabeth, induced her majesty to transfer him to the more valuable bishopric of Worcester.* He died bishop of that city, on the 17th of May, 1610, and was buried in its cathedral.

On the translation of Babington, Dr. William Cotton, a Canon of St. Paul's, London, and Archdeacon of Lewes, was named to this diocese, over which he presided nearly twenty-three years. He resided chiefly at Silferton, where he kept the high commission court, and where he died on Sunday, the 26th of August, 1621; but his body was laid in the south aisle of the cathedral choir.

The next bishop was Valentine Cary, D.D. Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Dean of St. Paul's, London. After enjoying his dignity about five years and a half, he died in Drury-lane, London, on the 10th of June, 1626, and was interred in the south aisle of the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. Westcote asserts, that "he was buried in the southern part of our Lady's Chapel, in Exeter Cathedral," where his

who, after Northleigh's death, had married, and was then the wife of Edward Yarde, of Churston-court, Devon, appointed it by deed to her daughter, Susanna Northleigh, in fee, charged, however, with £200 for her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Roger Tuckfield, of London, merchant; £500 for her daughter, Ann Northleigh; and £1200 for her daughter, Mary Northleigh.—In November, 1752, the last named Susanna Northleigh devised it to her nephews and niece, John, Henry, and Elizabeth Tuckfield, of Little Fulford, Devon, successively, and to their posterity; and, on failure of their issue (which failure took place) to her niece, Mary, the wife of John Hippisley Coxe; and on failure of Mary's issue male (which failure also took place), to Mary's daughters. There were four of these daughters, viz.—Margaret, who married the Rev. John Hippisley, of Stow in the Wold, Gloucestershire, clerk; Mary, who married James Buller, esq.; Ann, who married a Mr. James; and Frances Susanna, who married Francis Lord de Dunstanville and Bassett.—In June, 1810, these four ladies, with Mr. Hippisley and Lord de Dunstanville (Mr. Buller and Mr. James being dead), sold it to the present proprietor, Mr. George Lambert Gorwyn, of Spreyton, Devon.

* This bishop left the palace at Exeter in a dilapidated state, and was justly condemned to pay a considerable sum (£70) for repairs. It appears, however, from the report in Bishop Cotton's register, fol. 65. and 66. that either Bishop Alley or Bishop Bradbridge had previously taken down several buildings connected with the palace.

monument was originally erected, and, as Prince affirms, was afterwards removed to the north wall of the choir, where it now stands. But we have followed, in preference, the accurate Dugdale, who in his valuable account of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, has preserved the epitaph on the bishop's grave stone there :—"HIC JACET *Valentinus Carey, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, olim Decanus hujus Ecclesiæ qui obiit Epus Exon, cujus Monumentum ibidem erectum patet* 1626." And, in fact, the inscription on the monument *here* seems to imply that it is a cenotaph : "*In Memoriam* Valentini Carey olim hujus Ecclesiæ Epi Qui obiit X^o Junii MDCXXVI."

King James I. provided a successor to Bishop Cary in the person of Dr. Joseph Hall, the Dean of Worcester. His Majesty, from the opinion he entertained of his zeal and talents, had commissioned him, with three other divines, to assist at the synod of Dort; but the bad state of his health obliged him to return after a short attendance. The works of this divine prove him to have been possessed of great vigour of intellect and extensive genius; yet his warmest admirers must concede, that his zeal is occasionally too sour, and his manner repulsive and overbearing.

During his episcopate, a dreadful plague ravaged Exeter, and the prodigious accumulation of dead bodies in St. Peter's close (which was then, and had been from time immemorial, the common burial place of the citizens) threatened the most alarming consequences. The bishop had often been disgusted with the indecent scenes exhibited in this cemetery; and, in mercy to the living and piety towards the dead, exerted himself to apply a remedy. The mayor and corporation presented a considerable piece of land in the Friernhay, for a new burial ground. The proposal was accepted, and the spot was walled in, at the joint expence of the church and city. On the 24th of August, 1637, the bishop consecrated the ground with unusual solemnity; and Christopher Tothill, a respectable citizen, then lately deceased, was interred on the occasion. In the act of consecration, it is amusing to witness this Protestant bishop flourishing and pointing his dagger of excommuni-

cation against those who may gainsay his ordinance.*

About six months after the formation of this new burial ground, Bishop Hall published a decree, in which he indignantly complains that the quadrangle of the Cloisters, on the south side of the cathedral, had been lately converted into a kitchen garden. He commands it to be restored to its original purpose of a cemetery, and to be appropriated to the interment of the deceased inhabitants of the Close.† The same bishop re-opened St. John Baptist's Chapel, near East-gate, on the 21st of September, A.D. 1639, which had been lately rebuilt by Alice Hele, a very charitable and respectable widow.

Before closing this chapter, we must take notice of an event of considerable importance to this city.—During the reign of Elizabeth, great encouragement was afforded to commerce, and the woolstaplers of Exeter had risen to fame and opulence. Within two months after her accession, her majesty issued letters patent for the formation of a company, to be called “by the name of a Socitie of Marchante Adventurers of the Citie of Exeter;” and, on the 17th of June, 1560, she granted them a charter of privileges.‡ This judicious policy determined the citizens to cut a canal to Topsham. The navigation of the Exe had been so completely obstructed in the beginning of the fourteenth century, as to prevent the free passage of ships of burthen to and from the city, and was further impeded by the rebels who

* “*Sciant denique universi, quod si qui huic nostræ Sanctioni fraudem fecerint, nos Mucrone Excommunicationis in eos severius animadversuros.*” —Patent Book, fol. 27. N. B. The grave stone “to the memory of the Rev. Walter Walker, parson of St. Pawles, deceased XIX Aug. 1585,” lately dug up in this ground, must have been brought from some other place.

† The decree is dated, in the patent book, 28th Feb. 1637, O. S.

‡ For further proof of her encouragement of the trade of Exeter, see her letters patent, dated the 3d of May, 1588, Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. 2. p. 610. Lond. ed. 1810. The arms granted to the company by William Harvy, Esq. then Clarence king at arms, on the 1st of July, 1560, are described by him thus:—“A castell standing in the Point wave ii crownes in cheiff golde, upon the helme on a torse golde and azure, a Lion's paw guiz holding a grappell golde, the cordes guiz mantelyd guiz dobled argent, supportyd by a Dolphyn argent fynned, tosked and wateled golde and a Porkepyge golde poucd sable.”

besieged Exeter in 1549.* But, in the year 1564, a new watercourse was begun, by which lighters of fifteen or sixteen tons burthen were enabled to reach the city from the port of Topsham. This spirited undertaking is one of the earliest specimens of canal navigation in the united kingdom.

Queen Elizabeth is recorded as a great benefactress to Exeter. She confirmed its liberties, made the mayor for the time being her escheater, and gave the city the honourable and justly-merited title of "SEMPER FIDELIS."

King Charles I. on the 17th of December, the third year of his reign, renewed the city's charter under the great seal, and subsequently enlarged its privileges. Indeed, the heroic courage and inviolable fidelity and attachment to the royal cause, during the most calamitous period of English history, entitled Exeter to the marked consideration and gratitude of its lawful sovereign.

* Fuller's Worthies.—Perhaps our readers in general may not be aware that the port of Exeter extends from the southernmost point of Devon, to the east side of Axmouth, to the Ness Point at Shaldon.

CHAP. XIV.

Dr. Brownrig made Bishop of Exeter—The city is besieged by Prince Maurice ; and, soon after, by the parliamentary forces—Atrocities committed by the rebellious fanatics—Restoration of the lawful sovereign, King Charles II.

DURING the eventful period of English history, from the year 1641 until the restoration of King Charles II. ecclesiastical affairs were drowned in the din of arms. Before we detail the civil history of Exeter during this melancholy epoch, we shall merely observe, that when Bishop Hall was translated to Norwich, after presiding here about fourteen years, Dr. Ralph Brownrig, a Prebendary of Durham, and Master of Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, was named his successor. He was consecrated, according to his register, on the 3d of May, 1642 ; but enjoyed little more than his title.—Izacke and his copyists contend, that " he never came hither ;" but Walker, in his valuable work, entitled " The Sufferings of the Clergy," P. 2. p. 23. had good reason for asserting that he was duly installed in his cathedral. He died on the 7th of December, 1659, and was buried in the Temple Church, London.

Charles I. having been prevailed upon by his privy council, and by some of his bishops, and especially the Archbishop of York, to sacrifice the Earl of Strafford to the vengeance of parliament, had soon to experience the dismal effects of such mean, unjust, and short-sighted policy ; for the turbulent parliament, conscious of its growing strength, rose in its demands and dictated greater and more painful sacrifices. They extorted the royal assent to expel the bishops from the house of lords, as also to

perpetuate the present parliament, until they should think fit to dissolve themselves. Every day the conspiracy against the throne and the established church developed itself; and, at length, his majesty, on the 20th of August, 1642, was compelled to erect his royal standard at Nottingham, and to invite his liege subjects to rally round it, and to defend his person and government. It is singular that the king should have announced, in a former proclamation, that "no Papist recusant should serve in his army."* To this resolution he was advised by Archbishop Laud. Indeed, his majesty was unfortunately too much inclined to listen, in temporal matters, to his bishops, who, by their habits and pursuits, generally speaking, cannot be otherwise than indifferent politicians. But in the crisis, or rather in the desperate state, of his affairs, he permitted his Catholic subjects to come to his assistance; and then the whole nobility of that communion, in conjunction with their gentry and yeomanry, flocked impatiently to his standard, and considered themselves happy to exhaust their treasures and to spill their blood in his defence. As an unquestionable fact, it cannot be repeated too often, that of the five hundred officers who fell in the royal cause, one hundred and ninety-four were Catholics.† If his majesty had availed himself, in

* See the *Microcosm*, A. D. 1642. Perhaps the king's mind had been hurried with the inflammatory petitions against Popery. In Sanderson's life of this sovereign, p. 360. it is said, "The party was perpetually alarming the nation with Papists' plots and insurrections."—"After-ages (he continues) will think these hyperboles; for though there were no such armies, possibly, by them, nor no such fears by others, yet they gave the occasion to the multitude of people to frame petitions suitable to plots, and fears, and jealousies, for the parliament's purpose." Sir W. Dugdale ("Troubles of England," p. 554.) informs us, that, on the 3d of May, 1641, the conspirators against the altar and the throne, under pretence of the great danger by a Jesuitical party of destroying the Protestant religion, framed a protestation, expressly to preserve the doctrine and discipline of the church of England. By this manœuvre, they threw dust in the eyes of the people; but a few days later unravelled their plan for the extirpation of episcopacy itself.

† Lord Castlemain's apology, Dodd's Hist. vol. 3. p. 28. 31. where is quoted this testimony of Dr. Stanhope, a Protestant divine:—"It is a truth beyond question, that a great many noble, brave, and loyal spirits of the Roman persuasion did, with the greatest integrity, and without any other design than satisfying conscience, adventure their lives in the king's service; and that several if not all of them were men of such souls, that the greatest

the beginning of the contest, of their talents, resources, and fidelity, he might have saved his own life, and averted innumerable calamities from his country.

To confine ourselves to Exeter.—Under pretence of the public safety, the parliament ordered the train bands and militia of the kingdom to hold themselves in readiness, and to be placed under the command of the Earl of Essex. This was the signal of treason and rebellion; and it enabled the king's enemies to secure the possession of many fortified places, and of most of the public magazines. It was thus that Exeter, the most important military post in the west, was surprised. Lord Stamford, the parliamentary general of this district, was appointed its governor. Shortly after the king's forces, under the command of his nephew, Prince Maurice, invested the city, and blockaded it for the space of eight months and nineteen days. The governor had protracted its defence, under the constant expectation of being relieved; but seeing no reinforcements arrive and his ammunition exhausted, he consented to surrender; and the articles of capitulation were mutually signed and ratified on the 5th of September, 1643. The prince, on leaving the town, committed its government to that brave and distinguished officer, Sir John Berkley.

Exeter was now considered so steadily secured to the royal interests, that his majesty decided on confiding his queen,* Henrietta Maria, then far advanced in pregnancy, to the protection of its inhabitants. On the 16th of June, 1644, the queen was delivered, at Bedford-house in this city, of the Princess Henrietta, who was baptised in the cathedral church on

temptations in the world could not have perverted them, or made them desert the king in his greatest distress." See also Challoner's *Memoirs*, vol. 2.

* This illustrious lady was the youngest daughter of Henry IV. King of France, and born on the 28th of Nov. 1609. In 1625 she married Charles I. and died in August, 1669, at Colombe, near Paris. After her great and many sufferings, God was pleased to comfort her with the sight of her son's restoration to his father's crown. "She excelled in all the qualities of a good wife, a good mother, and a good Christian."—See the life of James II. vol. 1. p. 456. Lond. ed. 1816. Yet the rebellious house of commons, on the 23d of May, 1643, voted her an Achan, or traitor to the state of England.—See the *Parliamentarie Chronicle*, vol. 1. p. 335. by John Vicars.

Sunday, the 3d of the ensuing month, by the Rev. Dr. Burnell. The news of the progress of the parliamentary forces induced her majesty to accelerate her departure as soon as possible; and on the 14th of July she embarked at Falmouth, and landed the next day at Le Conquest, a small town in Little Brittany.

Sir Edward Walker informs us,* that the king could not reach Exeter before the 26th of July. About a mile from the town he was met by Prince Maurice, the Earl of Bristol, the Lord Paulet, Sir John Berkley, the governor, and most of the principal gentlemen and commissioners of the counties of Somerset and Devon. At the city gates, his majesty was received by the mayor and aldermen, and a very great concourse of people, with much joy and acclamation. He went presently to Bedford-house, where he first saw his infant daughter, the Princess Henrietta. In the afternoon a military council was convened, at which it was determined to advance against Lord Essex, in Cornwall, and the next morning his majesty quitted the city. The success of his arms enabled him to return on the 17th of the ensuing September; and, after a week's rest, he left on the 23d for Honiton. But the young princess continued here nearly two years, when she was conveyed to Oxford, thence to London, and afterwards to France, by her governess, the Lady Dalkeith.

Exeter was not long permitted to enjoy the blessing of a legitimate and constitutional government.—Every day the royal cause was declining in the west of England; and Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentary general, having blocked the approaches† to the city, appeared before it with a powerful army on the last day of March, 1646, and demanded its instant surrender. The governor and council persuaded that resistance was totally unavailing, and willing to save the effusion of blood, consented to negotiate on fair and honourable terms. Commissioners were

* “His majesty's happy progress and success in 1644,” Lond. ed. 1705.

† Fulford-house had been taken on the 8th of Dec. 1645; Canonteign on the 23d of Dec.; Powderham Castle and Exmouth Fort about the middle of March following.

accordingly appointed on both sides : on the part of the governor, Sir Henry Berkley, Sir George Cary, Colonel Ashburnham, Colonel Godolphin, Captain Fitzgerald, Mr. John Weare, Mr. Robert Walker, and Mr. Thomas Knight ; and on the part of the besieging general, Colonel Sir Hardress Waller, Colonel Edward Harley, Colonel Lambert, Commissary Stanes, and Major Watson. The place of meeting was fixed at Poltimore-house, the seat of Sir John Bampfylde. The negotiations opened on Friday, the 3d of April, and on Thursday, the 9th, the articles, twenty-four in number, were mutually signed and ratified ; and, on the following Monday, the 13th, at twelve o'clock at noon, the parliamentary forces took possession of the city.*

During this siege an extraordinary event occurred, which we shall give in Fuller's own words, who was then a resident in this city.—“ When the city was besieged by the parliament forces, so that only the south side thereof was open unto it, incredible numbers of larks were found in that open quarter, for multitude like *quails* in the wilderness. Hereof I was an eye and a mouth witness. They were as fat as plentiful, and were sold for two-pence a dozen and under.”†

Soon after the surrender of Exeter, Col. Hammond was appointed the governor, and the citizens immediately discovered the difference between a constitutional and an arbitrary power : for such was the bad faith of parliament, that almost every article of the treaty was perfidiously violated. Private and public property was unjustifiably seized, and the churches were indecently profaned and sacrilegiously plundered. Nay, thirteen of our parish churches were exposed to sale by the public crier, but were bought by well-affected persons, who preserved them from destruction.

An account (though much exceeding the bounds of truth) of the horrors committed by these rebellious fa-

* Rushworth's Collections, part 4. vol. 1. p. 262, &c. Also Journals of the Commons, vol. 4. p. 566.

† Fuller's Worthies, p. 273.

natics may be seen in the “*Mercurius Rusticus, or the Country’s Complaint*,” published in 1685, from which we copy the following extracts:—“ Having demanded the keys of Exeter Cathedral, (their mother church) and taken them into their own custody, they presently interdict divine service to be celebrated ; so that, for the space of three quarters of a year, the holy liturgy lay totally silenced. The pulpit was open only to factious schismatical preachers, whose doctrine was rebellion, and their exhortations treason ; so that the people might hear nothing but what might foment their disloyalty, and confirm them in their unnatural revolt from their duty and obedience. Having the church in their possession, in a most puritanical, beastly manner, they make it a common jakes for the exonerations of nature, sparing no place, neither the altar nor the pulpit. Over the communion table, in fair letters of gold, was written the holy and blessed name of *Jesus*: this they expunge as superstitious and execrable. On each side of the commandments the pictures of Moses and Aaron were drawn in full proportion : these they deface. They tear the books of common prayers to pieces, and burn them at the altar with exceeding great exultation and expressions of joy. They made the church their store-house, where they kept their ammunition and powder, and planted a court of guard to attend it, who used the church with the same reverence as they would an ale-house, and defiled it with tipling. They break and deface all the glass windows of the church, which cannot be replaced for many hundred pounds, and left all those ancient monuments, being painted glass, and containing matter of story only, a miserable spectacle of commiseration to all well-affected hearts that beheld them. They struck off the heads of all the statues on all monuments in the church. especially they deface the bishops’ tombs, leaving one without a head, and another without an arm. They pluck down and deface the statue of an ancient queen, the wife of Edward the Confessor, the first founder of the church, *mistaking* it for the statue of the blessed Virgin Mary, the mother of God. They brake down the organs, and, taking two or three hundred

pipes with them, in a most scornful, contemptuous manner, went up and down the street, piping with them; and, meeting some of the choristers of the church, whose surplices they had stolen before, scoffingly told them, '*Boys, we have spoiled your trade; you must go and sing hot pudding pies!*' By the absoluteness of their power, they send forth their warrants to take away the lead off a conduit and a great cistern that stood in the midst of the Close, giving plentiful supplies of water to many hundreds of the inhabitants; and, by virtue of the same warrant, they gave their agents power to take a great quantity of timber, which was laid up and designed for the repairing of the church, as also a great stock of lead reserved for the same purpose; which warrants were accordingly put in execution to the full. They did enter into a consultation about taking down the bells* and all the lead that covered the church, to convert them into warlike ammunitions. They took down the gates of the Close, which gates they employed to help forward and strengthen their fortifications. They lay intolerable taxes on most of the members of the church; and whosoever refused to submit to these most unjust and illegal impositions, were threatened to have their houses plundered and their persons sent on ship-board, where they must expect usage as bad as at Algiers or the galleys. Dr. Burnell, a grave, learned man, and canon of† the church, refusing to submit to their taxations, they gave command (though he were at that time sick and confined to his bed) to take him in the night and bring him away to prison, though they brought him in his bed; but, upon much importunity, some of the best rank of citizens being tendered his security to render himself a true prisoner,

* See this confirmed in the Journals of the Commons, vol. 2. p. 881. Yet the rebels had agreed not to deface the cathedral. See Vicars' Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. 3. p. 408.

† He was the chancellor, and had baptized the Princess Henrietta. Canon Hellier, mentioned later, was the Archdeacon of Barnstaple. N. B. On the 1st of June, 1652, Henry Gandy, a brewer, of Exeter, sold the treasury house and premises (occupying the space of half an acre) adjoining "*the late cathedral*," to the mayor and corporation, for £140. This brewer, of Exeter, had purchased the property of a London cook!

for that time they left him. For the like refusal, they took Dr. Hutchinson, another canon of the church, a man of weak, infirm body, and violently carried him towards the ship, there to imprison him. By the way, as they carried him along, he was (not only by the permission, but by the encouragement of those that led him captive) blasted, and abused, and hooted at by the boys, and exposed to the affronts and revilings of the base, insolent multitude. At twelve by the clock at night, they seized on Mr. Hilliar in his bed, and another canon of that church, being almost ninety years old, because he would not disburse such sums as they demanded: they carry him first to the prison, and thence to the ship. In the way to the prison, they throw dirt in his face, and beat the good old man so cruelly, that his roaring and outcries were heard and pitied by all his neighbours; and at last, not able to endure, by reason of his extreme old age, the barbarous usage of the rebels, he was forced to redeem his liberty at £800. And now, having dispossessed the owners, the rebels find new employments for the canons' houses. Some of them they convert into prisons, and, in an apish imitation, call them by the names of Newgate, King's Bench, Marshalsey: others they employ as hospitals for sick or maimed soldiers: some they use as slaughter-houses; and for the bishop's palace, they might have called it Smithfield; for in and about it they kept their fat oxen, and sheep, and all their plundered provisions. Other houses they set on fire and burn down to the ground. They burnt down the GUILD-HALL in St. Sidwell's, belonging to the *dean* and *chapter*, and as many houses more of their ancient inheritance and revenues as were worth £100 per annum; making, however, great havoc and spoil of their woods and timber, maliciously intending to disable them from re-edifying what they had most barbarously burnt down,"*

* Those who wish to have a general acquaintance with the impious and brutal excesses practised by these anti-christian barbarians, may read the 43d ch. of Dugdale's short View of the late Troubles in England; as also Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, and even the three quarto vols. of England's Parliamentary Chronicle, by the fanatical John Vicars.

The reader must be disgusted with such wanton and inhuman atrocities; and they should have their effect, by inspiring a horror of all levelling and unconstitutional principles, and by attaching him still more to the blessing of a regular and legitimate government.*

After the unnatural murder of Charles I. and during the subsequent reign of terror, the loyal inhabitants of Exeter were doomed to witness the ignominious execution of John Penruddock, Hugh Groves, and eight others, as traitors, for proclaiming, at Southmolton, Charles II. King of England. The name of "Robert Duke" was interlined as an after-thought of Cromwell's; but he appears to have reconsidered the matter; for the name is struck through with a pen in the two places where it is interlined. — The copy of the warrant may interest the reader. —

"OLIVER P.

~~Robert Duke,~~

"Whereas John Penruddock, Hugh Groves, ^A Richard Reeves, Edward Davy, Thomas Poulton, Edward Willis, Thomas Hillard, John Haynes, James Horsington, al's Huish, and John Giles, al's Hobbs, were indicted, convicted, and attainted of high treason, at a comission of Oyer and Terminer, and gaole deliverie, lately held at Exeter, in our countie of Devon, and have received sentence to be executed as traytors, We have thought fit, and our will and pleasure is, that the said John Penruddock and

~~and Robert Duke,~~

Hugh Grove, ^A instead of being hanged by the neck, be put to death by severing their heads from their

* As an ardent friend to civil and religious liberty, the author is competent to observe, that the *Independents* shewed no respect whatever for the conscientious principles of others; that they plundered the property and sacrificed the lives of the *Catholics*; and that they persecuted, in the most unfeeling manner, the unoffending *Quakers*, merely for not attending their conventicles. Similar oppression and tyranny had indeed been exercised before the *independents* came into power, and were repeated in the following reign; but this affords no justification for their conduct. Liberty of conscience is a natural inalienable right, and he that would have it, ought to give it. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."—St. Matthew, ch. 7. v. 12. Conscience is the province of God; and, when it neither acts counter to the fundamental principles of morality, nor endangers the well-being of the state, whoever invades it, either with or without the forms of human law, is a convicted criminal in the eyes of heaven.



bodies, and that the said Richard Reeves, Edward Davy, Thomas Poulton, Edward Willis, Thomas Hillard, John Haynes, James Horsington, and John Giles, be onely hanged by the neck till they are dead. And that you forbear all other and further corporall payne and execution of y^e bodies of y^e persons aforesaid, And for soe doing this shall be your warrant. Given at Whitehall the third of May, 1655.

To John Coppleston, esq^r. high sheriffe
of our countie of Devon, or his deputie.

On the death of the Protector, September the 3d, 1658, his eldest son, Richard, was proclaimed three days after in Exeter, with unusual pomp and solemnity.* Fortunately, his character was the very reverse of that of his cruel and despotical father. He quietly acquiesced in the restoration of Charles II., who, after a long and tedious exile, made his public entry into London on the 29th of May, 1660, and was hailed as the father of his country, the extinguisher of tyranny, the restorer of freedom, and the founder of peace and safety.

* Numerous congratulations were voted to Richard from all quarters, by the soldiery of the three kingdoms, by all the independent congregational assemblies, by the French, Dutch, and Italian churches, and, "lastly, by most of the counties, cities, and chief towns in England; all engaging to live and die with this youngster: in many of which solemn congratulatory addresses, being highly magnified for his wisdom, nobleness of mind, and lovely composition of body. His father, Oliver, was compared to Moses, Zerubabel, Joshua, Gideon, Elijah, to the chariots and horsemen of Israel, to David, Solomon, and Hezekiah; likewise, to Constantine the Great; and to whomsoever else that either the sacred Scripture or any other history had celebrated for their piety and goodness. Insomuch that it was then by most men thought, that this then late-framed government might be durable enough, against the disturbance of any opposers."--Sir W. Dugdale's short View of the late Troubles, p. 461, 462. Lond. 1681.

CHAP. XV.

Succession of the Bishops Gauden, Ward, Sparrow, Lamplugh, and Trelawney—King Charles II. honours this city with his presence—Character of James II.

WITH the restoration of the king re-appeared public confidence and personal security.* One of the first acts of his government was to reinstate the established religion of the church of England; and our city, in consequence, recovered its dignity as a bishopric. Dr. John Gauden, Dean of Bocking, in Essex, was promoted to this see on the 2d of December, 1660. Anthony Wood informs us, that "he was a man of vast parts; one that had been strangely improved by unwearied labour, and that he was an excellent preacher."† He remained here about a year and five months, when he was translated to Worcester.

On the 20th of July, 1662, Dr. Seth Ward, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, and who had been precentor and dean of the church, succeeded to the vacant see. In consideration of the

* It must be confessed, however, that disaffection had taken deep root in Devonshire. The presentment of the grand jury of the county, on the 18th of Sept. 1660, expressly states the existence of unlawful and dangerous meetings; and desires "that, for the safety and preservation of the county, the militia may speedily be settled amongst us." Amongst other subjects of complaint, they present the sad and lamentable condition of *many* parishes in this county, where, for many years together, the people had "been debarred and suspended by their ministers from the comfort of the blessed sacrament of the Lord's Supper, without any just cause for it; and their children from the sacrament of baptism." It appears also, from this presentment, that the register books of *most parishes* of this county illegally remained "in the hands of inconsiderable persons, who alone have the keeping of them."

† Athen. Oxon, p. 311.

impoverished state of the bishopric, King Charles II. was pleased to allow him to hold, in commendam, the rectory of St. Briok, and the vicarage of Minhinnetin, in Cornwall. On the 28th of March, 1663, the new prelate formally ratified Bishop Alleigh's decree, which had limited the number of the cathedral canons to nine; but, at the same time, he provided for the better support of the twelve prebendaries, by raising their stipend from £4 to £20 per annum. On the 27th of October, 1664, he consecrated a waste spot in the Southernhay, as a public burial ground for the city, by the title of "The South Burying Place." The land was given by the Corporation of Exeter, but inclosed and walled at the sole expence of the dean and chapter. The consecration act is obviously modelled on Bishop Hall's, already mentioned; but there is no menace of unsheathing the dagger of excommunication. Bishop Ward was translated to Salisbury on the 12th of September, 1667. His death happened on the 6th of January, 1689, at Knightsbridge, near London, and his body was conveyed to Salisbury Cathedral for interment. Unquestionably he was an ingenious and profound scholar, an eloquent orator, and a liberal supporter of *learned and charitable institutions, but is censured by Wood† for temporising conduct during the time of the commonwealth, and "for his cowardly wavering for lucre and honour sake;" and by Burnet, for "his high notions of a severe conformity." To him this see is indebted for the annexation of the deanery of Borian, in Cornwall. This bishop had always lived in the state of celibacy.‡

On the 3d of November, 1667, Dr. Anthony Sparrow, a native of Suffolk, and Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, was confirmed Bishop of Exeter, in the room of Bishop Ward. He sat here about nine years, with the reputation of being a learned

* For his services in the establishment of the royal society, see the "History of Knowledge," &c. prefixed to the annual register of 1798.

† Idem, pp. 826, 1172.

‡ See his life, by Dr. Walter Pope, his intimate friend, Lond. 1697, a very interesting work.

divine and an exemplary prelate. His *Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England*, and his *Collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, Orders, Ordinances, &c.* are too well known to need description. On the vacancy of Norwich by the death of Dr. Reynolds, his sovereign transferred him to that bishopric on the 18th of September, 1676, where he governed until his death, in May, 1685.

A successor to Bishop Sparrow, in the see of Exeter, was obtained on the 12th of November, 1677, in the person of Dr. Thomas Lamplugh, Dean of Rochester. When the Prince of Orange landed in Torbay, Bishop Lamplugh made a shew of loyalty, by exhorting the clergy and gentry of his diocese to remain faithful to the solemn oaths which they had taken to the reigning sovereign, James II. His majesty rewarded him for this display of zeal and duty, by translating him on the spot to the archbishopric of York. But there is too much reason to suppose, that the bishop's loyalty was pretended and not sincere—that interest and not principle regulated his public conduct; for he afterwards turned with the stream: he did not remember, but forgot his benefactor; nay, by the statement of the Oxford historian, he closed in so heartily with the revolution, as to become the chief instrument in setting the crown on the head of the Prince of Orange.* If success can constitute merit, this bishop must be regarded as highly meritorious. He died, as his monument in York Minster testifies, on the 5th of May, 1691.

King James II. on the very same day that he translated Dr. Lamplugh to York, bestowed this bishopric on Sir Jonathan Trelawney, bart. who then governed the diocese of Bristol. About five months before his appointment to Exeter, he had been committed, with six other bishops, to the Tower, for refusing to publish the king's declaration for liberty of conscience to all classes of his subjects. Bishop

* Wood's *Athenæ* ut supra, p. 1175. See also the life of King James II. lately published by order of his present majesty.

Trelawney most warmly supported the cause of the revolution; and, in this respect, his conduct was the very reverse of the bishops who had suffered imprisonment with him. Of course he stood fair for promotion; and, accordingly, we find him translated to the more valuable see of Winchester on the 14th of June, 1707.

To return to the civil history of Exeter.—On the 23d of July, 1670, King Charles II. honoured this faithful city with his presence. He was received with every demonstration of joy, and presented with five hundred pounds in gold. As a testimony of his regard for the city, his majesty promised to give the portrait of his sister and our townswoman, Henrietta the Duchess of Orleans, who had died very suddenly at St. Cloud on the 29th of the preceding month.* On this occasion he was as good as his word; and the picture is still to be seen in the guildhall.

Another event of considerable importance to the trade of the city deserves notice, viz.—the improvement of the navigation to Topsham. An act of parliament was procured for the purpose in 1675, and this noble and useful work was finally completed in 1699, at the expence of £20,000. Before this spirited undertaking, the ships unloaded at Topsham, and the goods were conveyed to the city in lighters; but ever since, vessels of 120 tons have easily reached this city.

King Charles II. a little before his death, demanded the surrender of the charter of Exeter, and, indeed, of many other corporate towns. This was considered as an ungracious and violent measure at the time, but was an ordinary proceeding in former reigns. Charters are not the general laws of the kingdom, but rather exemptions from such laws; and, as privileges and immunities emanating from the royal pleasure, they used to be suspended or abrogated by the same.† It seems, however, that the king

* The manner of the princess' death excited some suspicion that she had been poisoned; but, on opening the body, the suspicion proved to be groundless.—See King James the Second's Life, Lond. 1816.

† See the learned Dr. Milner's History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 436-7. second edit.

demanding the charter of the city for the purpose of ascertaining the privileges and regulations which it contained ; for it was returned, with a more ample charter, dated the 22d of October, the thirty-sixth year of his reign.

Hardly was the unfortunate James II. seated on the throne, when one of the illegitimate sons of the late king, viz.—James Crofts, Duke of Monmouth, who had been a convicted conspirator in the Rye-house plot* against the life of his own father, now appeared as a rebel and a traitor against the life of his uncle. At his first landing at Lyme Regis, he was attainted by parliament, and soon after defeated at Sedgemore. On the suppression of this unnatural rebellion, the king was advised to exercise severity against such as should be convicted by law of having taken up arms against his crown and person. Numerous executions followed in these western counties, accompanied with circumstances of particular injustice and barbarity.

Our historians agree, that if James had not been of a different religion from the majority of his subjects, he would have gone to his grave loaded with benedictions. Still it may be conceded, that the difference of religion would not have been so fatal in its consequences, if he had not entrusted himself to certain persons who had no religion at all, and who disregarded natural, divine, and social obligations. But for the history of this period, we refer the reader to the life of James II. published from the original Stuart MSS. in Carlton-palace, by Dr. Clarke, A.D. 1816, through the liberal encouragement of his present majesty.

* See a true account of this conspiracy, printed in the Savoy, London, by Thomas Newcombe.

CHAP. XVI.

William, Prince of Orange, lands at Torbay, and proceeds to Exeter—James leaves his kingdom—The revolution confirmed and established—Rapid succession of the Bishops Blackall, Blackburne, Weston, Clagget, Lavington, Keppel, Ross, Buller, Courtenay, Fisher, Pelham, and Carey—His late majesty, George III. visits Exeter—Advantages and improvements of this ancient city.

ON the 4th of November, 1688, William, Prince of Orange, and son-in-law of King James II. landed at Brixham, without the smallest opposition, and hastened to Exeter, which was no longer a place of defence, and was also unprovided with a garrison. Here he continued nearly a week, to wait the effect which his declaration and the exertions of his friends might produce. It is very certain that he received but little encouragement from the mayor and corporation of this city. When Lord Mordaunt and Dr. Burnet pressed the mayor, Sir Thomas Jefford, knight, to meet the prince at the gates, and consent to govern the city under him, he excused himself, and said, that he was under the obligation of an oath to his lawful sovereign, James II. and hoped the prince would lay no commands upon him prejudicial to his conscience.* The prince, peevish with disappointment, publicly expressed an intention of departing immediately, and leaving the people of England and their king to settle their mutual differences. But suddenly the horizon brightened to his view—the stupor over men's minds passed off, and

* In the life of James II. vol. 2. p. 214. it is said, "the Mayor of Exeter shut the gates, and refused to meet the prince." See also Dalrymple's Memoirs, p. 224-5.

the prince was enabled to advance with rapidity to the capital. In the mean while, the unfortunate James, seeing himself deserted by his troops, betrayed by his counsellors, and forsaken by his nearest and dearest connections, determined on leaving the kingdom; and embarking at Rochester on the 23d of December, he landed in France on the 1st of the following January. On the 7th of February both houses of parliament came to this resolution—"That King James had abdicated the government, and that the throne was thereby vacant;" and five days after they proceeded to fill up the vacancy, by declaring the Prince and Princess of Orange to be King and Queen of England, to hold the crown and royal dignity during their joint lives and the life of the survivor of them.

The revolution having being once admitted and sanctioned by the legislature, it became the imperative duty of every good citizen to acquiesce in the new order of things, and to yield obedience to the Government. It is much to the honour of the city of Exeter and the county of Devon, that they were never disgraced by those intestine insurrections and treasonable conspiracies which, in the years 1715 and 1745, convulsed and desolated the more northern parts of the island. And the association entered into at the guildhall, Exeter, on the 1st of October, 1745, by the gentlemen of this city, and of the county at large, may serve as a model for dutiful and loyal subjects in all times of public difficulty and danger.*

We may now proceed with the succession of the bishops.—On the translation of Trelawney to Winchester, Dr. Offspring Blackall, of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, was confirmed his successor on the 7th of February, 1707-8, and consecrated the next day. This respectable divine, from the conviction that society ought to promote, with all the means in its power, the enlightenment of the indigent classes,

* We may here, as friends of the law and of conscience, protest against the cowardly and riotous behaviour directed against the Methodists of this city in May, 1745. The brutal indignities which they had to endure, from the wanton rabble and the intolerant justices of those days, would disgrace any civilized nation.—See the account, by John Cennick, Lond. 1745.

was the originator of the episcopal charity schools in the city of Exeter, and lived to see these in a flourishing condition. His death, which took place at his palace on the 29th of November, 1716, excited general regret. He was interred in the south aisle of the cathedral choir. In 1723, Dr. Dawes, Archbishop of York, edited Bishop Blackall's works, in folio volumes.

Dr. Lancelot Blackburne, the Dean of Exeter, was confirmed its bishop on the 21st of the following February, and three days after received consecration; and, after a residence of eight years, was translated to York.

The vacant see was provided for, on the 28th of December, 1724, in the person of the learned Dr. Stephen Weston, of King's College, Cambridge, and fellow of Eton College. His splendid monument in the south aisle of the choir informs us, that he governed the church seventeen years, and that he died on the 8th of January, 1741-2. The sermons of this illustrious prelate were published by Bishop Sherlock, in two volumes, A. D. 1749.

King George II. promoted Nicholas Clagget, the Bishop of St. David's, to the government of our church on the 2d of August, 1742. On his death, which took place on the 8th of December, 1746, Dr. George Lavington, a Wykehamist, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Canon of St. Paul's, was named his successor, and was confirmed as such on the 6th of the following February, and two days after received consecration. His copious epitaph in the south aisle of the choir describes him as a model for future bishops, and testifies, that his useful life was closed on the 13th of September, 1762, aged 79.

On the 5th of the ensuing September, his late majesty provided a successor in the person of the Honourable Frederick Keppell. After presiding here for fifteen years, he departed this life on the 27th of December, 1777, in the 48th year of his age, at Windsor, of which collegiate church he had been dean for the space of eleven years, and was there interred.

The next bishop was the learned Dr. John Ross, of

St. John's College, Cambridge, who was installed on the 12th of the following January. He died on the 14th of August, 1792, aged 73, and lies in the south aisle of the cathedral choir.

Dr. William Buller, the dean of the church, and afterwards Dean of Canterbury, was promoted to this bishopric on the 2d of December, 1792. Whilst Dean of Exeter, his late majesty and his royal consort visited the city, and were entertained at the deanery with the greatest attention and hospitality. This bishop died on the 12th of December, 1796, aged 62.

On the 10th of the following March, the amiable and learned Dr. Henry Reginald Courtenay, Bishop of Bristol, was translated hither; and, for six years, governed the diocese with the greatest credit. He died on the 9th of June, 1803, aged 62, and was succeeded, on the 24th of July that year, by Dr. John Fisher, a Canon of Windsor; who, after a residence of nearly four years, was advanced to the more valuable bishopric of Salisbury on the 30th of June, 1807.

The translation of Dr. Fisher made way for the Hon. and Right Reverend George Pelham, DD. and Bishop of Bristol, on the 12th of August, 1807. He was installed here on the 28th of the following September. On the 19th of August, 1820, his majesty recommended him to the choice of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; and, on the 16th of October, the Reverend Dr. William Carey was recommended to the dean and chapter for his successor, who, on the 4th of January, 1821, took possession of his cathedral.

In the early part of the reign of his late majesty, a wise and salutary measure was enacted by parliament to recover small debts within the city and county of the city of Exeter. Certain commissioners are authorised to be selected from the respectable inhabitants to constitute a court of justice, by the name and title of "The Court of Requests," and to assemble every fortnight to pronounce and give final judgment upon debts under forty shillings. This easy and speedy method of recovery has essentially contributed to promote industry, and to support and encourage trade and credit. His majesty was also pleased, on

the 25th of April, 1770, to renew and confirm all the privileges of the city.

In closing the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Exeter, the writer derives singular pleasure from witnessing the progress of improvement throughout the city. Its trade has been prosperous: few of the citizens, comparatively speaking, have been ruined by visionary speculations, whilst many have realized independent fortunes by their abilities and active industry. The population has increased to above twenty thousand souls, and the private houses in the city and suburbs emulate those of the wealthiest and most fashionable towns in the kingdom. Some of the public buildings, such as the sessions-house, the county gaol,* the bridewell, the city prison, and others, are inferior to few edifices of the kind in point of architecture, and superior to most in point of situation and convenience. The spirited improvements of the ingenious Mr. Golsworthy, for conveying the river water† through the various parts of the city, are

* In F. Henry More's history of the Provincia Anglicana, S.J. p. 391. is the following description of that sink of filth and profligacy, the old county jail, in 1604:—"Erant 80 viri fœminæque unum in locum varia ob flagitia inclusi. Viros a fœminis disjungebat elathrum ligneum tam latissimum spatium, ut non manibus solum & capiti, sed integro pene corpori pateret exitus. Singulos tamen unco ferreo impliciti compedes ita astringebant, ut sedendi quidem jacendive esset copia, non vero se de loco movendi. Duobus ex eo numero fiebat potestas obeundi locum cum situlis, ad requisita naturæ. Libertas in atrio perangusto & fœtenti obambulandi, emi debebat duobus assibus in dies singulos, pendendis custodi." Some of our readers may not be aware, that the manor of Bicton was granted, by King Henry I. to find and maintain the jail of the county of Devon. During a long period, the prisoners were kept at Bicton itself, and were "removed unto a place under the castell of Exon, of more strength and safety for keepinge of malefactors."—Sir W. Pole's Descript. &c. p. 163. At what time the removal took place, I cannot discover; but I find, in the will of a Richard Baker, dated the 14th of February, 1473, a bequest, "*prisonatoribus Dni Regis Castri sui Exon*;" and in another deed, of the 20th of March, 1469, it is called "*Vetus Gaola*." By a most improvident bargain, the majority of the county magistrates agreed to the *modest* proposal of Denys Rollo and John Rolle, esqrs. to accept the fee-simple of "this horrible pit," with the sum of £1000, and the payment of expences of the requisite act of parliament, as an equivalent for the princely manor of Bicton. Posterity will hardly believe, that the legislature was prevailed upon, in 1787, to ratify this proposal and agreement.

† On the 12th of February, 1694, Jonathan Pyrke, of Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester, gent. Richard Lowbridge and Ambrose Crowley, of the same place, ironmongers, and Daniel Dennell, of the city of Gloucester, carpenter, covenanted with the mayor and corporation to erect, at

entitled to every praise ; nor can the commissioners lately appointed, by virtue of the act of parliament of 1810, be too much commended, for their attention to the lighting, paving, and cleanliness of the place.

The beautiful and commanding situation of Exeter—its salubrious air—the delightful rides and walks in the vicinity—the cheapness and abundance of its markets—the facilities of communication with every part of the kingdom—its excellent institutions, and the renown of its schools, invite and attract the residence of strangers. The magnificent cathedral and the numerous churches and chapels—the capacious and well-stored shops and warehouses, and the intelligence and politeness of the inhabitants, mark Exeter to be the metropolis of the West of England, as much in civilization and importance, as it is in antiquity.

their own expence, a water engine in the New Mill Leat, for the purpose of conveying water, by pipes, into the city, and furnishing it at a reasonable rate to all such of the inhabitants as may agree to take the same during a term of two hundred years. In compensation and recompence of the heavy expence and labour of the undertakers, and in consideration of the great benefit and safety derived to the city, from this most useful enterprise, the fine of five shillings was once to be paid, and the yearly acknowledgment of a pepper corn at Michaelmas, if lawfully demanded.—Mr. Golsworthy has been the proprietor of the water-works since 1808. May his meritorious exertions be as advantageous to him as they deserve.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

HISTORY
OF
EXETER.

Part 2.

THE City of Exeter, exclusive of the suburbs, is about a mile and a half in circumference.—At an early period, it was divided into four wards or quarters—East, West, North, and South; but the Castle was not included in this division. By the charter of King Charles I. the city is governed by the mayor, assisted by the recorder and eight aldermen (who are justices of the peace), and fifteen common council-men.

HISTORY, &c.

Part 2.

CHAP. I.

Cursory view of the cathedral of Exeter—Motive assigned for not enlarging the description of it in the present history.

THE cathedral church of St. Peter is the glory and pride of Exeter, and the noblest monument of the piety and skill of our forefathers in the west of England. As it is the first object which arrests the eye of a traveller approaching the city, so it is the principal one to claim attention upon his arrival.

The first impression on the mind of the intelligent spectator, is the ponderous majesty of the structure. This effect is chiefly produced by the two massive towers, which do not harmonize with the rest of the building. They may have been admirably proportioned to the ancient Norman cathedral, of which they were members; but when Bishop Quivill retained them, in order to convert them into the transepts of his new cathedral, and when he introduced into each a large pointed window, one cannot but regret that he had not surmounted the towers with a spire, the natural offspring of the pointed architecture; or, at least, that he had not increased their elevation.

On further examination, the heavy effect gradually diminishes, and the mind is sensibly struck and delighted with the noble and perfect appearance of the exterior. The extensive façade, probably the work

of Bishop Brantyngham, and certainly the finest in the kingdom, is adorned with numerous statues of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, the kings of England, heroes of the crusades, illustrious bishops and worthies, and with emblematical figures of the cardinal virtues. Some of these statues are in the highest state of preservation, whilst others have been mutilated by the barbarous and sacrilegious iconoclasts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The south side of the church is disfigured by dwelling-houses; but it is to be hoped, that the same good taste which lately swept away the contemptible hovels that masked the chapter-house, has also doomed to speedy destruction the remainder of these unseemly and abnormous encroachments. Indeed, from the spirited and judicious improvements that have been already executed by the dean and chapter, under the directing genius of Mr. John Kendall, of this city, we are led to indulge the hope, that this venerable pile will be restored, in a great degree, to its ancient beauty and splendour.

When the spectator stands at the grand western entrance, if he is capable of feeling, he must experience the divine melancholy and religious solemnity described by Milton.* Through this door, he may say, so many kings, and princes, and bishops, and illustrious personages have passed—here so many saints have worshipped—here so many penitents have found hope and consolation—here so many thousands of the faithful repose and await the general resurrection: and, as his eyes wander from pillar to pillar, through the lengthened perspective—as they soar to the storied windows, glowing with all the colours of the rainbow, and to the vaulted roof, webbed with infinite tracery, he cannot but exult, that the piety and skill of his forefathers should have erected this magnificent sanctuary to the Divinity; and, in a feeling of religious awe, he will exclaim with Jacob, “This is no other than the house of God and the gate of heaven.”—Genesis, c. 28. v. 16.

In advancing into the nave, he will bitterly lament that pretenders to the science of antiquity, but who were totally ignorant of the nature and purposes of a basilik or cathedral, should have levelled the chantries and monuments, and other interesting decorations of this venerable structure, and thus have reduced it to a mere skeleton of what it formerly was. He will regret, that tasteless boxes or sheep-pens (too often the receptacles of sloth and indevotion) should be suffered to disfigure the nave—that the organ, however beautiful in itself, should be placed to break the perspective—and that the view into the Lady's Chapel should be obstructed by a lumpish mass of modern masonry.*

In the first part of this work, we stated that the original Saxon church was taken down by Bishop Warelwast, at the commencement of the twelfth century, and that the noble prelate began the erection of another cathedral, of larger proportions and greater magnificence. The ancient site of the high altar would naturally be preserved in the new structure. The western extremity must then have reached beyond his two magnificent towers. The space beyond the towers formed a vestibule, the south entrance of which, with its circular arch, is still in fine preservation. The chapels of SS. James and Andrew probably served for the transepts of his cathedral. These transepts were originally of the same height as the adjoining aisles. The comparative simplicity of the *upper roof* of both of these chapels—the prodigious size of their sculptured corbels—and the singular finishing of the piscina in St. James' Chapel, sufficiently demonstrate that the *lower vaulting* of the chapel is of much more recent construction.

* The writer is happy to hear that this heavy pile of stone and mortar has been ordered to be taken down.

The following description of the *new altar screen* appeared in Trewman's paper of the 2d of February, 1819:—"It is with much gratification we can announce the completion of the *new altar screen* in our cathedral, and feel assured that public opinion will justify what has been individually so generally approved. It replaces a plain surfaced wall of freestone, which terminated the chancel on the east, about forty feet in length, and twenty-four feet high, by eight inches thick, braced by piers and iron bars, probably erected about the period of the reformation, but altered and

Dr. Heylin, in his "Help to English History," has asserted, that "the church of Exeter, as now it stands, doth owe itself to many patrons: the choir to Bishop Warlewast—the body of the church to Bishop Quivill—the side aisles to Grandisson; that which is now Our Lady's Chapel being a remnant of the old fabrick"* Never was assertion so flatly contradicted by intrinsic evidence. The Fabric Rolls and the Exeter Chronicle testify, that Bishop Quivill was the original founder or beginner of the present structure. The former decisively prove, that he converted the interior of the north and south towers into transepts, and that he inserted a large pointed window in each. And it is probable, that he made the above-mentioned alterations in the chapels of St. James and St. Andrew.

Of the labours of Bishop Bytton, the successor of Quivill, we have comparatively but slight information. Probably they extended to little more than preparing materials for the continuation of the work.

During the episcopate of Bishop Stapeldon, the building of the choir proceeded prosperously. To him are attributed the three stalls within the sanctuary, of matchless beauty and elegance, as well

painted in 1639, it is said, at the expence of Archdeacon Hellier. The painting represented the interior of a church, in the false taste of the times, an heterogeneous mixture of Roman with the pointed style of architecture; in the centre were painted the figures of Moses and Aaron, supporting the two tables of the decalogue. This painting being defaced and obscured by time, and the wall very much obstructing the beautiful architecture of the church, it was resolved to remove it altogether, and it has been happily effected, by which a fine view is given under the arches supporting the grand east window, and an undefined extension of the whole edifice presented to the eye. The screen now erected is in the pointed style of the fourteenth century; the centre, over the altar, is enriched by a canopy entwined with ivy, and supported by columns. The principal flower, or finial, is composed principally of the emblems of the united empire—the rose, thistle, and shamrock. On each side are three semi-hexangular recesses, surmounted by canopies highly decorated with the oak, vine, hop, rose, and palm, with corresponding crockets and finials. These recesses are separated from each other by receding buttresses, surmounted by pinnacles;—the base, panneling, and impost mouldings are particularly striking. The side canopies are each excavated from a solid stone weighing two tons, the centre canopy weighs upwards of seven tons, the length is forty-one feet, by fifteen feet high by the sides, and twenty-one in the centre. The whole has been designed and executed, within the year, by Mr. John Rendall, of this city, under the directions and at the expence of the dean and chapter.

* London edit. 1709. p. 102

as the gorgeous altar screen, which is said to have cost £86 sterling, a very considerable sum in the beginning of the fourteenth century. But probably his work extended not beyond the first four arches from the east end of the choir; for afterwards the style varies and the gallery commences, which is carried through the intervening walls to the western extremity. Certain it is, that, on Bishop Grandisson's accession, the greater part remained to be built;* and after he had dedicated its high altar on the 18th of December, 1328, he describes the church as being nearly half finished.† This immortal prelate had reason to say, that if his church was completed, it would exceed in beauty any cathedral of its kind in England or in France.‡ And he lived to finish the nave in a style of uniformity and elegance that reflects equal credit on his taste and munificence.

We shall now proceed to a description of this venerable structure; premising, however, that if it appear brief and defective, it should in great measure be imputed to a delicate anxiety not to prejudice the MS. history of the cathedral by the late Mr. Davey. To that work we contributed not a little assistance, and have no hesitation in saying, that, when it is submitted to the public eye, it will be found to be the most faithful and the most satisfactory account that has yet appeared.

The form of this cathedral is that of the Latin cross—a form generally adopted by our forefathers, both for its conveniency and its analogy to the Christian worship.§ The *general* style of its architecture is that of the very best pointed; for, by drawing transverse lines from the springing or impost, and again to the crown of the arch, you obtain the equilateral triangle, and thus avoid the unpleasing

* “*Fabrica Ecclesie Exon decenter & magnifice inchoata, pro majore parte adhuc remanet construenda.*”—Grandiss. Reg. vol. 1. fol. 39.

† “*Ecclesia Exon fere ad medium constructa.*”—*Ex eodem registro.*

‡ “*Ecclesia Exon, si perficiatur, mirabili super ceteras in genere suo Regni Anglie vel Francie pulcritudine reuinebit.*”—Grandiss. Reg. vol. 1. fol. 37.

§ Dr. Milner's Inquiry into Vulgar Opinions, p. 307. second edit.

effect of the acute, or the oppressive effect of the obtuse angle.

In the grand western façade are three entrances. The north side entrance is gracefully simple, while that of the south is overloaded with sculpture, representing Abraham, the father of the faithful, the apparition of the angel to St. Joseph, and the manifestation of Christ to the wise men.

On the right of the grand or middle entrance is the monumental chapel of Bishop Grandisson. It is dedicated to St. Radegundes, Queen of Clotaire I. King of France, and who died in 587. This chapel was richly adorned with sculpture, and was probably mutilated and disfigured in the reign of Elizabeth, when the grave of its immortal founder was inhumanly plundered, and his ashes scattered to the wind. From an interesting document preserved in Bishop Stafford's Register, vol. 2, we learn that the collegiate church of St. Mary, at Ottery, was bound to provide every thing necessary for this chantry, and to support the officiating chaplain. The low obtuse arch over the site of the altar deserves attention, and is a proof, amongst the many afforded in this cathedral, how cautious the antiquary should be, in determining the age of single or particular specimens, unless he be supported with authentic or strong circumstantial evidence.

As you advance into the church, a side chapel, communicating with the north aisle, arrests the attention. It is now used for the Spiritual Court, and seems to have been destitute of much decoration. It was dedicated to St. Edmund, and evidently was erected before the present nave was completed, by Bishop Grandisson. Perhaps this is the Charnel chapel in which Bishop Stapeldon founded a perpetual chantry. He describes its situation as being *then in the court or cemetery of the cathedral*.* In this chapel, ordinations were occasionally holden, as we find in the register of Bishop Nevyll.

* "Capella que in atrio sive Cemeterio Majoris Eccleie nre Exon situata Charne vulgariter nuncupata."—Stapeldon's Reg. fol. 90. In another deed it is called "Le Charnelhowse."

Proceeding up the nave, the spectator is struck with a singular projection from the north wall, supported by a cornice, and commonly called the Minstrels' Gallery. It is divided by pilasters into twelve niches in front, besides one at each return. Each of the niches contains an angel playing on some musical instrument. It is difficult to determine the precise use of this gallery, unless we suppose that an organ was placed here, or that a band of musicians was stationed in it on certain solemn and extraordinary occasions.

Under an arch, on the south side of the nave, is a graceful altar tomb, on which are recumbent figures of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and his Countess Margaret, the daughter of Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and grand-daughter of King Edward I. The French will of the earl is preserved in Bishop Brantyngham's Register, vol. 1. fol. 27. (ad calcem) and is dated the 4th of August, 1375. He directs that his body be interred in the parish church of Tiverton; but in a codicil, written in Latin, bearing date the 28th of April, 1377, he desires that he may be buried in St. Peter's Church, Exeter. His death happened soon after; for his will was proved on the 16th of the following June. His countess survived him nearly fifteen years, dying on the 16th of December, 1391. Her will, in French, is preserved in the register of her son, William Courtenay, the Archbishop of Canterbury. A noble chantry formerly inclosed this monument.* Adjoining, on the south side, is a grave stone, embellished with the brass effigy of Sir Peter Courtenay, the son of the above-mentioned earl, and a valiant knight, as the jingling inscription testifies. He died in 1409.

Corresponding with the Courtenay chantry, was the monumental chapel of Bishop Brantyngham, who died in December, 1394. The grave stone covering his remains once contained "the portraiture of the bishop inlaid in brass, which is so worn out by time, or embezzled by plundering hands in this sacrilegious age, as that no arms or inscription remain."†

* Cleaveland's Hist. p. 153.

† Izacke's Memorials, p. 65.

In the corner of the south transept, is the tomb of Bishop John, commonly called the chaunter, who died on the 1st of June, 1194. "Tumba Johannis Episcopi in turre Sancti Johannis," as it is expressly called in an ancient MS. in the archives of the dean and chapter. Here was also a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, as Bishop Lyttelton proves from the archives of the church.

Opening into the south tower, is an exquisitely finished chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In the central nodus of the vaulting, a figure of the precursor of Jesus is introduced, pointing to the lamb.—St. John's Gospel, c. 1. v. 29.

Turning to the north transept, the eye reposes on the once beautiful, but now ruinous and neglected, chapel of Dr. William Sylke, precentor of the church from 1499 to 1508. Under an obtuse arch, on the south side of this chantry, is the effigy of a skeleton, and the inscription over it reminds the spectator of mortality, and implores the charitable assistance of his prayers.

In the adjoining chapel of St. Paul, which Sir W. Pole incorrectly calls "Barton's Chapell," is a grave stone to the memory of William Pulton, secretary to King Henry IV., a canon of this church, and Arch-deacon of York.† In the central nodus of the roof, St. Paul is represented as holding the sword, the instrument of his martyrdom, not by the hilt, but by the point—a circumstance that occasionally occur in this cathedral.

Before we conduct the intelligent surveyor into the choir, we may request his attention to the circular Norman windows that formerly lighted the towers, and especially to the south entrance door from the Cloisters, which is evidently coeval with the towers themselves.

We now advance to the jubè, or rood-loft, which divides the nave from the choir. It is supported on three arches of exquisite beauty; the central one forms the entrance into the choir: under each of the

† Le Neve has forgotten to insert him in his *Fasti*. Indeed, a correct edition of this work is greatly wanted.

others, was an altar, the one on the south side, dedicated to Our Lady, and frequently called Bratton's Chantry; the other, on the north, dedicated to St. Nicholas. In the reign of James I. a rose and thistle, of cumbrous and graceless sculpture, were introduced into the front of this noble specimen of architectural skill and beauty, as if to mark the degradation of good taste and the inferiority of workmanship during the government of that pedantic sovereign.

On entering the choir, the mind is enchanted with the exquisite richness of the noble east window, with the splendid episcopal throne that towers in airy state to the vaulting, and seems to despise the modern desks and seats around it: and, as the spectator advances to the sanctuary, he will acknowledge that the three stalls on the right are unrivalled in beauty and delicacy of sculpture. Solemn, beautiful, and majestic, as the choir undoubtedly is, yet it is a mere shadow of what it formerly was. The bright silver altar, with its appropriate ornaments, is ill replaced by a wooden table. A wall of heavy masonry* is a wretched substitute for the light and exquisite screen, enriched with clustered pillars, splendid canopies, elaborate foliage, and ramified tracery, which formerly dignified this sacred spot.

On certain solemn occasions, the choir presented a magnificent spectacle. It was hung with glowing tapestry, representing the pious histories of the Old and New Testament, and the altar blazed with an incredible number of lights, and dazzled the eye with the brilliancy of the jewels, and of the silver and golden vessels. Let the reader represent to himself the venerable Grandisson, clothed in the robes of glory, and surrounded by a numerous clergy† in their majestic attire. See him stretch forth his hands, offer the blood of the grape,‡ and pour out at the foot of the altar the odour of frankincense to the Most

* This was written before the alteration described in the note p. 119.

† When Grandisson visited the church on the 26th of November, 1357, there was a dean, twenty-four canons, twenty-four vicars, twenty-one annuallars, twelve secondaries, and four sacristans.

‡ Ecclesiasticus, c. 50. v. 16.

High Prince. Listen to the trumpets and pealing organs—hearken to the singers lifting up their voices to the sound of melody, “such as the melting soul may pierce,” and behold all the people falling down upon their faces to adore the Lord their God, and praying to the Almighty, the Most High King. At such a spectacle, man may well soar above himself, and imagine that he is associated to the heavenly spirits assembled round the throne, as St. John describes them in the book of Revelations.

Undoubtedly the Christian religion is interior and entirely spiritual; but Christians are human beings, and as long as we are so, we must experience the impressions of the senses and imagination. We *must*, therefore, morally speaking, assist piety by sensible things; not that God requires them, but we do. Grand, noble, and sublime objects, excite corresponding thoughts and affections. “They give, as it were, a soul to duty, and sway the senses on the side of salvation.” He “who knew what was in man” (John, c. 2. v. 25.) judged exterior means of exciting the attention and devotion of his chosen people so reasonable and necessary, that he deigned to enter into the minutest details concerning the tabernacle and the temple. And surely such an authority and model justifies the ancient and approved ceremonies of the Catholic church.†

Besides the objects already mentioned, the spectator’s attention may justly be directed to the *ancient* monuments.—Without attempting to describe them all, we shall generally observe, that, both in design and in execution, they are decidedly superior to the modern ones, which, with few exceptions, harmonize not with the architecture of the place, and, like spots of light in a picture, injure the whole, by breaking in upon its simplicity and grandeur.

Passing by the chaste and elegant altar tombs of Bishops Marshall and Lacy, we arrive at the splendid monument of that incorruptible patriot and martyr of loyalty, Bishop Stapeldon. His recumbent figure is attired in full pontificals, and the undaunted charac-

† See Fleury’s admirable treatise “*Les Mœurs des Chrétiens.*”

ter of the prelate is well preserved in his countenance. At the east end is a sculptured figure of his unfortunate sovereign, Edward II. ; and in the vaulting is the painted representation of the crucified Redeemer. For the reasons already assigned, we suppose that the chapel of St. James, on the south side of the choir, and of St. Andrew, on the north,* were the original transepts of the Norman cathedral. In the former chapel, is a mural monument on the south wall, of exquisite design,† but which bears manifest evidence of the savage violence of barbarians and fanatics. This monument we conceive to have been erected about the beginning of the fourteenth century, to the memory of Leofric, the first Bishop of Exeter. The ancient MS. history of the church, preserved in the Bodleian library, expressly declares, that he lies in the crypt of the church of Exeter, “in cripta ejusdem ecclesie, scilicet, Exon;” and, as this is the only crypt, he must consequently lie here. Hence, the tasteless and patch-work monument erected to his memory under the south tower, by the dean and chapter, at the instance of Hoker,‡ in 1568, with its fabulous inscription, composed by Hoker, must be passed by as undeserving of notice.

Proceeding up the south aisle of the choir, we observe, on the left, the full length figures of Humphrey de Bohun,§ Earl of Hereford, and a knight of the Chichester family. Both are dressed in armour, and are cross-legged, to shew that they were engaged in the crusades, or had vowed to go, but were pre-

* Kilkenny's chantry was in St. Andrew's Chapel. Andrew de Kilkenny, its founder, and dean of the church, died in 1302. The other altar in the chapel was dedicated to St. Catharine.—Altogether, I can make out about twenty-four altars in the cathedral.

† The engraving of this monument forms the frontispiece of Mr. Carter's *Views of Exeter Cathedral*, published at the expence of the society of antiquaries.

‡ Prince's *Worthies*, p. 443. In one of the spandrils are the arms ascribed to Leofric; in the other are the genuine arms of Hoker, i. e. Or, a Fess Vair, between two lions passant guardant, sable. See Westcote's *View of Devon*, amongst the Harleian MSS. The arms ascribed to the family of Hoker in Prince's *Worthies*, pp. 387. 399. for which he cites Sir William Pole's MS. are wrong.

§ In a magnificent psalter in the library of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, I find that Humphrey de Bohun died on the 17th of January, 1372. Henry

vented by death. At the further extremity to the south, is Bishop Oldam's chantry, dedicated to our Saviour. The walls and roof are overcharged with heraldic sculpture, with figures and pious devices; and the period of its erection is also sufficiently marked by the obtuse arch and the pendent ornaments. This observation is applicable to the corresponding chapel of St. George, founded by Sir John Speke in 1518. But in the latter, the antiquary is disgusted with the vandalic taste of sweeping away the elaborate sculpture of the eastern wall, for the formation of an ill-proportioned entrance into the church from the north side of the Close. It is much to the credit of the present liberal and dignified guardians of the cathedral, that they are decidedly adverse to such discordant innovations; and that, in all their repairs and alterations, they are exemplarily solicitous to adhere to the original design, and to consult the general effect of this interesting and venerable structure.

The most eastern building, and occupying the next honourable situation after the high altar, is the Lady's Chapel. We have already stated the existence of a Lady's Chapel as early as the year 1237, in the time of Bishop Brewer.* The present structure was probably erected by his successor, Bishop Blondy. For above a century and half† its splendid architecture lay masked by tasteless woodwork and piles of books; but, by the late removal of the library into the chapter-house, the chapel has been restored to its ancient form and elegance. At the east extremity, on the south side, appears a double piscina under a credence, in an arched niche. Immediately on the west of these, are three stalls, surmounted by pyramidal canopies of elegant design, but with this remarkable circumstance, that the pillars supporting the canopies vary from each other in the diameter of the shafts and the mouldings of the capitals. Next to these, is a niche with a trefoil arch, similar to those

Knyghton informs us, that his father was killed at Burrowbridge, by Andrew de Harkeleye, on the 16th of March, 1321.

* Part 1. p. 35.

† From 1657 until November, 1820.

on the west and north sides of this chapel, and in the two adjoining chapels of St. Gabriel and St. Mary Magdalene; but in the first niche, has been introduced a most beautiful arch, apparently of the architecture which prevailed in Henry the Seventh's time, forming a communication, now with the palace, but anciently with a vestry. In the centre of the two middle arcades, on the north and south, are two recesses, each surmounted by a cinque-foil arch of graceful proportion and exquisite workmanship. One of these, on the north side, contains the monumental statue of an ancient bishop; and one of them, on the south side, contains another also, but of a more recent period. From a variety of circumstances, we infer that these monuments were removed hither, from their original situations in other parts of the cathedral, long after the interment of the bishops whom they are designed to commemorate. The entire surface of the walls, pillars, and mouldings, is painted with the three alternate colours of red, yellow, and blue. On these monuments we forbear to enlarge; since my esteemed friend, John Jones, of Franklyn, esquire, has been engaged in investigating their history, with a view to publication.

The third arcade opens into the chapel of St. Gabriel, the work of Bishop Bronescombe. Here is the stately monument of its venerable founder. With the exception of the pinnacles, this inimitable specimen of ancient splendour is nearly perfect. Most fortunately, the original gilding and colouring have escaped the profane hands of the whitewashers, who deface so unmercifully the curious remains of the taste of our ancestors.

Corresponding with St. Gabriel's Chapel, is the one dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Here is the magnificent tomb of Bishop Stafford. The figure of this exalted prelate and the canopy are of alabaster, and, though so shamefully hacked and mutilated, may vie with any specimen of sculpture in the cathedral. Below is a grave stone inlaid with brass, which covers the remains of William Langton, the bishop's cousin, and a canon of the church. He is represented in an attitude of devotion, and a scroll issuing from his

mouth contains a response from the matins of the dead, "Dne Jesu, secundum actum meum noli me judicare."—O Lord Jesus, judge me not according to my actions.

Returning into the nave by the north aisle of the choir, we pass by two monuments that must attract the notice of the antiquary. The first is commonly called Sir Richard Stapeldon's, the bishop's brother, and resembles it in elegance and design. We have suggested, in page 49, that this monument was probably erected to the bishop's nephew, William Waulle, who was murdered at the same time, with his esquire, John Padington. The second is clearly more modern, and represents a dead body in its winding sheet. This sepulchral memorial is not unusual in churches, and was intended, as the verses over the arch proclaim, as a salutary admonition to the living, of the change that death produces.

The spectator may now advance into the cloisters, through the ancient circular door-way.—On his left, he will perceive a low building between the south tower and the chapter-house. This is the chapel of the Holy Ghost; and its style of architecture seems to show it to be as ancient as the towers. In the course of the year 1814, a new west entrance and window were made in the chapel, and a communication opened through the north wall of the chapter-house. This room is singularly beautiful and well-proportioned. It was enlarged by Bishop Lacy, who probably began to rebuild it in an improved style, from the basement of the upper row of clustered columns. The vacant niches formerly contained statues of the prophets;—the names of Osee, Amos, Jonas, and others, were lately legible. The great east window was made by Bishop Nevyll, as we learn from William of Worcester's Itinerary. From the arms of Bishop Bothe, painted in the vaulting, is it not reasonable to infer, that he put the finishing hand to its decorations? *

* The seal of the dean and chapter is still appendant to a deed penes Collegium Vicariorum, bearing date A.D. 1237. On the obverse is a front view of the ancient chapter-house. The south tower, containing the staircase, is surmounted with a cross. A girouette, or vane, tops the

The Cloisters were formerly an appendage worthy of such a cathedral, but were finally destroyed during the reign of terror and fanaticism in the seventeenth century. Previously to their destruction, we find that the quadrangle had been turned into a kitchen garden, and that Bishop Hall commanded * it to be restored to its original purpose of a burying ground, and to be reserved for the interment of the deceased inhabitants of the Close.

We have now taken a rapid survey of this venerable and interesting structure.† The more it is viewed and studied, the more it must be admired and valued. As a monument of national skill and piety, it must ever be dear to the antiquary, to the architect, and to the Christian; and we trust the Exonians will ever esteem it as worthy of the highest honour—as the most precious ornament and the greatest glory of their ancient and respectable city.

middle turret, where probably hung the chapter bell. The north tower has no ornament on its summit. The windows and doors appear to be round-headed. The Holy Ghost Chapel, which may have been the special chapel of the dean and chapter, is perceptible. The reverse of the seal bears a ship in the waves and a cross at the mast head. In the ship is the head of St. Peter. The inscription in the circumference runs thus:—"Petri naviclam dicim⁹ Eccliam."—N.B. In a grant by the chapter to Plympton Priory, 2d July, 1133, the inscription is SIGILLV. SCI. PETRI. APL. EXONIENSIS, ECCLE.

* See the Patent Book. The bishop's decree is dated the 28th of February, 1637, O.S.

† Many of our cathedrals are larger, but none, I believe, are better proportioned. The following dimensions of the church are taken from Browne Willis' History of Abbeys, vol. 2. London edit. 1719:—

Length, from east to west,	390 feet
From the west door to the choir,	173
Length of choir to the high altar,	131
From the choir to the Lady's Chapel, ..	25
Length of the Lady's Chapel,	61
Length of the transept,	140
Breadth of the church,	74
Breadth of the Lady Chapel,	40
Height of the towers about	130
Height of roof about	64

CHAP. II.

Environs of the Cathedral, or "the Close."

THE precinct of the cathedral, commonly called "the Close of St. Peter of Exon," is extra-parochial. Formerly many of the clergy attached to the church resided here.* The spot was divided from the city, and, by divers charters of our kings, declared to be "distinct, separate, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Exeter." Agreeably to the contract between the latter and the members of the cathedral, in March, 1286, for enclosing this precinct, seven gates or entrances were erected, viz.—St. Michael's, St. Martin's, Palace-gate, Bear-gate, Little-style, Ercenesk, and St. Petrock's-gate. Of these, Palace and Bear gates, and Ercenesk, (subsequently called Bickleigh-gate or St. Catharine's-gate) and Little-style, and St. Martin's-gate, have been lately removed.

On the south side of the Close is the bishop's palace—an irregular, mis-shapen, and patched-up building. The domestic chapel, dedicated to our Lady, is of considerable antiquity: the three lancet windows at the eastern end are in the style of King Henry the Third's time. Here a chantry priest used to celebrate the perpetual obits of the deceased

* N.B. The Longs, founders of St. John's Hospital, granted the fee of their house in St. Martin's-lane to that establishment. The hospital shortly after appropriated the same to John, the Archdeacon of Cornwall, and his successors, for the yearly rent of forty shillings. This archdeacon let a part of the said tenement, in 1249, to Walter de Pembroke and his successors in that archdeaconry. I further discover, that, on the 20th of July, 1284, Henry de Bollegh, Archdeacon of Cornwall, leased to Thomas Bodham, Archdeacon of Totnes, his own tenement. In process of time, each of these three archdeacons were provided with more convenient mansions on the north side of the Close. The Archdeacon of Exeter's house was near the Palace-gate.

Bishops of Exeter. On the occasion of Pope Leo X. conferring (11th October, 1521) on King Henry VIII. the title of "Defender of the Faith," Bishop Veysey erected the royal scutcheon, with this inscription—*Henricus Octavus Fidei Defensor*; and below, *Clientis Devocio*. During the commonwealth, the palace was in the possession of a sugar-baker. Bishop Gauden, more intent on gain than the care of his diocese, left the man in quiet enjoyment of the premises; but his successor, Bishop Seth Ward, "retrieved the palace out of the hands of the sugar-baker, repaired it, and made it habitable," as his biographer, Dr. Walter Pope, informs us. On the 8th of February, 1821, many vestiges of the sugar refinery were here discovered.

Connected with the palace was a prison for *convicted and scandalous clergymen*. In Grandisson's Reg. vol. 1. fol. 172. is inserted a regulation of the diet of such prisoners, by the primate Simon Mepham. On the Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, they were to be served with bread and water but once in the day: on the Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, some weak malt liquor was to be allowed; to which was to be added, on Sundays, a certain portion of legumes.—The door into Southernhay from the bishop's garden was first opened in the summer of 1623.

Adjoining the vicars' college, is the deanery, a respectable building, and celebrated in the annals of Exeter for having lodged under its hospitable roof King Charles II., King William III., and our late revered sovereign, George III. In the great room are some excellent portraits. Under the armorial bearings of King William III. in one of the windows, the following memorable lines of Claudian are subscribed, as applicable to the successful expedition in 1688:—

"O nimium dilecte Deo, cui militat æther

"Et conjurati veniunt ad classica Venti."*

I have met with the "Capella Sci Michaelis infra Mansum Decani" in some ancient writings.

* De tertio Consulatu Honorii Augusti Panegyris. The poet, though a Pagan, addressed these lines to the Emperor Theodosius, on his extraordinary victory over Eugenius and Arbogastes, A.D. 394.

The vicars' college just mentioned was erected by Bishop Brantyngham, in an area called the Calenderhay.* Formerly each of the twenty-four canons had his priest vicar, and it was thought highly desirable that they should reside near the cathedral. With this view, the bishop informs us, in his register, vol. 1. fol. 194. that he had completed, in the year 1388, a public hall, private chambers, a kitchen, and other offices, to enable them to live in community "pro vicariorum cohabitatione vitæque communi." King Henry IV. by charter of the 26th of February, in the second year of his reign, erected this college into a corporation, by the title of "Custos et Collegium Vicariorum de Choro Ecclesie Cathedralis Exonie," with the privilege of a common seal. To this community, Bishop Oldam was a liberal benefactor. Amongst his acts of kindness, is recorded a donation of £80, a considerable sum in those days, and the appropriation of the chapels of Clyst Gabriel and Werlond. His arms still appear in the west and east entrances of the college.

On the north side of the Close, behind Moll's Coffee-house, are considerable remains of the college of annivellars, or annuellars, or chantry priests. This community consisted of twenty-one members, when Bishop Grandisson visited the church on the 26th of November, 1337. A beautiful arch, now closed up and disfigured by the window of an ale-house, is still to be seen near St. Catharine's-gate.†

* Here stood anciently an alms-house. John, Canon of Exeter, by deed, dated Exeter, the 16th of November, 1271, gave certain tenements in Smythe-street, "Fratribus et Sororibus de Kalenderhaie."

† This gate was originally called *Ercenesk*, from the adjoining house of Reginald le Ercenesk: afterwards it took the name of *Bickley*, from the street above: and, lastly, *Catharine's-gate*, from its contiguity to St. Catharine's alms-houses. Many such alterations could easily be pointed out.—*Carterne-street*, now called Holloway, occurs in deeds of the years 1306 and 1311. *Genny-street* is mentioned as early as 1240, and was some time called *Parvertis-lane*. *Prustene-street*, or Vicus Presbyterorum (now Preston-street), is mentioned in a lease dated in 1296. Perhaps the priests vicars resided here before Bishop Brantyngham erected their college in the Calenderhay. *Doddehey-street*, part of which is now called Bumpfylde-lane, occurs in deeds of the thirteenth century, and, I find, extended from the High-street to the city wall, between the gardens of St. John's Hospital and the Dominican Convent. Izacke, in his MS. calls it Dog-street. Egypt-lane was formerly called *Styke-lane*, as I collect

Within the Close, are the churches of St. Martin, St. Mary Major, and St. Petrock. The first, called after the incomparable Bishop of Tours, who died in 397, is a small edifice, and has little to recommend it. Its ancient missal recorded its being consecrated on the 2d of July, 1065:—"Anno ab Incarnatione Dni M^o LXV^{to}. Indiet III, II nonas Julii dedicatum est hoc Templum ad honorem Dni Jesu Xti et Sce Crucis & Sce Marie matris Xti & Sci Martini Epi, omniumque Sanctorum Dei." And the same missal contained several memorandums, shewing, that the church had benefited not inconsiderably, by the legacies and donations of the faithful.

Within this parish was the ancient chapel of St. Peter the Less. The site was granted by Bishop Quivill and the dean and chapter to Thomas Fayreman, on the Thursday before the nativity of our Lady, (September) 1285.—*Locum ubi aliquando sila fuit capella beati Petri juxta magnum vicum Civilatis Exon, que aliquando appellabatur capella beati Petri*

from a deed dated the 8th of September, 1458. *Cooksrew* extended from the higher corner of South-street to St. George's Church: the remainder of South-street is very often styled *Bolehyllic-strete*. Gandy's-lane was invariably called *Corry-street*, until the reign of William III. Henry Gandy, a brewer, who was mayor in 1661 and 1672, had credit enough to have it called after him. *Tighty* or *Tythe-street* occurs in a deed of October, 1328, and is now called Rack-lane. Theatre-lane was called *Waterbere-street* as early as 1318. *Grubbey-street* ran near the city wall in St. Kerian's parish: sometimes called *Trulle-street*. The lane leading to it from High-street, through the Turk's Head, was called *Bussel-lane*: the narrow passage into it, lower down from the High-street, was called *Small-lane*. The passage connecting Pancras'-lane with North-street, is sometimes called *Trickhay-street*: the one connecting North-street with St. Mary Arches-street, is often styled *Bewlegh-lane*. Friernhay-lane was called *St. Lucie's*. Ewing's-lane was known as *St. Mary's*. King's-alley, as late as Charles the Second's reign, was called *Cashbourne*. The street called *Ydellond*, now Idol-lane, I meet with, for the first time, in a deed of the 31st of December, 1435. Perhaps it was called so, from the land being unclaimed; more probably, from not being occupied or built upon. Perhaps the streets bearing foreign names were originally begun, or were principally inhabited, by natives of Parys, Bre-tayne, &c. But all this will be better explained in *Mr. John Colridge's map of Exeter*, which is ready for publication. N.B. St. John's Cross stood at the angle of St. Paul's and Corry streets. Another cross was on the Southernhay.—"For this reason ben crosses made by y^e waye, that whan folke passynge see the crosse, they sholde thynke on hym that deyed on the crosse, and worshypp hym above all thynges." See the *treatise* on the ten commandments, in 4to, entitled "*Dives & Pauper*," printed at Westminster, by Wynken de Worde, A.D. 1496.

minoris, dudum et a longis retro temporibus deserta, una cum introitu & exitu versus magnum vicum ad eundem locum spectantibus. The yearly rent was fixed at one penny at Michaelmas, and double that sum, whenever a relief shall happen. The tenement erected on the spot was subsequently called "The Eagle;" but a small chapel was built towards the end of the fourteenth century, by one Robert Wilford: I conceive the site to be in the rear of the house of Mr. Dyer, bookseller.

St. Mary Major's may have been so called, to distinguish it from the other churches in the city dedicated to our Lady. viz.--St. Mary Arches and St. Mary Steps; or, perhaps, to designate the superior extent of the parish. The nave and chancel are very decent, and seem to have been rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. I find that Bishop Grandisson dedicated its high altar on the 6th of November, 1336.

It must be obvious to the intelligent surveyor, that the ancient nave of this church was more elevated than the present one; and that the massive tower or belfry was a part of the original structure. About fifty years ago, this tower was considerably lowered. A view of it is preserved in Rocque's map, 1744. Within it was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Apollonia, as we find in the will of Robert Lingham, dated the 6th of March, 1427, and preserved in Lacy's Register. He desires to be buried "coram altari Beate Apollonie Virginis et Martiris in Campanili Ecclesie Beate Marie Majoris;" and he leaves "XL^s. ad reparacionem Campanilis."

St. Petrock's Church is named after the holy abbot of Bodmin, who died on the 4th of June, 564. The present south aisle appears to have been built in the early part of the fifteenth century.* The day of the church's dedication was formerly kept on the 22d of July.† At a short distance from the west end of the church, is the front of an ancient mansion, probably erected in the reign of Henry VI. It is the most elegant specimen of the florid style of

* See William Wilsford's will, dated the 30th of June, 1413, in Staf-ford's Reg.

† See Veysey's Reg. vol. 2. p. 54.

architecture, for a dwelling-house, within the city of Exeter.*

We cannot leave the Close without reminding the reader, that this area was once the general burying place of the citizens for nearly the space of a thousand years, viz.—from the first foundation of St. Peter's Monastery until the dedication of St. Bartholomew's-yard, in 1637. This interesting spot is a melancholy proof of the instability and vanity of all human things; and awfully reminds us all, that we must soon be inevitably forgotten. The memory of the tens of thousands that here lie entombed in their kindred mould, has passed away. In this plain of bones, not one monument remains to record the profession, character, fortune, rank, talents, beauty, or age of the unnumbered dead of Exeter. But, however undistinguished, unhonoured, or forgotten, yet, at the shrill clangor of the last trumpet, a commotion of all these bones shall take place—each one shall run to meet its joint—they shall once more be clothed in flesh, and shall stand upon their feet, like an immense army, to hear their definitive sentence for eternity.

* This was the mansion of Thomas Elyot, esq. who granted it to St Petrock's Church on the 5th of August, twentieth year of King Henry VII. (1504) for obituary services to be performed for his soul. I believe it originally belonged to the Lerchedeken or Archdeacon family.

CHAP. III.

*The Castle of Exeter—Account of its ancient
Prebendal Chapel.*

DR. STUKELY, about a century ago, thus described the castle of Exeter:—"In the northern angle of the city, and highest ground, is Rougemont Castle, once the royal residence of the West Saxon Kings, then of the Earls of Cornwall. 'Tis of a squarish figure not very large, environed with a high wall and deep ditch. There is a rampart of earth within, equal in height to the top of the wall at present, and makes a terrace walk o'erlooking the city and country. In this place is the assize-house and chapel. In the wall of the castle is a narrow cavity quite round, perhaps for conveyance of a sound from turret to turret."*

In the former part of this work, we took notice of the† impregnable castle of Exeter, where the Danes took up their winter quarters in 877. We stated that Athelstan surrounded the city with regular fortifications, and, moreover, rebuilt the citadel; and we traced the utter demolition of both, amidst the smoking ruins of the town, by the successful and sanguinary Swayne, in the year 1003. We remarked the silence of our historians as to the existence of another castle until the conquest; and we inferred, from the general policy of the‡ Conqueror, in dark-

* See Itinerary, vol. 1. p. 150. Perhaps the spot has been called Rougemont, either from the redness of the soil, or from the red stone of which the castle is partly built. N. B. Nasmith, in the Catalogue of MSS. bequeathed by Archbishop Parker to Be'net College, Oxford, p. 284. mentions the following by William of Worcester, which may throw light on our history:—

De Castello & Ecclesiâ Cathedrali Excester,
De Castello Excestre,
Nomina diversorum castellorum & turrium in Devoniâ.

† We may refer the reader to the authorities given in the second and fourth chapters of the first part.

‡ "Ad Castella omnes fatigabat construenda."—Radulphus de Diceto.
"Castra erant crebra per totam Angliam."—Will. Malmesb. Novel, lib. 2.

ening the country with fortresses for the purpose of overawing the English nation, that he would not fail to plant a strong citadel on Rougemont, as a check to the inhabitants, who had risen in open rebellion against him. This opinion is corroborated by the testimony of a northern historian, Ordericus Vitalis, who expressly states that he began the work in the year 1067, and that he left trusty persons to watch its progress. Henry de Knyghton, indeed, ascribes the foundation of the castle to William Rufus; * but it is much more probable, that he only improved and embellished its buildings. In fine, we submitted, if the elevated circular arch does not still proclaim its Norman origin, and attest the period of its erection?

Soon after the foundation of this royal castle, we find that the Conqueror attached it to the barony of Oakhampton. Richard, the son of Baldwin de Brioniis, Baron of Oakhampton and Viscount of Devon, was first appointed to the office of Castellan of Exeter. The honour continued in his family until Hawisia, its female representative, married Reginald Courtenay, who first settled in England during the reign of Henry II.† The Courtenays enjoyed this flattering distinction until the accession of King Henry III. when that sovereign dispossessed them of the office of Castellan, by separating it from the barony of Oakhampton, and subsequently annexing it to the earldom of Cornwall. Of the possessions of the duchy of Cornwall, it remains a parcel to the present day.‡ Queen Anne, in the ninth year of her reign, leased the site of the castle, with the lands and buildings within its walls, to certain trustees, for the public use and benefit of the county of Devon, for

* "Iste Willielmus multum deditus & diligens erat Regalia Castra et ædificia excellentiora construere atque palacia, prout Castra Dorobornie Wyndosore, Norwychi, *Excestrie* & magna aula Westmonasterii & multa alia ejus industria opera testantur."—Vid. Twysden Scriptorum ed. Londini A.D. 1652. p. 2373. Perhaps William Rufus completed the other fortifications of the city. N.B. Considerable portions of the ancient walls are still standing. North-gate was taken down in 1769—East-gate in 1784—West-gate and Quay-gate in 1815—South-gate in 1819.

† See Cleaveland's History of the Courtenay family.

‡ The castle ditches on the south-west are now called Bradninch, and formerly Bradenese, Braines, and Bradneysham. The ingenious Mr. Dyer is of opinion, that Bradenese (the old name) implies the head border pro-

and during a term of ninety-nine years. The grant was confirmed on the 23d of December, second year of George I.; and the fee of the same was granted in trust, by "the act for taking down the old shire-hall and building the present one in the thirteenth year of George III." under the ancient yearly rent of £10, payable at Michaelmas, to the inheritor of the duchy of Cornwall.

On the south-eastern side of the castle was an ancient prebendal chapel of our Lady, which the *careless* Izacke affirms "was built by the Lady Isabella de Fortibus, then Countess of Devon," and who died in 1292. The chapel, with its four prebends, was existing in the reign of Stephen,* a *full century and a half* before the death of that countess. The names of the prebends were Heighes or Hayes, Carswell or Cresswell, Cutton, and Aysseclyst. The prebend of Aysseclyst was appropriated in perpetuity to the abbey of Torr, by Robert Viscount Courtenay, in the year 1238. The last presentation to it, that I know of, was early in 1262.—(See Bronescombe's Register, fol. 16.) It is a singular circumstance, that though the Courtenays were deprived of the custody of the castle, yet they enjoyed, with few interruptions, the presentation to the above-mentioned prebends until the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exéter, A.D. 1539. These prebends were considered honourable and even valuable; and we find several ecclesiastics of distinguished eminence, and even some of the Courtenay family,† promoted to them. On the 3d of November, 1563, Queen Elizabeth granted the manor or prebend of Hayes for ever to

jection, or the head mound, or the castle hill redoubt. Q. What are the precise bounds of the "Castell Bayley?"

* Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 2. p. 9. N. B. William Avenel, who married Emma, second daughter of Baldwin de Brioniis, gave this prebendal chapel to Plympton Priory; but it was soon after restored to the barony of Oakhampton.

† Grandisson's Reg. vol. 3. fol. 59. N. B. In Pope Nicholas the Fourth's Taxation, A. D. 1291. the prebend of Heighes is valued at £10. per annum—Cutton, £6. 13s. 4d.—Carswell, £5. 13s. 4d.—Aysseclyst, £2. 10s. The following is a correct account of the present state of these prebends:—

CUTTON—*Patron*, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. *Prebendary and lord of the manor of the prebend*, the Rev. John Pitman, of Tiverton,

John Peter, Esq. his heirs and assigns; and on the 10th of the following June, she bestowed, amongst other things, on William Kyllegrew, of Arwenyorke, in the county of Cornwall, gent. and John Kyllegrew,

M. A. instituted on the 26th of November, 1795. *Free tenants of the manor*, 1. Edmund Pusey Lyon, late of Kenbury, esq. as proprietor of part of Hoopern, in the parish of St. David's, Exeter, under the yearly rent of fifty shillings. 2. John Yarde, of Trobridge, esq. as proprietor of the other part of Hoopern. 3. The Rev. Thomas Heberden, canon residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, as rector of Whimble, Devon; and 4. the Rev. Charles Francis Bampfylde, as rector of Hemington, Somerset—each of the last three, under the yearly rent of thirteen shillings and four-pence. *Copyhold tenants*, 1. The Rev. John Pitman, jun. of Broadhempston, clerk. 2. The Rev. John Barne, of Butterleigh, clerk. 3. Pitman Jones, of Heavitree, gent.; and 4. William Skinner, of Poltimore, gent. *Sub-tenants*, 1. Charles Copp; 2. John Horwill; and 3. John Copp. The copyhold lands belonging to this prebend, all situate in the parish of Poltimore, consist of, 1. HIGHER CUTTON, 194a. 2r. 27p.; 2. MIDDLE CUTTON, 55a. 2r. 38p.; and 3. LOWER CUTTON, 39a. 3r. 1p.

CRESSWELL, otherwise KERSWELL—*Patron*, Colonel Richard Colleton Dickinson, of the royal artillery. *Prebendary*, the Rev. Jonas Dennis, B. C. L. instituted on the 29th of July, 1799. The prebendal lands and property are, 1. CRESSWELL, otherwise KERSWELL, FARM, in the parish of Kenn, in the possession of Joseph Gray, as tenant, as is supposed, for the benefit of the patron; containing 119a. 39p. with the first shear of two acres in Broadmeadow there. 2. BURRINGTON'S TENEMENT, in the same parish, 19a. 1r. 34p. intermixt, and in many places lately thrown into one, with the lands of Henry Ley, of Trehill, esq. who holds Burrington's Tenement, under a grant, purporting to be a conveyance in fee to him from the present patron, made on the 26th of February, 1803, in consideration of a perpetual annuity to him and his heirs of £37; of which £28 are charged on the premises, and £9 on Pope's Tenement, an estate of Mr. Ley's. 3. An ORCHARD, or part of an orchard, about half an acre, adjoining Trehill, and one acre of land laid open with Frankallar Bottom, part of Trehill Farm, in the possession of Mr. Ley for a term now determinable by his death, granted by a lease to his late father, of the 16th of June, 1759, under the yearly rent of sixpence. And 4. The yearly RENT of one shilling, issuing out of "Robert Crockwell's tenements in Exminster." The whole of the prebendal lands and property, except 3, were, by a lease of the 30th of November, 1797 (to which the then patrons, Wenman Nutt, Esq. and Mary his wife, made themselves parties), granted by the then prebendary, the Rev. John Vye, to one Ann Bawden, since deceased, for the lives of the present patron, the present prebendary, and his brother, the Rev. John Dennis; with the reservation to the prebendary and his successors of the yearly rent of fifty-three shillings and four-pence, the only consideration expressed in the lease. These transactions were the subject of a recent litigation in the Court of Chancery, instituted by the present prebendary, who has not yet abandoned his claims; and it is to be hoped, they will not escape the vigilance of the present and future bishops of this diocese.

HAYES and ASHE-CLYST.—The lands and possessions of these two prebends have long ceased to be in danger; for they have been secularized and utterly lost, time out of mind. Respecting those of HAYES, it appears by the record in the lord treasurer's remembrancer's office of an inquisition post mortem of Trinity term, 6. Eliz. taken on the death of Nicholas Wadham, that John Peter, Esq. was the then tenant of the manor and

esq. his brother, the advowson and right of patronage of the prebend of Kerswell, in the county of Devon. The day after, the Kyllegrews disposed of the same to William Floyer and Geoffrey Tothyl. These patrons, I believe, gave it to a layman; for I find, in Bishop Woolton's Register, fol. 17. that Thomas Barret, Archdeacon of Exeter, was collated to this prebend on the 23d of May, 1584, void by the death of Geoffrey Collyns, a *layman*, and *the last incumbent*. The prebendal chapel, after remaining for a long time in a neglected state, was taken down in the year 1792, under the sanction of an act of parliament.

An anonymous writer contends,* that this was a royal collegiate chapel, and as such was exempt from the jurisdiction and visitation of the ordinary; that

late prebend of Hayes; and that its possessions consisted of four messuages, four gardens, one hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of pasture, sixty acres of meadow, and £3 rent in Hayes within the castle of Exon, Stoken Tynhed, Okehampton, Ken, Cutton, Clist, and in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, without the west gate of the city of Exon. In addition to which, it is stated by Sir William Pole to have been endowed with Clifton Hayes, in the parish of Broadclist, purchased by an ancestor of Sir T. D. Acland, in whose possession it still remains. But as to the lands and possessions of ASHE-CLYST, nothing is, or is likely to be ever known; except that it was endowed with an estate of the same name, situate in the parish of Broadclist, now in the possession of John Land, of Silferton, esq.

* "We apprehend that the parish church of St. Laurence, in this city, being about to undergo considerable repair, application has been made to the prebendaries of the royal collegiate church of the Virgin Mary, founded in the castle of Exeter, for permission for the minister and inhabitants of that parish to assemble together within the castle, for the purpose of performing divine service during a short interval on Sundays; no clergyman having legal power to officiate in that precinct without their authority. None of the king's collegiate churches or chapels are subject to the jurisdiction or visitation of the bishop, archbishop, chancellor, or any other person holding ordinary jurisdiction in the respective dioceses in which they are situated, in virtue of a bull granted by Pope Innocent III. to King John, which is preserved among the archives of the Tower of London, and is still in force. In a charter of the reign of King Stephen, this establishment is described as "*Ecclesia de castello Exoniæ cum quatuor Præbendis et terris et decimis*;" and in Pope Nicholas', "*Taxatio Ecclesiastica*" the name and value of each prebend is specified, while no prebend occurs in the establishment of the cathedral; these canonical dignities, as they are denominated by an act of parliament and by episcopal registers, being the only prebends which existed within the city of Exeter at the time when that public census was taken. For when Leofricus removed the see from Crediton to Exeter, he only brought (to use a military phrase) his staff-officers with him, namely, his chancellor, treasurer, and four archdeacons, who then for a time constituted the only canons of Exeter Cathedral; leaving behind him his dean, precentor, and twelve prebendaries, to form a collegiate church at Crediton; and it was not till a subsequent

this exemption was in virtue of a bull granted by Pope Innocent III. to King John; and that the bull is still in force. The same writer advances, in the quotation alluded to, that in the year 1291 (when the census of Pope Nicholas IV. was taken, commonly called the “*Taxatio Ecclesiastica*,”) the prebends of this chapel were the only ones that existed within the city of Exeter; that none, at that period, were even attached to the cathedral. And yet, strange to tell, he admits, in the very next sentence, that prebendaries were introduced into the cathedral of Exeter by Bishop Brewer, who was anterior to the above-mentioned taxation by half a century. The fact is, that twenty-four prebends are coeval with the cathedral itself; and if the name and value of each be not specified in the census, it is because the dean and chapter are rated as a corporate body.

Without stopping to inquire whether Pope Innocent III. ever granted such a bull, or whether it still remains in force, it is very certain, from the episcopal registers, that the prelates of our see were *unconscious* of any such exemption. The following extracts from Bishop Stapeldon’s Register will shew, first, which were the free chapels royal; and, secondly, that the bishop did perform the visitation of the chapel in Exeter Castle:—

Libere capelle Dni Regis Anglie. Fol. 28.	
	{ Wolringhampton prebendalis. Rex dat Decanatum: Decanus prebendas.
	Gnoushale
Staffordschir	{ Ecclesia beate Marie de Stafford prebendalis. Rex dat prebendas.
Coventr	
Dioc.	
	{ Penceriz prebendalis; vel Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis dat prebendas si sit Anglicus, alioquin Rex.
	{ Tettenhale prebendalis. Rex dat prebendas.
Saropschir	{ Cruges prebendalis. Rex dat prebendas.
ejusdem Dioc.	
	{ Ecclesia beate Marie Salopie..

period, the episcopate of Bishop Brewer, that prebendaries were introduced into Exeter Cathedral.”—*Woolmer’s Gazette*, 24th Dec. 1814.

Daerbischir ejusdem Dioc.	{	Ecclesia omnium Sanctorum Derbie & est annexa Decanatui Lyncoln, qui, quoad Decanus, dat prebendas eidem.
Sussex Cicestr Dioc.		Ecclesia de Boseham prebendalis. Epus Exon dat prebendas.
London Dioc.	{	Ecclesia beati Martini majoris pre- bendalis. Rex dat Decanatum; Decanus prebendas.
Sarum Dioc.		Ecclesia de Wymborn Ministr preben- dalis. Rex dat Decanatum: De- canus prebendas.

A. D. 1314. Memorandum quod quesitus per Dominum (Regem) de Privilegiis Dni Regis de liberis capellis suis & hoc propter Capellariam de Boseham, inventa fuit apud Westm in capellâ Receptorie in quodam parvo coffro, de quo Dnus Rogerus de Northburgh custos privati sigilli Dni Regis tunc habuit clavem, quedam Bulla continens hunc tenorem.

Clemens* Epus Servus servorum Dei, karissimo in Xto filio Edwardo Regi Anglie illustri salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem. Tue devocionis pre-celsa sublimitas, per quam Romanam Ecclesiam, sicut matrem honoras studio filiali reverentie, promeretur, ut a nobis, qui libenter paternis affectibus Regia vota prosequimur, donis gratiarum spiritualium honoreris. Ut igr ex devotione hujusmodi benevolentiam Apostolice Sedis & nostram tibi sentias accrevisse, tibi auctoritate presencium indulgemus, ut nullus delegatus Apostolice sedis vel subdelegatus ab eo, auctoritate sedis ejusdem, possit in personam aut capellas tuas excommunicationis vel suspensionis sive interdicti sententias promulgare absque speciali mandato sedis ejusdem faciente plenam et expressam ac de verbo ad verbum de indulto hujusmodi mentionem. Nos enim omnes excommunicationis, suspensionis & interdicti sententias, quas in te et capellas

* This was Pope Clement V. He was elected on Whitsunday, 1305, and crowned at Lyons on the 14th of the ensuing November. On this occasion, King Edward I. above-mentioned, sent by the Bishops of Litchfield and Worcester, and the Earl of Lincoln, a service of the purest gold to his holiness; and a great concourse of the English nobility assisted at the ceremony.

easdem contra indulti predicti tenorem forsā promulgari contigerit, ex nunc irritas decernimus et inanes. Nulli licet, &c.

Et memorandum qd. dicta bulla dimissa fuit in dicto Coffro.—Fol. 103.

Apud Chuddelegh xx die Junii, 1309, emanavit litera sub hac formâ. Walterus &c. dilecte & Dne Alianore de Courtenay salutem. Archidiaconatum Exon nre diocesis nuper ex officii debito visitationis visitantes, invenimus qd. discretus vir Dns Willelmus de Strete in Capellâ de Castro Exon ad presentationem vestram duas prebendas tenet & simul tenuit per non modica tempora jam transacta. Et licet prima prebenda, per admissionem secunde, vacaverit & sic vacans toto tempore extiterit, qd. ipsius collatio est ad nos legitime devoluta, maxime cum ignorantiam super hoc pretendere non possitis, ex eo qd. utramque prebendam ad presentationem vestram fuit, ut dicitur, assecutus, valentes tamen vobis de speciali gratiâ hâc vice deferre cui jus presentandi ad eandem dicitur pertinere, vobis de vacatione predictâ hiis nris literis nunciamus, ut ad eandem presentare possitis personam ydoneam cum videritis expedire. Dat. &c.—Fol. 42.

In consequence of this letter, the lady presented Henry de Soler “ad prebendam de Carswell in capellâ castri Exon vacantem,” on the 18th of July, 1309.

Memorandum quod xix die Jan. A. D. MCCCXXI. Dominus Episcopus existens personaliter in Castro Civitatis Exon ingressus est in Capellam ejusdem Castri que Prebendalis est, assisstantibus sibi Henrico de Walmesford tunc tenente locum Vicecomitis Devon, Dno Roberto de Stockhay milite, Henrico de Bokerel & aliis in multitudine copiosa & invenit eandem Capellam, in qua singulis diebus celebrari consueverant Divina, ruinosam & in nonnullis partibus ejusdem discoopertam, hostia fracta & quasi penitus sine celebratione Divinorum desolatam. Dicebat, quod remedium super hoc, quamciculus commodè posset, apponet optimum.—Fol. 164.

CHAP. IV.

Observations on the Churches in Exeter.

FEW towns of the same size in the united kingdom can boast of so many churches as Exeter. Besides the cathedral and some ancient chapels, there are no less than eighteen parish churches in the city and its immediate suburbs. But, while we gratefully acknowledge the disinterested piety of our venerable ancestors, yet we cannot help lamenting, that so very few of these religious edifices contribute in any degree to the embellishment of the city. Generally speaking, they are mean in appearance, half concealed by other buildings, and present little to arrest the notice of the curious antiquarian. With such a magnificent model as the cathedral in the heart of Exeter, it is matter of astonishment to strangers and visitors, that a better style of architecture does not discover itself in the parish churches. But it should be observed, that several of these churches are of a date prior to the cathedral: nor is it improbable that their number, by dividing the stream of public and private liberality into so many separate channels, became injurious to the erection of costly and stately piles of architecture. Their poverty is, indeed, registered in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. Yet we cannot doubt, that the conventual churches of the Benedictines, Franciscans, and Dominicans, in Exeter, were sumptuous and ornamental structures. And we add, in justice to the memory of our revered and most religious forefathers, that their personal sacrifices and privations to promote the splendour of divine worship, are little imitated by the present generation; and that the established church of England is principally indebted to Catholic generosity for the temporal comforts which she now possesses.

Towards the parish churches that have been either repaired or rebuilt during the last two hundred and fifty years, the donations of wealthy individuals, in the church as well as state, have been *comparatively* rare and parsimonious. The expences have weighed heavily on the housekeepers, but particularly on such whose consciences will not suffer them to communicate in spirituals with the religion established by law: and many of the alterations are offensive to the eye of taste, and rather disfigure than improve the appearance.

We shall now proceed to describe what is most deserving of notice in the churches situated out of the Close. And, to begin with the church of St. Mary Arches, or de Arcubus, in the west ward of the city.—A church of the same name existed in London when William of Malmesbury* wrote his history; and, in the opinion of Stowe, it was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was the first in that metropolis erected on arches, and consequently called St. Mary de Arcubus, or Le Bow.† From a careful inspection of the church, I have no doubt that its nave is the oldest in Exeter. The arches are perfectly circular; there is no plinth to the massive pillars, and the capitals are simple and lightly ornamented. Yet, in the late “History and Description of Exeter,” p. 389, we are told, that “the vaulted roof is supported by slender pillars forming pointed arches.” The rest of the church is comparatively modern; yet Dr. Stukely has fancied, from its name, that it was built, as well as St. Stephen’s Bow (and he might have added St. John’s‡ Bow), out of Roman

* “Tectum ecclesiæ Mariæ Londoniæ quæ ad Arcus dicitur.”—De rebus gestis Regum, lib. 4. A. 1091

† Stowe’s Survey of London, p. 268.

‡ St. John’s Church was appropriated to Plympton Priory. John How, its last prior, on the 1st of June, fifteenth year of Henry VIII. consented, with the approbation of Bishop Veysey, to the licensing of the new chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary, in St. John’s parish, now the Tuckers’ Hall. The fraternity of the assumption of our Lady were to find and support the chaplain, and to answer for repairs, &c.; but no sacrament or sacramental was to be administered to the prejudice of the mother church. They were also to pay to the priory three shillings and four-pence at every feast of the assumption.

temples. The doctor was competent to speak on Roman roads and coins, but he was a superficial judge of *ecclesiastical antiquities*; and his opinions, like those of every author who writes under the bias of a predetermined system, should be listened to with caution and even suspicion.

In the upper part of the south aisle is an interesting monument, but nearly concealed from observation by tasteless and paltry wood-work. The arms of the Andrews' appear above, viz.--two staves or crosses saltierwise, and a reaping-hook interposed. On removing some of the carpenters' work, in 1814, a sculptured female figure was discovered reclining under an arch. In the three niches of the eastern pilaster, St. Barbara is introduced, with her tower; in the western, St. Mary Magdalene occurs as often with the alabastrum. In front are four shields supported by angels. Two of them contain the armorial bearings of the Andrews' * just mentioned: the other two are, vairy, a chief, charged with, quarterly, first and fourth, two roses; second and third, a lion rampant. To judge by the style of the monument, I think it cannot be earlier than the reign of Henry VII.

In Barlow's "Complete English Peerage," vol. 2. p. 163. mention is made of John Mainard, who, by will, dated the 4th of December, 1546, "orders his body to be buried in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, within the church of St. Mary Arches, in the city of Exeter, and gave lands for a yearly obit to be kept in the said church on the 3d of November (if not a Sunday), to pray for the soul of John Bradmore, his father-in-law, his father's and mother's souls, and all the souls he is bound to pray for. He leaves a legacy to his brother; and wills, that all his evidences, concerning his lands, be sorted by his exe-

* One Thomas Andrews, who was Mayor of Exeter in 1504 and 1510, by will, dated the 23d of April, 1517, gave divers lands and tenements, to find a chaplain and to sustain twelve poor men, and was probably of this family.—See Izacke's Alphabetical Register, p. 5. N.B. Thomas Poter, who had been incumbent of St. Mary *Ausser's* (still commonly mispronounced St. Mary Aucher's) Chantry, was in the receipt of £5. per annum in 1553.—See Browne Willis' History of Abbeyes, vol. 2. p. 67.

utors and put in boxes, and then put in a coffer with three locks and three several keys; one to remain with the Mayor of Exeter for the time being, another with the overseers of his will, and the third to be kept by the head warden for the time being of the parish of St. Mary Arches; and the said coffer to remain in the council-chamber till such time as his son and heir came to the full age of twenty-eight years."—I suppose this chapel of the Holy Trinity was at the east end of the north aisle. In the south aisle stood the altar of SS. Andrew and Thomas. By a deed of Bishop Brewer, in 1232, it appears, that the feast of the church's dedication was the eve of Trinity Sunday.

In the same ward as St. Mary Arches, is the church of St. Olave, so called from a King of Norway, who was martyred in the year 1028. This ancient edifice exhibits some tasteless marks of modern innovation. According to the Domesday Survey, a church dedicated to St. Olave existed here before the conquest; and we know, that the presentation of its rector appertained to the adjoining priory of St. Nicholas until the period of the reformation.

In the suburb beyond the north gate is St. David's Church. The first mention that I find of it is in Bronescombe's Register, fol. 45. It occurs again in Stafford's Register, vol. 2. fol. 245. where the bishop, on the 28th of March, 1401, describes it as a curacy then dependent on St. Michael's Church, Heavitree, *Curata capella*. The situation is commanding and beautiful, and in every respect more desirable for the inhabitants than the chapel of St. Clement, situated in the low grounds, and which, by its proximity to the river Exe, was liable to inundations.* To this day the field below is called Chapel-field. The late parish church was taken down in 1816. It was truly a contemptible structure, and was built in bad times, viz.—in 1541. On the 6th of September that year, Bishop Veysey commissioned his suffragan, William Vivyan, Bishop of Hippo, to consecrate it with its

* See note, p. 34. This chapel appears, from various deeds, to have been still standing in the reign of King Charles I.

cemetery, "capellam curatam & cimiterium Sei David prope Exon."—(Veysey's Reg. vol. 2. fol. 108.) The exterior of the newly-erected structure of the Grecian Doric order, is highly creditable to the good taste and skill of Mr. James Green, the architect.

Descending the hill, and following the city walls to the West-gate quarter, we come to the site of All-hallows Church on the Walls, Omnium Sanctorum super muros. Sacrilege and rapine have not left one stone upon another.

In a deed, bearing date December, 1260, I find mention of *St. Cuthbert's Church*, between the Friernhay and the North-street, opposite the city walls. John Doulys, in October, 1267, bequeathed twelve pence "luminari in ecclesiâ Sei Cuthberti.

In the church of *St. Mary Steps*, nothing deserves attention besides its beautiful Saxon font. This parochial church, as appears from the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. A. D. 1291, was then the best endowed in the city of Exeter.

Near the bridge, and beyond the west gate, is the church of *St. Edmund*, King of the East Angles, who was martyred by the Danes on the 20th of November, 870. In the former part of this work (p. 39.) we proved that this religious structure did not exist in the time of Bishop Simon, as Izacke contends; and we exposed the unfounded assertion of a writer, whose errors have long ceased to surprise us, that the present parish church was not erected until the middle of the fourteenth century.*

We may now turn to the east quarter of the city.—Here stood the ancient parochial church of *St. James*, so often mentioned in the registers, and the presentation to which belonged to the dean and chapter.† A small street is still called *St. James'*

* *St. Thomas' Church* is mentioned in the "Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon."—See article "Cowick."

† In Walter Gervis' will, made during the episcopate of Bishop Briwere, he bequeaths the annual sum of "5s. ad sustentationem unius Lampadis continue ardentis coram corpore Christi in Ecclesiâ Sancti Jacobi in Civitate Exon, in Parochiâ ubi primo accepi Sacramentum." In an ancient deed, dated in November, Anno Edw. II. vicesimo, I read "apud la Cage ex opposito Eccleie Sei Jacobi in Civitate Exon." The Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. remarks its poverty; and Bishop Grandisson pro-

street. This street is supposed by several persons to have taken its name from a dissenting meeting-house, erected at the time that King James II. issued his declaration for liberty of conscience; but the fact is, that it bore this name long before. In Izacke's MS. of the Memorials of Exeter, which is dated the 23d of January, 1665, it is called St. James'-street. It is worthy of remark, that neither Izacke nor any succeeding writer of the History of Exeter, has taken the least notice of this church in his account of the parishes, as limited by Bishop Simon in 1222.

In the same quarter, near South-gate, stands the church of the Holy Trinity. From the Register of Bishop Lacy, it appears that it was substantially repaired and enlarged about the year 1414; and though satisfactory proof was laid before the bishop that the feast of the church's dedication was on St. Jerome's-day, the 30th of September, yet no evidence could be produced as to the year in which the church was consecrated.*

Not far from this church, but in the county of Devon, is St. Leonard's Church, a low and ancient building. Its patron saint, from a polished courtier, became a hermit near Limoges, and died about the year 559. In the church-yard stood a dwelling for a single recluse; and here several women in succession led the† anachoretical life, which formerly was not un-

nounced, in the middle of the fourteenth century, the salary to be quite unequal to support the incumbent.—Regist. vol. 3. fol. 89.

* In *Kalendario Antiqui Portiforii Ecclesie See Trinitatis*, manu in *Festo Sci Jeronomi*, viz. ultimo die Septembris scriptum reperitur “*Dedicacio Eccle Sancti Trinitatis Exon.*”—Vid. *Lacy's Reg.* vol. 3. fol. 240. I have seen a lease, dated the 25th of February, Anno thirty-first Hen. VI. (1453) by which John Vey, Rector of the Holy Trinity, lets a vacant spot of ground in Bolehyllstrete, als South-street, to Walter Herte, for a term of ninety-nine years. It is a singular circumstance, that the leases of rectors required the confirmation of the bishop, dean and chapter, for their legality. Two days after the date of the above lease, Bishop Lacy and the dean and chapter confirmed it. N. B. The Holy Trinity Church was taken down in the spring of the year 1819, and on the 24th of June the foundation stone was laid of the present inelegant structure. It was opened for public worship on the 24th of December, 1820.

† A *Secluserium juxta capellam Sci Laurentii* was founded at Crediton, by Bishop Briwere, in the year 1243.—See the deed ad calcem *Reg. Bronescombe*. I meet with another at Bodmin, another at St. Saviour's Chapel, near Ottery bridge, another at Pilton, and another at Dodbrooke.

common in this country. One Alice, of unimpeachable character, on her personal application to Bishop Stafford, was permitted to bury herself in the inclosure on the 18th of May, 1397.* Bishop Lacy approved of Christina Holby's becoming a recluse in the same place, A. D. 1447. This lady had been a member of the Augustine priory of St. Bridget, in Kildare; and, on the destruction of that house by the wild Irish, "per infortunium guerre Hibernorum Sylvestrium qui predictum prioratum destruxerunt & devastarunt," and the consequent dispersion of the community, she came to this city.† Several charitable bequests to these two recluses may be seen in the wills that are still preserved in the episcopal registers.—To the church of St. Leonard, the Courtenay family usually presented until the period of the reformation.

Larkbear-house was certainly no religious house; as the silence alone of the episcopal registers abundantly proves.

The present church of St. Stephen, with the exception of the bow and the tower, is modern, being rebuilt in 1664. The ancient church of St. Stephen is mentioned in Domesday, and its fee belongs to the Bishop of Exeter.

St. Laurence's Church, nearly opposite, is a decent structure, and is the only parish church (St. Paul's excepted) within the city walls, that has a burying place adjoining. The spot of ground for this purpose was given to St. Laurence's parish by the Rev. Thomas Long,‡ and consecrated by Bishop Trelawney, on the 2d of April, 1692.

The other churches in the city have little to recommend them.§ But we must not forget to take

* Stafford's Reg. vol. 2. fol. 212.

† Lacy's Reg. vol. 3. fol. 291.

‡ Patent Book, p. 143.

§ Jenkins, in what he is pleased to call his "History of the City of Exeter," acquaints his readers, in p. 325, that "in the Papal times there was in the church of *Allhallows, Goldsmiths'-street*, an image of the blessed Virgin, before whom candles were kept perpetually burning, the expences of which were defrayed by an estate near Duryard, appropriated for that purpose. This image was much resorted to by the superstitious, and brought great profits to the rector."—How wide is all this from the truth! The facts are as follows:—Nicholas Attehole granted a close

notice of the ancient and elegant chapel of St. George,* now used as the guildhall. Of its early history and foundation we can learn nothing, nor is it known precisely in what year it was appropriated to its present purpose; but every friend to propriety, to the law of unity and simplicity, as laid down by Horace in his art of poetry, and which is universally applicable,

“Denique sit, quod vis, simplex duntaxat & unum,” will reprobate the incongruity of joining a Roman portico to a Gothic chapel. While every one must admire the lofty, well-proportioned, and cheerful appearance of the hall, no one can approve of this awkward, unseemly, and crazy appendage. This forepart of the guildhall was built in 1593.

We shall now close this chapter, after conducting the reader to St. Sidwell's Church, in which were formerly altars dedicated to its patron saint, and to the Virgin Mary and St. Catharine. The ancient edifice being pronounced in 1812 to be in a decayed and dangerous state (with the exception of the tower, erected in 1605), the parishioners agreed to take it down and rebuild it. The work commenced in June

called Boveelys, alias Bovehill in Tadeford, within the manor of Duryard. The close was about an acre and a half. By deed of the 15th of June, 1451, he directed the profits of the close to be expended thus:—2s. 4d. to be paid to the clergy of the church, for prayers for the repose of his soul and those of his family; 1s. 8d. to be laid out in bread and cheese and ale, on his anniversary (17th May); one wax light to be burnt before the image of our Lady, and another light also, of sixpence value, before the image of St. Dunstan. The remainder of the profits to go in aid of the repairs and ornaments of the church.

* On the exterior circumference of this chapel bell is the following inscription:—“Celi Regina me protege queso ruina.” In William Wylford's will, bearing date the 31st of December, Anno III Regni Henrici VIII. St. George's Chapel is described as being “*within the Gyld Hall.*” From all that I can collect of ancient documents relating to the ancient guildhall, I am led to conclude, that it occupied the site of the present portico, and that it probably projected even further into the street. In a deed of the *thirteenth century*, a pension of seven shillings per annum is granted to St. Nicholas' Priory “*de terrâ & seldis in magno vico juxta Gialdam.*” Again, the Eagle-house is described, in the middle of the fifteenth century, as being “*in summo vico Civitatis Exon ex opposito Gialde ibidem.*” Payments were frequently made between the four benches in this hall, “*inter quatuor bancos seu scamnos Gihaldie.*” N. B. Though very many churches and chapels were demolished at the change of religion, yet several were applied to secular purposes, viz.—St. Stephen's at London, St. Margaret's and St. Edmund's at Bury, St. Laurence's at Ashburton, and others.

of that year; and in September, 1813, this church was re-opened for public worship. Mr. Burgess, the architect, has shewn considerable judgment, not only in the essential, but also in the ornamental and minuter, parts of the design. But the tower calls for elevation, and to be finished in the same style as the rest of the building. We must likewise object to the position of that overgrown desk and pulpit, which blocks the view and perverts the order of things, by raising that to be the principal member, which ought to be a subordinate one. In the case before us, the altar is made a subservient portion of the fabric, in defiance of the rubric prefixed to the Common Prayer Book, that "the chancels shall remain as they have done in times past."*

This respectable structure consists of a nave and two aisles, with a double row of six arches. The ancient pillars are retained, and the antiquary will be delighted with the inspection of their capitals. They are divided into eight compartments; four of which contain angels supporting shields; in the other four St. Sativola, or Sidwell, is introduced. Sometimes she is represented holding her head in her left hand, to

* Yet Mr. Bedford, one of the architects of the Ionian Mission, and whose plan for the proposed church at Camberwell has been adopted, suggests a new mode of disposing the communion table and pulpit. We give the following extract from St. James' Chronicle of the 20th of January, 1821:—"The difficulties attending the proper disposition of the pulpit are very generally felt by all who have made it the subject of consideration. If placed in the middle aisle, a situation well calculated for its being seen from all parts of the church, it is by many considered objectionable, as obstructing the view of the altar. If placed on one side, approaching to either gallery, it follows that, part of the congregation, and often a very considerable part of it, are prevented from seeing the minister; and this inconvenience is very great, since whatever obstructs the view, is also an impediment to the progress of sound. With a view of applying a remedy to these inconveniences, the pulpit and reading-desk are proposed to be placed in the centre of the east end of the church, and the altar to stand detached in front of it, and inclosed with railing all round. By this arrangement, the view of the communion table would be quite unobstructed, the pulpit and desk seen conspicuously from all parts of the church, and the view of the minister assisted by being reflected from the east wall. The communion table being detached from the wall, would also be attended with this advantage, that being railed on all sides, a greater number of communicants would be accommodated, who, instead of passing backwards and forwards, and crossing each other, would pass regularly round in succession." But this mode of arrangement cannot be approved by the members of the established church.

shew that she was beheaded; and sometimes a book only. In her right hand she grasps a scythe, the supposed instrument of her martyrdom. I say the *supposed* instrument of her martyrdom; for though we have it on record that she was beheaded by a mower or reaper (*fœniseca*), yet the scythe and the well may be a *rebus* on her name, and both are accompaniments to her figure in the east window of the cathedral. Of the acts of this virgin and martyr very little is known: probably they perished during the Danish invasions.* Tradition reports that she was beheaded near the well that still bears her name. John de Doulys, by his will, dated in October, 1267, bequeathed an acre and a half of land to keep the said well in good repair. It is certain, that her tomb was believed to be in this church; for I find in William Hodel's will, made on the 7th of March, 1399, a legacy to maintain the lights *ad tumbam See Sativole*; and in another will of Philip Courtour, dated the 26th of May, 1421, is a legacy "*instauro tumbę See Sativole.*"

The rental of this church in 1356 was recorded in its ancient missal. Amongst other bequests, was one of Richard de Bratton, clerk, who, on the 2d of February, 1323, left the yearly sum of twelve-pence, issuing from an acre of land, "*luminaribus See Sativole.*"

* She is said to have lived about the year 740. We are told that she was born in Exeter, of British parents, who were nobles. Her father's name was Benna. She had a brother called Bana, and three devout sisters, St. Juthwara, St. Eadwara, and St. Wilgitha. After her mother's death, Benna married a second wife, who also was of noble extraction, but wicked, covetous, and cruel. Sativola had estates in the eastern suburbs of Exeter, and used to resort, for the performance of religious exercises and for pious contemplation, to a fountain or well there, still remaining, and called St. Sidwell's well. Benna dying, his widow, eager to obtain her step-daughter's possessions, engaged one of Benna's servants, a mower, to murder her, which he accordingly did, by cutting off her head with his scythe. Over the spot where she was buried, a church was afterwards erected and dedicated to her, and many miracles were alledged to be performed at her tomb. Of her sisters St. Eadwara and St. Wilgitha, no further account appears; but of St. Juthwara, we learn that, after her father's death, she was killed by her brother, Bana, at the instigation of her stepmother, on a false charge of incontinence. St. Sativola's festival was annually kept in Exeter Cathedral on the 2d of August.—See Leland's *Itin.* vol. 1. p. 29. vol. 3. pp. 38. 39. Dugdale's *Monast.* vol. 1. p. 223. Cressey's *Church Hist.* p. 594. Capgrave, (in St. Juthwara) William of Worcester, and Bishop Lacy's *Reg.* vol. 3. p. 424.

CHAP. V.

History of the Religious Houses in Exeter.

PREVIOUSLY to the suppression of the religious houses, four monastic establishments existed within this city, viz.—the royal Benedictine priory of St. Nicholas, the convent of the Friars Minors, the house of the Friars Preachers, and the Augustine priory of St. John, commonly called St. John's Hospital.—Of each we shall treat separately.

1. *St. Nicholas' Priory.*

This establishment can boast of high antiquity. It was founded by William the Conqueror, and, with the small church of St. Olave, was made dependent on Battle Abbey, in Sussex.* Gunterus, a monk of Battle, was first deputed to take charge of this infant institution. After a short residence, he was appointed Abbot of Thorney, in Cambridgeshire. Cono was named his successor, and is recorded to have interested himself most warmly and successfully in the welfare and improvement of this religious foundation. Under the auspices of his sovereign, William Rufus, he was enabled to erect a new church and monastery in honour of St. Nicholas.† He procured a colony of monks from Battle Abbey, and obtained from this parent house the renunciation of all claim to the church of St. Olave and its appurtenances, and to certain lands in Cullompton,‡ viz.—the five prebends

* Exchequer Domesday, article Devenscire Labatailge.—*Monasticon*, vol. 1. p. 315.

† This saint was Archbishop of Myra, the capital of Lycia, in Asia Minor, and died A.D. 342. His relics were brought to Bari, a sea-port in the kingdom of Naples, in 1087, since which time his memory has been held in particular veneration by the western churches.

‡ Until the monks were able to take possession of their house, they appear to have resided at Cullompton.—*Monasticon*, vol. 1. p. 315.

there, called Uppetou, Colebroche, Hineland, Waevre, and Esse. However, as an acknowledgment of dependence on the said abbey, it was stipulated, that the priory of St. Nicholas should yearly pay the sum of sixty shillings. This payment continued for about one hundred and fifty years, when the pension was reduced to twenty shillings per annum.

From a letter, addressed by the Primate St. Anselm, in the year 1103, to Osbern, Bishop of Exeter, it would seem that the new religious suffered molestation from some of the clergy in this city, and were even forbidden to ring their bells according to the regulations of the Benedictine order. St. Anselm mildly rebuked this indiscretion, feelingly inculcated the obligation of charity, and recommended the priory to the paternal confidence and protection of the bishop. Osbern at this time was declining in years and afflicted with blindness. Perhaps advantage was taken of this circumstance by the clergy complained of; for he was a friend to religion, and had formerly confirmed a donation that was made to the priory, and bestowed his blessing on its members. The document, with its appendant seal,* is still preserved in the archives of the corporation of this city.

“*Sciant omnes et presentes et futuri, quod ego Osbernus Sancti Petri Exoniensis Episcopus confirmo presenti cartâ donacionem quam Baialandus Ladubed dedit Ecclesie Sancti Nicholai Exonie, in die quando factus est Monachus in eâdem Ecclesiâ; scilicet, terram de Pochelle et ecclesiam ejusdem ville que in ipso feudo est in perpetuam habendam et tenendam sicut elemosinam, que ecclesiastico jure solet concedi et dari Ecclesiis Dei sanctis. Quicunque custodierint et manu tenuerint hanc donacionem factam, habeant Dei Benedictionem et meam: et quicunque eam retrahere aut auferre temptaverint, aut aliquo modo impedire voluerint, quantum mee fragilitati pertinerit, a consortio sanctorum excommunicentur, ni resipiscant. Valete.*”

* The bishop's crosier is represented as rising to the height of the shoulder, with a simple hook. The inscription is SIGILLVM. OSBERNI. EXONIENSIS. EPISCOPI.

King Henry I. befriended this community. His donation of the land at Relisdon, of the annual rent of twenty-five shillings, is copied in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. 1. p. 352. But King John appears to have honoured the priory with particular proofs of favour and protection. He granted an estate called Bradeham, of the yearly value of fifty shillings: he gave the moiety of the tolls of Lammas Fair; and, I believe, all the profits of St. Nicholas' Fair, holden in this city. When the effects of the famine were severely felt in Exeter, during the fifth year of his reign, he addressed his writ to the county sheriff, commanding that, "by the oversight of the Priour of St. Nicholas of Exceter, and four liege men of the same town, be fed 300 poore people from the 2d of Maie till the daie of the assumption of our Ladie, so that everie one of them have dailie one lofe (foure loaves shall be worthe a penny), and so much potage made of the meale and herbes, while herbes may be found, and when the cannot be gotten, of beanes or of peason, wherebie they maie be sustained, that they perishe not. And it shall be allowed you at oure Exchequer." During his government, and with his sanction, the Cogans and Fitzstephens (who, perhaps, were adventurers from this city) granted to the priory certain lands in Ireland, near Cork, viz.—the church of St. Sepulchre, Muriuet, Himelan, Balilannocan, and the church of Chilmahanoc, with the tithe of the fishery there.

In Bishop Bronescombe's Register, fol. 91-2. are three records, transcribed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth from the ancient book entitled "*The Leger Prioratûs Sci Nicholai*." The documents challenge more importance from the circumstance of the original having perished in the fire which consumed so many MSS. of the Cotton Library, on the 23d of October, 1731. The first is an amicable composition between the Chapter of St. Peter's Church, Exeter, and the Prior and Monks of St. Nicholas', respecting certain tithes issuing from two mills, and from the fishery of the river Exe near St. Clement's Chapel. The former party disclaims further pretensions, in consideration of the yearly acknowledgment of forty-

pence, to be paid in even portions at Easter and Michaelmas. This composition took place in the episcopate of Simon de Apuliâ, between 1214 and 1223.

The second relates to a taxation made by the Chancellor Richard Blondy, with the approbation of Bishop Brewer, for the better support of the Vicar of Cadbury. The prior of St. Nicholas is directed to assign for the vicarage certain houses on the north side of the church, with four acres of land, and a part of the tithes.

The third is an agreement between the priory and Julian, the Rector of Thorverton, respecting the tithes of Cadbury mill. The prior consents to pay six-pence in lieu of tithes.

Bishop Brewer is stated, in Grandisson's Register, vol. 2. fol. 12. to have appropriated the parish church of Poughill to the priory, for the maintenance of lights in the conventual church.

Before we offer the succession of those priors, who were invariably presented by Battle Abbey, and were generally monks of that celebrated monastery, we think it proper to expose the erroneous opinion of Izacke* and his followers, that Alexander Necham was the superior of St. Nicholas. The fact is, he was not even a member of the Benedictine order: he was unreasonably refused when a postulant, by the Abbot of St. Alban's; and, in consequence, enrolled himself amongst the Augustine friars. In 1213 his merits raised him to the dignity of Abbot of Cirencestre. After governing that monastery, with credit to himself and great satisfaction to his brethren, for the space of three years, he retired to Worcester, and was buried either in the cloisters or presbytery of that cathedral.

Priors.

1. *Gunterus*, already mentioned.
2. *Cono*.
3. *Osbern*. I meet with him in 1170, as a witness to the foundation of St. Alexius' Hospital. In another

* This blundering writer, in his Memorials, p. 4. inserts a pitiful challenge of wit sent by Philip Repingdon, Bishop of Lincoln, to this Alexander Necham, who had been dead nearly two centuries!

deed I learn that one Bernard and his family conveyed to this prior some land situated near St. John's Church, Exeter, for thirty-three shillings and eightpence, which was duly paid in the guildhall during the provostship of William Hoel.

4. *Peter* occurs as prior in 1212.

5. *Gilbert* was prior about the year 1230.

6. *Alan*. I meet with him in a lease bearing date the 1st of June, 1244: again in March the next year, when Alan, Bishop of Cloyne, conveyed an estate called Calmedward, as also a messuage in Cloyne, to St. Nicholas' Priory, under the yearly acknowledgment of two pounds of wax on the feast of St. Colman, 12th of December. During the government of this prior, an indulgence of forty days (if ratified by the diocesan) was granted in May, 1247, by Gottifred, Superior of the city of Bethlehem, to all true penitents who should devoutly visit the conventual church of St. Nicholas, Exeter, or contribute to its fabric.

The same prior also procured, on the 25th of October, 1249, the reduction of the annual pension to Battle Abbey from sixty shillings to twenty shillings, as appears from the following document:--

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Radulphus Dei grâ Abbas de Bello et ejusdem loci Conventus Salutem in Dno sempiternam. Noverit universitas vra, quod cum dilecti fres nri *Alanus* Prior et Conventus Sancti Nicholai Exon, tenerentur nobis et Ecclesie nre in sexaginta solidis nomine pensionis annuatim solvendis, nos, pensatis facultatibus, eorum gravamini compacientes, quadraginta solidos de dictâ pensione sexaginta solidorum, pro nobis & successoribus nris, eisdem & successoribus eorum imppetuum remisimus & quietum clamamus. Ita quod de cetero ipsi & successores eorum, nobis & successoribus nris tantum in viginti solidis sterlingorum nomine pensionis solvend annuatim ad festum Sci Martini in estate* imppetuum teneantur; salvâ in oibis nobis & successoribus nris subjectione

* The feast of St. Martin's translation and ordination was kept on the 4th of July.

& reverentiâ nobis & successoribus nris hactenus exhibitâ. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nra apposuimus. Dat apud Bellum oct. Kal Novembris Anno gre M CC quadrag IX^o."

7. *Robert de Cumbwell*, who resigned in 1262.

8. *Robert de Rye* succeeded on the 29th of June the same year.

9. *Roger* occurs as prior in October, 1294, and was elected Abbot of Battle in 1318.

10. *William de Burn*, instituted on the 28th of August, 1318, and resigned within seventeen months.

11. *Robert*, alias *Laurentius de Suyng* was instituted, after pledging himself to Bishop Stapeldon that he would not resign his office without the episcopal license.

During his government the belfry of St. Nicholas' Church fell suddenly to the ground. John Drokenford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, issued, in 1321, an indulgence of twenty days in favour of such of his subjects as should contribute to rebuild it.

12. *John de Gordon*, alias *Bardone*, who resigned in the summer of 1334. From various parts of Bishop Grandisson's Register, this prior is proved to have been a man of business and good reputation.

13. *John de Brechon* succeeded on the 9th of September, 1334, and died in office.

14. *John de Wye* followed on the 26th of March, 1349, but died shortly after.

15. *Thomas Suyng*, admitted on the 6th of June, 1349. This prior received permission from Bishop Grandisson to visit Battle Abbey for a limited period, but neglected to return at the time appointed. The Bishop directed an inquiry into the cause of his protracted absence. The commissioners reported, that though the prior did not excuse his neglect, yet he voluntarily tendered his resignation; repeatedly declaring, that he wished to retire from office for the purpose of attending solely to his own sanctification. His form of resignation may interest the reader:—

"Universis pateat per presentes, qd licet ego Thomas Suyng, Prior seu Custos celle Sci Nicholai, Exon, regimen et possessionem dicti Prioratûs aliquamdiu pacifice possedi; regimen tamen ac officium Prioris

Prioratûs antedicti ex certâ scientiâ cum omni jure & possessione suâ in sanctas & venerabiles manus Dni Johis Dei grâ Exon Epi pure, sponte & absolute resigno & officium Prioris Prioratûs predicti re & verbo demitto & omni juri michi in hâc parte competenti renunciô in his scriptis."

16. *Matthew*, of Exeter, admitted as his successor on the 17th of April, 1358. He abdicated his dignity early in the winter of 1353.

17. *Gilbert de Lyndseye* was instituted on the 3d of December that year. After taking the oath of canonical obedience, Bishop Grandisson reminded him, that the law forbade the granting of corrodiés or perpetuities without the consent of the ordinary and of his abbot.

On the 1st of April, the tenth of Richard II. the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of Exeter, allowed this prior to dig the ground and to lay pipes for conducting the water from the fountain in St. Paul's-street into the convent premises.* This prior lived to an advanced age, and on the 16th of July, 1388, was allowed a coadjutor by Bishop Brantingham. The same prelate, on the 29th of October the following year, instructed the dean and chapter to proclaim the sentence of excommunication within the cathedral and parish churches of the city, against certain unknown persons who had invaded the rights and property of his monastery.

18. *Robert Bregge*, who died early in 1396.

19. *Thomas Hankherste*, or *Hankrygg*, admitted the 23d of May that year, and resigned four years after.

20. *William Mershe*, instituted the 3d of June, 1400.

Four months after his appointment, viz.—on the 8th of November, 1400, the convent seal was stolen from the chapter-house. Bishop Grandisson thus describes it in his Register, fol. 51.—

* By a deed of the 3d of May, 1346, I learn that the dean and chapter conveyed the water from St. Sidwell's to an inclosed building in St. Peter's yard: thence it branched off into three channels—one for the use of the church, another for the city, and a third to St. Nicholas' Priory. The city and priory agreed to pay eight shillings yearly to the church for this accommodation.

“**Sigillum** rotundum fuerat habens in medio insculptum ad instar & similitudinem Castri quadrati habentis in sui medio unam turrim excelsam et in angulis suis alias turres bassiores et propugnacula, et super castrum hujusmodi, in unâ parte *Vetus Scutum Armorum Regis Anglie cum tribus leopardis*, et in aliâ parte gladium erectum et in ejusdem gladii cus-pide sive punctu *Coronam Regiam*, ac subter castrum draconem gradientem insculpta. In circumferenciâ vero sive circulo ejusdem sigilli scriptum erat sic
SIGILLVM. ECCLE. SCI. NICHOLAI. EXONIE.”

The bishop threatens excommunication unless it were restored within fifteen days: in the mean while, he pronounces all leases and deeds, sealed with it since the 8th of November, to be null and void. He further declares, that in the event of its being restored, it must be broken up and destroyed, and another seal prepared “de diversâ sculpturâ & de aliâ formâ.”*

The prior, William Mershe, was elected Abbot of Battle on the 23d of July, 1404.

21. *William Becket* succeeded on the 26th of the following February, and died after holding his dignity nine years.

22. *John Underdoun*e, admitted the 7th of June, 1414; on whose death,

23. *John Dalynghton* was instituted on the 9th of March, 1418-9. He died also in office.

24. *Stephen Feversham*, appointed on the 13th of January, 1436-7, and was prior until his death, twenty-two years after.

25. *John Newton* succeeded early in 1460; but at the end of three years was promoted to the dignity of mitred Abbot of Battle.

26. *Richard Wylsham*, instituted on the 28th of June, 1463.

* The writer has here to correct his error in the “Historic Collections,” note to p.6. He has since discovered that the seal was not restored, or, at least, not used, until the *dissolution* of the priory. Very lately he has met with an impression of the *original seal* appendant to a deed of the 1st of April, 10. Richard II. It is smaller and less ornamented than the subsequent seal; the inscription of which varies from the old one, and runs thus:—SIGILV. PRIORATVS. SANCTI. NICHOLAI. EXONIE.

Soon after Wylsham's appointment, the Lady Maud, relict of Sir Hugh Courtenay, knight, by her deed, dated the 20th of August, in the fourth year of Edward IV. granted to the priory the yearly profits and rents of three messuages and two gardens in Preston-street. Amongst other obligations, she enjoins the keeping of her anniversary, and that the prior and monks "shal daily forevermore, after complyn sayd or songe yn ther church of Seynt Nycholas, synge an anteme of our Lady, yn our Lady Chapell there, and then ymmediatly therafter, thay to say the psalme of Deprofundis, with Pater Noster and Ave Maria, with preces and orysones thereto belongyng, at my *tumbe* and *buryell there* forevermore for my soule."

27. *John Herford*, who died in office in the autumn of 1493.

28. *William Westfeld* was admitted on the 28th of October, 1493; but within six years was elected Abbot of Battle.

29. *John Lewys*, instituted on the 10th of April, 1499, and continued in office until his death, in the winter of 1522.

30. *William Collumpton*, the last prior, admitted on the 10th of January, 1522-3. He surrendered his house to the king's commissioners in the autumn of 1536, and was gratified with an annuity of £20, which I find him enjoying seventeen years after.

The priory was originally founded for six monks; but the number appears to have increased with the improvement of its finances. At the dissolution, the revenues amounted from £147. 12s. to £157. 12s.

It presented to St. Olave's Church in this city, to the rectory of Poughill, and the vicarages of Cul-lompton, Cadbury, Brampford Speke, and Netherexe; and, for some time, to Alphington, Rakenford, and North Tawton. Browne Willis, in the *Parochiale Anglicanum*, adds also, to Bishop's Tawton, but I think incorrectly.

At the dissolution, the priory was granted, on the 25th of June, 1541, to Sir Thomas Dennis. According to Izacke, the church of St. Nicholas had been demolished two years before.

Of this ancient royal foundation, considerable vestiges are still standing. The back gate is nearly perfect. The fore gate, as I find from a deed of the 21st of August, 1528, stood west of St. Olave's Church, and abutted upon the High-street; forming, I believe, the entrance into Mint-Lane. Friernhay-lane seems to have bounded it on the West, St. Nicholy's-lane, (now St. Olave's, leading into St. Mary Arches) on the east, High-street on the south, and Bretayne-street (Bartholomew-street) on the north. The property in the neighbourhood, in Exe Island and St. David's, was very considerable. In some deeds of the early part of the thirteenth century, I meet with a chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr and of St. Mary, contiguous to the monastery.

A neat Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, now served by the author of this work, stands on part of the site of the former conventual church. It was opened for public worship on the 5th of January, 1792. In digging for the foundation, several graves, parts of monuments, mutilated inscriptions, and quantities of carved mouldings and human bones were discovered.

2. *St. John's Hospital.*

We learn, from various authentic documents, that in the 12th year of King Henry II. A.D. 1170, whilst Bartholomew was Bishop of Exeter, a charitable citizen, William Prodom, founded an hospital in honour of St. Alexius,* behind the priory of St. Nicholas. The spot of ground was called Irlesbury, and was first granted by Walter, the Abbot of Battle, and confirmed by his successor, the Abbot Odo. The foundation was never intended, as Izacke maintained it was, to be "a place of and for two monks;" but was designed, as the deed declares, for the benefit of poor distressed objects, "ad utilitatem Pauperum"—"dedit Pauperibus egenis." The assertion of the above-mentioned author has misled Mr. Stevens, the continuator of Dugdale's Monasticon, who has placed

* Little is known of the history of this Saint. It is believed that he was of an illustrious Roman family—that he preferred a life of retirement and poverty to all the pleasures and luxuries that awaited him at home—and that he died in the fifth century.

this establishment amongst the Benedictine monasteries. In the archives of the Exeter Corporation, an impression of the seal is still preserved: it is circular, and, though smaller than the subsequent one of St. John's Hospital, yet resembles it in form. The inscription is—

SIGIL. HOSPITAL. RETRO. SCM. NICOLAV.

About half a century later,* in the episcopacy of William Briwere or Brewer, two wealthy brothers, Gilbert and John, the sons of Walter Long, generously employed their worldly substance in founding an hospital for poor men and women, in honor of St. John the Baptist, near the east gate of this city. Their deed of gift must interest the reader.—

“Sciant presentes & futuri, quod ego Gilbertus filius Walteri & Johannes frater meus dedimus, concessimus & hac præsentî cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus in puram et perpetuam elemosynam Hospitali infra Portam Orientalem de novo constructo in honore Dei, beatæ Mariæ & Sti Johannis Baptistæ omniumque Sanctorum, pro animabus nostris, antecessorum & successorum nostrorum & omnium fidelium defunctorum, omnia terras et tenementa, redditus & servicia nostra cum suis pertinentiis quæ habemus infra muros Civitatis Exon et extra, ad sustentationem pauperum in eâdem domo existentium, viz. terram nostram de *Ayslond* continentem xxii. acras et terram vocatam *Quatuor acrae*, cum prato unius acrae illi in occidentali parte adjuncto; et unam acram terræ in Australi parte earundem quatuor acrarum, non tamen illis adjunctam; et tenementa nostra cum acra vocatâ *Obliqua acra* adjunctâ prædictis; tenementa in parte boreali situata inter Garstlane & rivulum vocatum Schutebroke; et tenementa nostra in australi parte vici vocati Schutebroke strete situata; et tenementum nostrum situatum ferè ex opposito Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Sativolæ in suburbio civitatis prædictæ, et hospicium cum gardino prædicti Hospitalis; et tenementum nostrum situatum ex opposito Portæ Curia ejusdem

* It is generally thought, that this foundation took place seventy years after the establishment of St. Alexius's Hospital; but I am satisfied, from deeds, dated as early as the sixth year of Brewer's Episcopacy (1230), that the hospital had been founded, as above stated.

Hospitalis; & tenementum situatum in angulo inter magnum vicum & viam quæ ducit versus Ballium Castri in parte occidentali; et tenementum situatum ex opposito prædicti tenementi in angulo inter prædictum magnum vicum et Doddehaystrete; et tenementa nostra sita in vico Sti Martini infra clausum Ecclesiæ Beati Petri, partim ex opposito hospicii Thesaurarii ejusdem Ecclesiæ partim ex opposito hospicii Cancellarii dictæ Ecclesiæ; et tenementum nostrum situatum in magno vico fere ex opposito Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum in Aurifabriâ extendens se à dicto magno vico usque ad cimiterium Sti Petri; et tenementum nostrum in boreali parte predicti magni vici situatum fere ex opposito venelle Sti Martini; et tenementum nostrum in Corre-street extendens se à dicto vico usque ad barbicanum castri; et tenementum nostrum in vico boreali fere ex opposito vici Sti Pauli situatum; et tenementa nostra retro Monasterium Sti Nicholai; et tenementa nostra in Australi parte venellæ Sti Johannis de Arcubus situata; et tenementum nostrum in Smythenestrete in parte australi ejusdem situatum fere ex opposito predictæ venellæ Sti Johannis de Arcubus; et tenementum nostrum in Teyztstrete in australi parte ejusdem situatum; et tenementum nostrum in Gennestret ex opposito vici vocati Melkstret, Habendum et tenendum omnia prædicta terras & tenementa redditus & servicia dicto Hospitali et pauperibus ibidem Deo servientibus libere, quiete, bene et in pace cum omnibus & singulis suis pertinentiis, jure hereditario imperpetuum. Quod ut ratum & inconcussum permaneat imperpetuum, huic præsentī cartæ nostræ sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis Testibus Hillario Blundo tunc Majore Exon, Eustachio filio Prepositi, Rogero Peytenim Preposito, Waltero Turbery, Waltero le Chawe, Rogero filio Henrici, Johanne Caperun seniore, Ricardo Miles, Johanne de Wetonâ et aliis."

With this accession of wealth, it was thought that the cause of charity would be better served by uniting the two hospitals; and, accordingly, the rents, rights, fee, and customs, of St. Alexius, were transferred to St. John's Hospital. This act of incorporation was confirmed by the reigning sovereign, Henry III. and

solemnly approved by the Primate Boniface. Soon after, John Long, one of the founders, entered the fraternity, and was appointed the superior.

In the beginning, the mayor and citizens of Exeter had the patronage of the foundation; but, in the year 1244, they exchanged it with the bishop for the patronage of the Lepers' Hospital, beyond the south gate. From this period until the dissolution of the establishment, the bishops watched over its interests with paternal solicitude, and uniformly appointed some respectable ecclesiastic (generally a dignitary of the cathedral) to be the protector and guardian of its temporalities. At one time, we find Bishop Bronescombe gave the hospital the sum of one hundred marks, with which the purchase of Rokesdon, in Heavitree parish, and of Kynewardesburgh, in the manor of Clyst, from Sir John Mansel, was effected. Bishop Quivill procured, in 1287,* the annexation to it of seven acres of land lying beyond the east gate. Bishop Bytton is recorded as a liberal benefactor. He repaired, if not rebuilt, their infirmary and common hall, and made statutes for the community. But, of all the friends and benefactors of the establishment, Bishop Grandisson unquestionably takes the lead. At his promotion to the see, he found the hospital reduced to the most deplorable state, the only inmates being one priest and a few invalids. By his zeal and charity, he was enabled to increase the number of its clergy from one to *five*, one of whom he appointed to be master or prior. He fixed the number of the poor on the foundation to twelve; he provided for the board and education of eight children, and for a *master* to teach them

* Until the Wednesday after the feast of St. Bartholomew, 1287, St. John's was a distinct parish from St. Laurence's. Bishop Quivill then united them, with the consent of the Prior and Convent of Merton, in Surrey, the rightful patrons of St. Laurence's Church, and the approbation of Vincent, its then rector. But whilst the parishioners of St. John's parish were required to be subject in future to the Rector of St. Laurence's in spirituals, the bishop entirely exempted the members of the hospital from the rector's controul: he even exempted them from the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Exeter; reserving the right of visitation, correction, institution, deprivation, and such like official duties, to himself and his episcopal successors.

grammar; and he enjoined on the clergymen the observance of the rule of St. Augustine. In his benevolent exertions, he was ably assisted by Sir Philip de Columbariis, who granted to the hospital the patronage and advowson of the parish church of Holne; as also by the benefactions of the Martyn family, and by the charitable donations of the faithful. Nor should it ever be forgotten, that Bishop Stapeldon had intended to appropriate the living of Yarnscombe towards the foundation of the Grammar School; but that he was prevented, by his untimely death, from carrying his pious design into execution. Bishop Grandisson accomplished his intention; and he also rebuilt the hospital church, and granted to it the privilege of a cemetery. His successors continued to support and befriend this useful establishment. The public followed their example; and perhaps there is not a single will extant in the episcopal registers, which has not left it some mark of remembrance.

Of the priors, I can offer the following succession:—

1. *John Bolehill*, admitted by Bishop Grandisson on the 10th of February, 1349. His conduct and good management fully justified the opinion which the bishop entertained of him. Obiit 26th of July, 1384.

2. *Richard Wodeford* succeeded Bolehill, and died the 6th of August, 1428. During his government, Simon Grendon, the mayor, presented the hospital with a silver vase, weighing one hundred and seventy-two ounces. It was sold, says the Chartulary, on the death of Prior Olyver, to John Lake, merchant, for forty marks.

3. *John Dowrysshe* was the next prior. Obiit 2d of May, 1451.

4. *John Colyford* was appointed his successor five days after. He died in the spring of 1468.

St. Bartholomew's Chapel, coeval with the original east gate, and close to it, fell in together with it, at mid-day, 26th of September, 1459. Fortunately, no one was passing at the moment. The chapel was rebuilt, as I find by a deed bearing date the 25th of June, 1481.

5. *Robert Combe* was instituted the 4th of May, 1468.

6. *John Olyver*. I cannot learn the date of his institution, but he occurs in leases from 1476 to 1498. He was buried in the chapter-house of the hospital.

7. *Richard Hyll* appears as prior in 1515 and 1524. He was buried in front of his stall in the choir.

8. *Robert Laurence* occurs prior in 1528 and 1530. He was buried in the chapter-house.

9. *Richard Harrys* was the last prior, and subscribed to the king's supremacy on the 13th of July, 1534, with three of his brethren. On the 20th of February, 1539, he surrendered his hospital to Henry VIII., and, on the 11th of the ensuing May, was gratified with the annuity of £16. 13s. 4d. Two of his brethren, John Broderidge and John Scotts, were each allowed a pension of £3. 6s. 8d.

The annual income of the house was rated, at the dissolution, at £102. 12s. 9d.

In various leases, I find mention of its property at Leycroft, in the manor of Bradford; of Smalecomb, in Dawlish; and of several fields in East Teignmouth. In Exeter many tenements belonged to the house: several others paid conventional rents; and they had numerous parcels of land scattered in the parishes of SS. David and Sidwell. We have already mentioned their estate in Clyst and Heavitree.

Many of our townsmen, as well as strangers, chose the hospital church for their place of interment. Mention is often made of its altars of St. Thomas, St. Catharine, and St. John the Baptist; as also of the chapel of the Blessed Trinity.

For a detailed history of the Free Grammar School, re-founded within the hospital A.D. 1629, by the Crossing family, see Mr. Carlisle's elaborate Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools.

Besides the ancient Grammar School within St. John's Hospital, we meet with the "High School," in *Trinity-lane*,* (now Musgrave's-alley) founded in

* I suspect that "Christchurch" stood in this lane. A lane led from the High-street to *Christchurch*, as I find from a deed attested by Serlo, Archdeacon of Exeter; consequently before December, 1225, when he was appointed dean. The church might also be dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

1343, by Richard de Braylegh, Dean of Exeter. Probably a poor school was attached to each convent within this city.

3. *The Franciscan Convent.*

The Franciscan order was first confirmed by Pope Innocent III. on the 16th of April, 1209. About eleven years after, brother Agnellus and eight companions arrived in England, and were graciously received by King Henry III.

A convent of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, was established in this city before the *middle* of the thirteenth century. In a deed, bearing date, Exeter A. D. 1240, I find mention of the “*Domus Fratrum Minorum.*” From several documents, it is very certain that the convent was originally situated in an area behind St. Nicholas’ Priory, and betwixt the north and west gates, viz.—“between the Snayle Tower and the king’s highway in Bretayne-street,” now called Bartholomew-street. Here the community must have been straitened for room, as most of the land in this quarter belonged to the ancient and royal foundation of St. Nicholas’. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, was moved, in consequence, to grant them a vacant spot of ground, afterwards called Friernhay, and now Bartholomew-yard. His grant is dated the 2d of February, Anno 15. Edward I. (1287). On the 2d of March the ensuing year,* the king himself confirmed his cousin’s donation.

Hoker asserts, that Bishop Quivill at first promised, but afterwards refused, to provide them a more convenient situation; and says, that Peter Kenefeld, a Dominican friar and the bishop’s confessor, succeeded in poisoning his mind against these Religious. Godwin, without a shadow of evidence, suspects, that the friars, in revenge, managed to take off the bishop by a very strong poison, “*existimassem veneno rapido illorum machinatione extinctum!*”

See the document, dated the 4th of October, 1270, Bronescombe’s Reg. fol. 45.

* In p. 45. it was stated that the king confirmed the donation in the *same year*, but we have since discovered the error; as also that the earl did not bestow the area beyond the south gate, but a vacant area behind St. Nicholas’ Priory.

In the "Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon," an interesting letter was published,* addressed by the Primate Peckham, on the 26th of July, 1281, to this respectable bishop. From its tenor, we think it probable that the latter may have started, in the beginning, at the extraordinary privileges claimed by the Franciscan order; that he might have regarded them as so many encroachments on his episcopal authority; and, perhaps, hesitated to acknowledge them, until satisfactory proof was offered of their actual ratification by the see apostolic; but that in the sequel he truly esteemed the order, befriended its members, and allowed their privileges, is manifest from the sixth chapter of the acts of the synod, holden in this city, 1287. If he did not serve them more effectually, why not attribute it to the short period of his government, and to the difficulties he had to encounter in beginning a new cathedral?

In Bishop Bytton, the friars met a liberal benefactor; under whose patronage they removed to their new monastery, beyond south-gate. The site, as we learn from an inquisition of 20. Edw. I. (No. 115. in Turr. Lond.) was given them by John Gerveys, and contained $6\frac{1}{4}$ acres, then of the yearly value of 53s. 9d. and holden of the Bishops of Exeter in Capite. It was found, however, to be deficient in the essential article of water; and, in consequence, Edward III. by letters patent of the 2d of November, 1347, allowed them a watercourse from the Southernhay, or Croll ditch, lying between the east and south gates.† His grandson, Richard II. on the 28th of March,

* Appendix, p. lx.

† Edwardus Dei grâ Rex Anglie & Francie & Dns Hibernie Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem. Sciatis qd caritativâ affeccoe moti, de grâ nrâ speciali concessimus & licenciam dedimus pro nobis & heredibus nris quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Christo Guardiano & Conventui Fratrum Minorum Exonie, qd ipsi duos modicos aque ortus se jungentes in profunditate fossati civitatis pre Exon, inter orientalem & australem portas ejusdem civitatis, profundius fodere & muro lapideo basso includere & aquam de ortibus illis sive fonte inde facto, exinde per fistulam subterraneam in fossato predicto & ultra stratam regiam usque ad domum sive habitacoem Fratrum predictorum (que in loco secco situatur & ad quam aque cursus non habetur) ponendam ducere, ac caput fontis predicti dictamque fistulam quotiens reparacoe & emendacoe indigent, reparare & emendare ac de novo construere & facere prout magis expedire viderint,

1399, confirmed all the immunities and privileges of this convent.

Bishop Bytton's Register unfortunately has perished, and the subsequent registers cast but a feeble light on the convent history. But, from the archives of the Corporation of Exeter, we collect, that the *original* conventual church, dedicated to our Lady and St. Francis, was standing nearly two centuries after its first foundation.

On the 5th of August, 1421, the Primate Chichely fulminated ecclesiastical censures against some unknown, but ill-disposed persons, who had maliciously broken into this sacred edifice, and demolished its beautiful stained windows, containing the figures of the virgin and saints, and the arms of the invincible sovereign, Henry V. The primate affirms, that the church was particularly entitled to reverence, for having been the burying place of so many illustrious persons, "*Multorum nobilium corpora Christianâ gaudent inibi sepulturâ.*" Cardinal Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, the protector of the Franciscan order in England, in his letter of the 30th of October the same year, strongly animadverts on this recent profanation.

The last mention that I find of this church, is on the 12th of October, 1434, when Bishop Lacy granted an indulgence of forty days to all penitent sinners who should humbly invoke the mercies of God in this house of prayer.

The names of the following guardians or superiors are all that I can recover:—

1. *William Tukebire*, in whose time Roger de Thoris, then Archdeacon of Exeter and afterwards Dean, granted, on the 2d of February, 1266, to him and his convent, the use of his library. See a copy of the grant in the appendix to the Historic Collections, p. lxii.

aquamque ipsam habere & retinere possint sibi & successoribus suis impetuum sine occasione vel impedimento seu inquietatione nostri, vel Heredum nostrorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum, Maiorum aut aliorum Ballivorum seu Ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm. secundo die Novembris, anno Regni nri Anglie vicesimo primo, regni vero nri Francie octavo.

2. *Deodatus*, who occurs in 1287.
3. *Philip Landu* presided about the year 1291.
4. *John Coleton* occurs in a lease dated the 29th of July, 1383.

5. *Thomas Colewill*, who leased, on the 25th of March, 1460, to the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter, the *ancient* site of the convent, for ninety-eight years, under the yearly rent of fourteen shillings.

6. *Christopher Woolcott*, who, on the 20th of November, 1507, conveyed to the mayor and chamber the fee of the above-mentioned site, "*terram nostram sive aream vocatam Ffreernhay situatam aretro Prioratum Sci Nicholai.*" The oval seal of the convent is appendant to the deed of conveyance, and represents the virgin mother and St. Joseph standing near an altar, on which the divine infant is reclining. Under an arch or niche below, St. Francis of Assissium appears in the attitude of prayer. The inscription is this:—SIGILLVM. COMMVNITATIS. FRATRV. MINORV. EXONIE. Nine days after the conveyance, the mayor and corporation volunteered to pay for ever to the convent fourteen shillings per annum, the accustomed rent of the said premises.

The community was numerous, and in great repute for piety and learning. Until the suppression of their house, on the 12th of September, 1538, they depended chiefly for subsistence on the alms and benefactions of the faithful. Hardly a vestige of the convent remains, if we except three buttresses of a building, and part of a wall bounding Quay-lane. The site is still called "the Friars'," and forms one of the public walks of the city.

4. *The Dominican Convent.*

The Dominican or Black Friars' convent, was situated, says Leland, "in the north side of the cimiterie of the cathedrale church, but without the Close."—(Itinerary, vol. 3. p. 60. Lond. edit. 1769.) It was certainly founded by a bishop of Exeter; for Lacy, in quality of bishop of this see, styles himself (Reg. vol. 3. fol. 232.) "*hujus domûs patronus unicus et fundator.*" Probably the honour rests with Bishop

Blondy, who died on the 26th of December, 1257; for we find that his successor, Walter Bronescombe, dedicated their conventual church on the 26th of November, 1259. This church became the burying place of some leading families in the county—the *Martyns*, the *Raleighs*, the *Calwodeleighs*, and others;* but now, alas!

“Incumbunt tumulis nigra silentia et
Altæ oblivio gloriæ.”

Casimir, lib. 2. ode. 4.

Soon after the foundation of the convent, viz.—on the 16th of March, 1258-9, Bishop Bronescombe obtained permission to convey water from these premises into his episcopal palace. But it was expressly stipulated, that this was not to be deemed a right descendible to his successors, but was a personal favour granted to himself.—Reg. fol. 5.

The subsequent registers throw little light on this establishment. Mention is made (Stafford's Reg. vol. 1. fol. 101.) of one David Russell, a Religious of the Dominican convent in Dublin, being aggregated to this community by the English provincial, John de Lancastriâ, 1412.

In August, 1441, the general chapter of the province was held in this convent, at which twenty-five doctors of divinity, and a considerable number of masters and bachelors of arts, and others, attended from every part of the kingdom. Bishop Lacy preached on the occasion, and the reader is referred for the sermon to the Historic Collections, appendix, p. lxxv.

The only priors whose names I can recover are—

1. *Robert of Otery*, who, in May, 1297, was allowed by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of Exeter, to open a gate into the lane opposite St. Stephen's Bow.

2. *Andrew Scarlet*, whom I meet in the will of John Suiffmore, Rector of Silferton, dated the 18th

* Isabella, daughter of Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Lord Chamberlain of England, was buried on the south side of the chancel. This lady married, first, John Courtenay, Baron of Oakhampton, who died in 1273; and secondly, Oliver Lord Dinham, who died in 1299. It was incorrectly printed, in the “Historic Collections,” p. 100. that her remains were deposited in the conventual church of the *Franciscans*.

of June, 1479.—“ I bequethe to Andrew Scarlett, Priour of the Blak Ffrerys of Exeter, a payre of bedys of rede amber, and a payre of white amber.”

In the conventual seal, the blessed Virgin Mary is represented with the child Jesus in her arms, and St. Joseph standing opposite. Beneath, under a pointed arch, is the half figure of a monk praying. The inscription runs thus:—

S. CONVENT. FRV. PREDICATORV. EXON.

These Religious uniformly supported a character of high integrity of morals and skill in theological studies.

At the dissolution, which, according to Hoker in his MS. history, took place on the 12th of September, 1538, the site was granted to John Lord Russell. The royal grant bears date the 4th of July, 1539.* The noble lord converted the convent into a spacious dwelling-house, afterwards divided into a great number of distinct tenements, and finally taken down in 1773, to make way for the row of buildings now called the Bedford Crescent.

Mr. Jenkins' account of this convent is a tissue of errors.

* See Historic Collections, appendix, p. xxviii.

CHAP. VI.

Some account of the ancient Catholic Foundations for the Poor.

IN directing the reader's attention to the charitable establishments that existed here *before* the reformation, the writer is far from undervaluing the many subsequent foundations for the sick, infirm, and aged poor. No one can admire more sincerely than he does, the philanthropy and generosity of his fellow citizens and countrymen : their benevolent zeal and attention to the necessities and comforts of the poor, the diseased, the impotent, and the orphan, exceed all praise ; and if he does not dwell on their merits, it is because they are generally known and universally acknowledged, and because the prominent object of this work is to illustrate the *antiquities* of the city.

In the preceding chapter, a detailed account was given of the religious houses in Exeter, and especially of St. John's Hospital, all of which were the sanctuaries of hospitality and the abodes of benevolence. Next to them, in point of eminence and utility, was the *Lepers' Hospital*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and lying beyond the south gate and within the parish of the Holy Trinity. It was erected, not improbably, *before* the crusades.* Bishop

* I am induced to think so, from the expressions, employed in Bishop Bartholomew's charter, with reference to their *long possession, ancient custom, remote times*, &c. Probably the establishment was *increased* in consequence of the crusades, when we know the leprosy became very common in Europe. In this country there was in the suburbs of most towns, an hospital for the reception of persons afflicted with this disorder. A curious document may be seen in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. II. p. 635. signed by the physicians of Edward IV. and bearing date the 1st of November, 1468, in which these sapient sons of Æsculapius distinguish four species of leprosy, viz. - alopecia, tiria, leonina, and elephantina, but abstain, prudently perhaps, from pointing out their discriminate and peculiar qualities.

Bartholomew was a warm patron and a liberal benefactor to this establishment. He granted to the community the sum of five marks yearly, the tenth of the tolls at Morchard, and the profits arising from the bark of Chudleigh wood; and, with his approbation, the cathedral chapter allowed them fourteen loaves weekly for ever. Bartholomew enjoins, by his charter, that the number of the brethren shall not exceed thirteen; that they shall be subject to a warden appointed by the bishop for the time being; and that they are not to enter the city of Exeter, nor wander elsewhere, without receiving permission. To obviate the pretext of asking charity in the city, the bishop approves the ancient custom for one of the good citizens of Exeter to collect alms for them on the *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*. The whole of the document is important: it does honour to the benevolent feelings of the prelate, and throws so much light on the history of the hospital, that we shall submit a faithful copy of it to the consideration of the reader. Izacke's report is, as usual, garbled and inaccurate.

“Omnibus fidelibus ad quos præsens carta pervenerit, Bartholomæus Dei gratiâ dictus Episcopus Exon salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos assensu dilectorum filiorum nostrorum Capituli Beati Petri Exon concessisse & in perpetuam elemosynam donasse Leprosis Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene juxta Exon quinque marcas argenti singulis annis de camerâ nostrâ percipiendas in quatuor terminis, duas in Paschâ & unam in festo Sancti Johannis Baptistæ & quartam in festo Sancti Michaelis & quintam in Natali Domini; necnon etiam decimam gabuli nostri de Moreeth et commodum quod proveniet de corticibus nemoris nostri de Chedelegâ. Idem vero Capitulum assensu nostro concessit eis in perpetuam elemosinam quatuordecim panes de comunâ eorum singulis ebdomadis percipiendas. Hanc autem donationem tam nos quam prædictum Capitulum nostrum divinæ miserationis intuitu eis fecimus, eamque volumus observari quamdiu subscripto legitimo modo se continuerint, videlicet, ut continenter, et honeste vivant et ut numerum tredecim fratrum non excedant, nec

aliquem leprosum cum pretio vel sine pretio recipiant, nisi consilio Episcopi Exon, quicumque pro tempore fuerit, nec civitatem Exon ingrediantur, nec alicubi evagentur, nisi per licentiam illius, qui per Episcopum Custos fuerit eis deputatus. Si autem Episcopatus vacaverit vel Episcopus absens fuerit, quæ prædicta sunt concilia potioris partis capituli disponantur. Si vero dicti leprosi hæc non observaverint, volumus ut præfata elemosina in aliquos bonos elemosinæ usus per dispositionem Episcopi & Capituli & Civium Exon assignetur. Præterea nos & tam dictum Capitulum nostrum, sicut ex assertione antiquorum & meliorum Civium Exon cognovimus, testificamur antedictos leprosos subscriptas possessiones & redditus rationabiliter fuisse adeptos, easque diu pacifice possedisse; scilicet, terram quandam juxta Capellam Sancti Kerani, de quâ Algarus Papa & hæredes ejus debent eis annuatim reddere X. solidos & unum sextercium cervisæ; & terram quandam in Cordewaneriâ juxta terram Ricardi filii Andreae, de quâ Radulphus nepos & hæredes ejus debent eis annuatim reddere XX. solidos; & terram quandam contra Capellam Omnium Sanctorum, de quâ Johannes Sellarius & hæredes ejus debent eis annuatim reddere IV. solidos & unum sextercium cervisæ; et terram quandam quæ quondam fuit Guncel, de quâ Galfridus de Bristoldo & hæredes ejus debent eis annuatim reddere III. solidos, & tres terras extra Portam Orientalem Exon quæ valent eis annuatim II. solidos & X. denarios; & terram quandam versus Portam Occidentalem Exon, de quâ Galfridus de Tunebrigiâ & hæredes ejus debent eis annuatim reddere XVIII. denarios; & terram quandam juxta Cimiterium Exon quæ fuit Gwarini Lotingarii, de quâ habent annuatim XII. denarios; & terram quandam non longe a capellâ Sancti Stephani, de quâ Henricus Pistor & hæredes ejus debent eis annuatim reddere XII. denarios. Præter hæc longis retro temporibus habuerunt & adhuc habent singulis ebdomadis quartâ & sextâ feriâ, tolnetum de omni blado quod venditur Exon et tolnetum debet; et insuper quâlibet sextâ feriâ habent tolnetum de omni pane qui venditur Exon et tolnetum debet. Habent etiam in Nundinis

Exon tolnetum de omni pane & blado quod tolnetum debet. Ex antiquâ etiam bonorum Civium Exon consuetudine, aliquis de civitate solet eis pro Dei amore singulis ebdomadis tertiâ & quinta feriâ elemosinam per Civitatem colligere. Ne igitur quæ prædicta sunt, tractu temporis in dubium revocentur, nos ea, quæ confirmationem nostram jure desiderant, præsentî scripto & sigillo nostro prædictâ lege confirmamus: reliqua vero, tempore nostro sic fuisse, testificamur. His Testibus, Magistro Roberto, Totton. et Magistro Rogero, Barnest. Archidiaconis: Magistro Roberto de Anc. Roberto de Bukynt: Joele capellano Episcopi: Magistro Petro de Mandavill: Magistro Edwardo de Carswillâ: Magistro Petro Picot, Galfrido de Exon, Ricardo Grim tunc temporis procuratore eorum: Magistro Heliâ Martino, Willelmo de Oteri, & Willelmo Lumbardo, clericis Episcopi."

This valuable charter received the confirmation of Pope Celestine III. on the 26th of May, 1192, a copy of which may interest the reader.

"CELESTINUS Episcopusservus servorum Dei dilectis filiis Leprosis Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ de Exon salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Quanto vos Omnipotens occulto suo judicio morbo incurabilis ægritudinis visitavit, tanto sincerius afflictioni vestræ paternâ benignitate compatimur, vestrisque desideriis effectum celerem impertimur. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus inclinati, personas vestras et omnia bona tam ecclesiastica quam mundana, quæ impresentiarum rationabiliter possidetis, aut in futurum justis modis præbente Domino poteritis adipisci sub beati Petri et nostrâ protectione suscepimus specialem autem illam elemosynam tam in nummis quam in aliis donis quam frater bonæ memoriæ B. Exoniensis Episcopus vobis intuitu karitatis contulit, sicut carta ejusdem plenius et melius testatur devotionis nostræ auctoritate apostolicâ confirmamus et præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ protectionis et confirmationis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit

incursurum. Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum VII. Kal. Junii, Pontificatûs nostri Anno Secundo.”*

Amongst the leading benefactors to this establishment, we must place the ancient family of Sokespyche. One Robert Sokespyche granted the brethren four acres of meadow and thirty acres of marsh, at Clystwyk, in St. George’s Clyst parish, with the consent of Henry Blund, the lord of the manor, A. D. 1227; and, from the family, they had received some property in Exeter.

By the third council of Lateran, it was ordered that the brothers and sisters of the leper hospitals were to be provided with their own oratory and chaplain. The chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, sixty feet by twenty-two, is still standing, and was dedicated by Bishop Brewer. We often meet with its altar of the Holy Cross. Adjoining to it was a chapel of the Blessed Virgin.

The community was poor; but in the frequent receipt of donations and legacies. Bishop Grandisson, on the 17th of August, 1328, granted an indulgence† of twenty days to all persons sincerely repentant and confessing their sins, who should contribute to the support of this establishment.

From Lacy’s Register, vol. 3. fol. 156. it appears that many of the charters, indentures, and muni-

* In the archives of the Corporation of Exeter, the original charter and bull are preserved. There is also a confirmation of the former, by the Primate Chicheley. Yet the copy, said to be an *inseximus oculis propriis*, varies in many instances from the original.

† By Indulgences, Catholics understand the remission of the *temporal* punishment due to sin, with the mitigation of the ancient canonical penances. The sinner, having complied with the essential obligation of unfeigned repentance and humble confession, is considered to have *already* obtained the remission of his guilt, and, consequently, its *eternal* punishment. But a *temporal* chastisement may still remain, as in the cases of Adam, David, and others, recorded in holy writ; and the power of remitting this is believed to exist in the *church*, by virtue of the absolute and unconditional promises of Christ, as delivered in St. Matthew’s Gospel, c. 16. v. 19. and c. 18. v. 18. With this view, she first enjoined the canonical penances, which we uniformly observe to be rigid in proportion as they were framed more nearly to the apostolic age. For just reasons has the church relaxed her severity; and, according to circumstances, has admitted the commutation into alms and other good works. A commutation of penance, for money, is allowed by Archbishop Cranmer, in his *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, and by Archbishop Grindall.—See Wilkins’ Councils, vol. 4. p. 298.

ments belonging to the hospital, had been embezzled and detained. The bishop, on the 24th of February, 1437, denounced the sentence of excommunication against the persons guilty of this injustice, unless restitution were made within fifteen days.

Richard Orenge, who was Mayor of Exeter in 1454, retired into this hospital and finished his days amongst the brethren. He was buried in the chancel of the chapel A.D. 1458. Hoker says, "he was very bountiful and liberal to the house in money and wealth."—The original seal of the hospital is well executed: it bears a graceful figure of the patroness, St. Mary Magdalene, with this inscription—SIGILL. S. MARIE. MAGDALENE. INFIRMORVM. EXONIE.

On a subsequent seal, but early in Edward the Third's reign, I read the following Inscription:—S. COMVNE. BEATE. MARIE. MAGDALENE. EXONIENSIS.

2. We may now proceed to Simon Grendon's charity, commonly called the Ten Cells, in Preston-street. The founder had thrice filled the civic chair of Exeter; and, in the days of health, liberally expended a considerable part of his property on this and other benevolent institutions. Izacke, with his usual incorrectness, maintains, that the foundation was destined for women only. The following clause in the will of Walter Trote, canon of the cathedral, dated the 4th of November, 1399, (Stafford's Register, vol. 1.) proves the contrary, "*Lego cuilibet Viro sive Mulieri jacenti in novo redditu Simonis Grendon.*" And in the will of Lady Maud Courtenay, dated the 20th of August, 1464, I find a legacy of thirteen pence to be paid annually during the term of twenty years following her death, to "*XIII pore men of Symon Grendon is hous.*"

In a deed, dated the 6th of March, eighth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, this foundation is described as the Twelve Cells, near Bellewtere-gate.

The charitable founder died early in the autumn of 1411. His will was made on the 30th of July that year, and was proved on the 2d of the ensuing September. He directs that his body be buried in the

north tower of the cathedral, before the statue of our Lady; that fifty poor persons should be clothed on the day of his interment; and that £20 be distributed in alms by his executors. He bequeaths £20 also “ad conductum aque de novo feudo usque ad *Quadrivium** Civitatis Exon et ad alia loca ejusdem Civitatis secundum discretionem Maioris, dum tamen opus illud compleatur infra quatuor annos immediate sequentes post mortem meam.” By a bequest, it appears that he, or, at least, his family, came from Grendon, in the diocese of Litchfield.† After some other legacies, he directs the residue of his property in this city and suburbs to be sold, and the price to be expended in works of piety and mercy. This valuable foundation continues to afford a very comfortable retreat to ten poor widows.

3. The next almshouse in the order of time, was Sir William Bonville's, in Coomb-street, for twelve poor men and women. The worthy knight resided chiefly at Shute, near Axminster, but had considerable property in Exeter. His will, written in French, and dated Saturday before the feast of the assumption, A. D. 1407, was proved on the 24th of March, 1408-9. It enjoins, that his body be buried in Newenham Abbey, to which he bequeaths £40. Amongst other clauses in the will, we read the following:—“Ensement jeo devise a gaigner licence du Roy pour amortiser‡ L. marcs du terre et de rent par an, aun meison (Dieu fait) a Excestre en Combestrete pour XII. poures homes et femes y estre hbeiges a touts jours CCC marcs.” For the honour of God and the better support of the said house, he proceeds to bequeath all his rents within this city, with the exception of his inn or mansion house.

This benevolent foundation continued to flourish until its revenues were legally plundered in the reign of Edward VI. His sister Elizabeth, very much to

* The old conduit at the Quatre Voies by corruption Carfoix. It formed the centre of a small square, each corner of which was graced with a statue. The conduit was taken down in 1770.

† See Dugdale's History of Warwickshire for an account of the Grendon family.

‡ The first statute of Mortmain was enacted on the 15th November, 1279.

her credit, issued letters patent on the 7th of November, 1562, empowering the chamber to act according to the intentions of the founder, “*secundum intentiones prædictæ foundationis.*” Unfortunately for the cause of charity, this asylum of affliction gradually sunk to decay, and fell into ruins in the year 1708.

4. The Wynard’s Almshouse, in Magdalene-street, was erected and endowed by William Wynard, the third Recorder of Exeter. By his foundation deed, dated the 20th of January, 1436, twelve poor infirm and elderly men were to be provided with decent lodging and subsistence, and a chaplain to administer the comforts of religion. And he vested in trustees, certain lands, tenements, and rents, within the city and suburbs of Exeter, in Topsham, Duryard, Crediton, Sidmouth, and Widicombe, in Devon; and in South Petherton, in Somerset, toward the perpetual maintenance of this charitable institution. In the appendix will be given a faithful copy of the foundation deed. The chapel, formerly called Trinity Chapel, is a well-proportioned, cheerful, and even elegant structure. The pious founder lived to see his establishment encouraged and patronized by the public. In the confusion, occasioned first by the change of religion and subsequently by the grand rebellion, this charity received a severe shock; but it has partially recovered, and twelve decayed tradesmen reside within its enclosure.

5. Adjoining St. Catharine’s-gate, but out of the Close, is the almshouse founded by John Stevens, M. D. and a Canon Residentiary of St. Peter’s Cathedral, for thirteen poor persons. It is dedicated to St. Catharine, and is under the direction of the dean and chapter. The will of the founder was unknown to Bishop Tanner, the author of the *Notitia Monastica*, but may be seen in Bishop Nevill’s Register, fol. 124. It is dated the 3d of February, 1457, and was proved on the 27th of February, 1460. After bequeathing considerable property in its favour, he feelingly invites well-disposed Christians to contribute towards the maintenance of his charity, “*in sustentationem messuagii quod situm est extra portam Claustri versus Fratres Ordinis Predicatorum*

Exon. Et qui aliquo futuro tempore re vel verbo auxiliati fuerint ut dictum Messuagium & Loca infra idem Messuagium disposita pro hospitacione pauperum perpetuo maneant in eundem usum seu in alimentacionem pauperum hospitandorum ibidem quicquam contulerint, det Deus de sua immensa pietate, ut ipsi hospitacionem & alimentacionem habeant in sacra, que sursum est, celesti Jerusalem."

I have met with several bequests to the poor in *domo eleemosynaria Magistri Johannis Stevens*.—This foundation is religiously maintained.

6. In Magdalene-street is an almshouse founded for four poor widows, by John Palmer, in 1479. Another, called Moore's, was endowed by John Moore, esq. and Bartholomew Fortescue, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, for three indigent persons, on the Exeter Bridge. These charities still exist, as well as St. Anne's, in St. Sidwell's parish.

Here the author closes his literary labours, for the present. Generally speaking, he has met with kindness and encouragement. Indeed, the well-regulated and truly enlightened mind must be a stranger to intolerance, bigotry, and mean suspicion; and every *scholar* is most gratified when he can advance the cause of truth and science. In attempting to illustrate the *ancient* History of Exeter, the writer had no selfish or party views:—truth, and truth alone, was the object of his research. To those friends who have assisted and relieved him in his labours, and more particularly to the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter; to John Jones, of Franklyn, esq. F. S. A. and to Ralph Barnes, Edward Gattey, Thomas Turner, and Pitman Jones, esquires, he is sincerely thankful.

ADDENDA.

P. 39.—The rental of the lands and houses for the maintenance of Exeter Bridge amounted, in the year 1400, to £15. 11s. 4d.

James and John Bisse purchased of King Edward VI. on the 29th of May, 1553, the annual rent of the fifty shillings granted for the support of the chantry on Exeter Bridge. The rent was derived from the two mills called Cricklepit, and an adjoining spot of ground, then called Milhay. The Bisses sold their interest in the said pension to the Chamber of Exeter, four days after.

P. 44.—Soon after the accession of Edward I. viz. 10th March, 1275, the king granted, for the space of three years, certain tolls on saleable articles brought hither by land or water, towards the repairing and mending of the city pavement.

P. 68.—King Edward IV. on the 1st of July, third year of his reign, granted to the city a fair on the eve of St. Mary Magdalene, and to continue during the two following days.

P. 83.—When Exe Island was granted to the city by Edward VI. it was valued at £29. 18s. 10d. per annum. At the same time, the king allowed them for ever sufficient timber towards the repairs and maintenance of Calebeer and Hoper's Weirs, in Exe River, from his woods, called Cotley Wood and Pirage Wood.

P. 132.—Bishop Quivill, in 1290, obtained permission from Edward I. to embattle and fortify the palace here. It is probable that Bishop Grandisson erected a part of the palace towards the west. On some of the beams of what appears to have been a

spacious hall, his armorial bearings, and those of Montacutes, were lately discovered.

P. 155.—In the ancient *Roman Martyrology*, used in the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*, St. Sidwell's festival is placed on the *first* of August. "Item in Britannia foras murum Civitatis Exonie, Sancte Sativole Virgiris et Martyris."

The following extracts from the Chartulary* of Newenham Abbey, as illustrating the history of some of the preceding Bishops of Exeter, will be acceptable to the reader. After stating that Bishop Bronescombe had been a generous benefactor to the abbey, and had given six hundred marks to the building of the conventual church, the writer records, in the following gingling measure, his donation of six altars, viz.—St. Gabriel's, St. Thomas', St. Catherine's, in the north aisle; and of St. John's, St. Anne's, and St. Nicholas', in other parts of the church:—

Plus de viro referam
Qualiter et Nyweham
Fovet et decrat
Prout vobis dicere
Possum necnon pandere
Plurimum honorat
Ibi multum laboravit
Et thesauros erogavit
Eorum laboribus
Quod nunc patet et patebit
Gaudet homo que gaudebit
Futuris temporibus.
Primo sex altaria
Per sua donaria
Ibidem levavit
Que de Dei gracia
Manu sua propria
Post et dedicavit.

* Here I beg leave to make my acknowledgments to William Wavell, of Barnstaple, Esq. M.D. for lending me this valuable MS. and for his liberality in allowing me to make whatever extracts I pleased. The Chartulary was evidently compiled in the reign of Edward III.

Ex hiis autem senis aris
 Par habet aquilonaris
 Ternas in basilicâ
 Quarum Sancto *Gabrieli*
 Cunctis Angelisque celi
 Dedicatur unica.
Thome Martyri secunda
 Cujus luxit vita munda
 Cunctisque Martyribus
 Qui vi crucis triumphalis
 Caput hostis infernalis
 Triverunt sub pedibus.
 Sancte quoque *Katerine*
 Et Virginibusque sine
 Virili concubitu,
 Ara tertia sancitur
 Illis eis et largitur
 Laus devoto spiritu.
 Alie quidem tres are
 Latus nunc ad angulare
 Locis stant dividuis
 Quarum *prima* dedicatur
 Johanni qui plus amatur
 In Dei discipulis
Luce, Sanctoque Matheo
 Et ei quem signat leo
 Cunctis et Apostolis
 Quos gens Christiane legis
 Jussis prona summi regis
 Habet pro didasculis.
Anne secunda que pie
 Matri scilicet Marie
 Sanctisque conjugibus
 Que per nuptialem vitam
 Aulam celi concupitam
 Habent pro laboribus.
 In honore *Nicholai*
 Prece leni qui vult trahi
 Ad opem merentium
 Omniumque Confessorum
 Qui fragrarunt in morum
 Stat altare tertium.
 Multa post hec fecit ibi

O tu lector que non tibi
 Modo recitantur.
 Dicant hii de Nyweham
 Qui per Dei gratiam
 Inde jam letantur
 Igitur vos Sancti Dei
 Subvenite precor ei
 Implorantes veniam.
 Qui vos tantum sic honoret
 Et pro Christo sic laboret
 In domo de Nyweham.
 Hinc vos qui de Nyweham
 Estis, ut memoriam
 Presulis habendo
 Deprecor ne taceat
 Vox laudis sed valeat
 Gratias agendo
 Orantes cum credulis
 Pro salute presulis
 Vos qui sic honorat
 Germinet ut lilium
 Ante Dei filium
 Pro quo sic laborat.
 Pro Waltero Confessore
 Mentis visu cordis ore
 Rogetis karissimi
 Ut in die Mortis dire
 Hunc dignetur custodire
 Filius Altissimi. Amen.

Walterus de Stapilton, qui decollatus fuit die
 Martis in crastino Sancti Kalixti pape apud London
 pro magnâ fidelitate suâ in Chep A^o. Dni. 1326.
 Literâ dominicali E. Et est sepultus apud Exon.

Walterus Episcopus in Chep decollatus
 Coram celi civibus sit ille beatus
 In quos domesticus sit & honoratus
 Pleno sancti spiritûs dono confortatus
 Dicat omnis populus sui memoratus
 Erubescant singuli
 Qui resistunt Presuli
 Et insidiantur
 Nec sit unde doleat
 Sed securus gaudeat

Et hii confundantur.
 Quem quicumque diligunt
 Et qui secum coligunt
 Hii sint benedicti.
 Ut cum dies venerit
 Christus quum sederit
 Faciendo votum
 Presentans Judicii
 Gaudium multiplici
 Hunc felicem totum
 Jesus Verbum summi Patris
 Serva servum tue Matris
 Presulem Devonie
 Ne dampnetur pro peccatis
 Sed fruatur cum beatis
 Plausu summe glorie. Amen.

Jacobus de Berkleye qui per quatuordecim septimanas vixit post acceptam consecrationem & moriebatur apud Petryshey die Nat. B. Johannis Baptiste Anno 1327.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

Heraldry of Exeter Cathedral.

THE arms of the *See* are, Gules, a sword erect in pale Argent, pomelled and hilted Or, surmounted by two keys in saltier of the last.*

Those of the four dignities are—

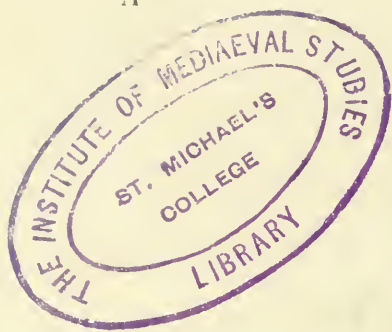
Dean—Azure, a stag's head caboched and ensigned with a cross pattee fitchy, Argent.

Precentor—Argent, on a saltier Azure, a fleur de lis Or.

Chancellor—Gules, a saltier Argent between four crozlets Or.

Treasurer—Gules, a saltier engrailed between four leopards' heads, Or.

* Of the ancient arms of the see, which appear from time to time to have undergone some slight changes, the earliest example in the cathedral is—Gules, a sword in bend sinister Argent, pomelled and hilted Or, surmounted by two keys accosted in bend dexter of the last. A more recent one is—Gules, a sword in bend Argent, pomelled and hilted Or, surmounted by two keys addorsed in bend sinister of the last. And a still later one is—Gules, a sword in bend sinister Argent, pomelled and hilted Or, surmounted by two keys addorsed in bend dexter of the last. Bishop Oldam, in turn, adopted the last two of these, and finally made the alteration, in the disposition of the charges, to what they have ever since been and still are. This is demonstrated by an inspection of the heraldry in St. Saviour's Chapel, and in the spandrels of the arch of approach from the south aisle to the palace. It is possible that this bishop may have contrived the final alteration, for the purpose of avoiding the too great similarity between the ancient arms of this see and those of the see of Winchester, which are almost identified.



No. II.

FASTI ECCLESIAE EXONIENSIS.

Bishops.

1. *Leofric* removed the see from Crediton to Exeter A.D. 1050; died 10. February, 1071-2. Arms—Or, a cross fleuree Sable, having in the fess point a mitre proper.

2. *Osbern*, consecrated in 1072; died in 1103. Arms—Gules, a bend Argent, surmounted by a fess Or.

3. *William Warehast*, consecrated 11. August, 1107; died in 1136: the Martyrology of Exeter Cathedral says 27. September, 1137. Arms, according to Izacke—Azure, a saltier Or; but, according to Westcote, the better historian of the two, (Harl. MS.) “Per pale Gules and Or; in the first, two keys palee of the second; the second charged with a sword point in point of the field.”

4. *Robert Chichester*, consecrated 17. December, 1138; died in 1155. Arms—Checky Or and Gules, a chief Vaire.

5. *Robert Warehast*, consecrated 5. June, 1155; died 22. March, 1160. Arms—Ut prius.

6. *Bartholomew*, consecrated in 1161; died 15. (the Martyrology says 14.) December, 1184. Arms, according to Izacke—Party per pale Gules and Sable, six dolphins naiant Argent: according to Westcote—Per pale Sable and Argent, six dolphins transmuted.

7. *John*, consecrated 4. October, 1186; died 1. June, 1191. Arms—Argent a cross Sable; a chief of the second.

8. *Henry Marshall*, consecrated in 1194; died in October, 1206. Arms, according to Izacke—Or, a lion rampant Gules, within a bordure Azure, mitred

of the first: according to Westcote—Per pale Or and vert, a lion rampant Gules armed and langued within a bordure Azure entoyred with mitres proper.

9. *Simon de Apuliá*, consecrated 5. October, 1214; died, according to the Martyrology, 9. September, 1223. Arms, according to Izacke—Azure, three mitres Or, two and one: according to Westcote—Makuly Or and Sable.

10. *William Bruere, Briewer, or Brivere*, consecrated 30. April, 1224; died 24. November, 1244. Arms—Gules, two bends wavy Or.

11. *Richard Blondy*, consecrated in December, 1245; died 26. December, 1257. Arms, according to Izacke—Lozengy Or and Sable: according to Westcote—Azure, three bishops' mitres proper. Thus these two writers disagree in assigning the two coats to their respective owners, Bishops Simon and Blondy.

12. *Walter Bronescombe*, consecrated 10. March, 1257-8; died 22. July, 1280. Arms—Or, a chevron Sable, charged with three cinquefoils of the first, between two keys erect in chief and a sword erect in base of the second.

13. *Peter Quivill*, consecrated 10. November, 1280; died 4. October, 1291. Arms—Azure a cross Argent, between two roses in chief, and two fleurs de lis in base Or.

14. *Thomas Bytton, or de Button*, promoted to the see before 2. December, 1292; died 25. September, 1307. Arms—Ermine, a fess Gules.

15. *Walter Stapeldon*, consecrated 13. October, 1308; murdered 15. October, 1326. Arms—Argent, two bends wavy Sable.

16. *James Bercleye*, consecrated, it is said, 15. March, 1326-7; died 24. June, 1327. Arms—Gules, a chevron between ten crosses patee, according to Westcote, Or—according to Izacke, Argent.

17. *John Grandisson*, consecrated 18. October, 1327; died 15. July, 1369. Arms—Paly of six Argent and Azure, a bend Gules charged with a mitre between two eaglets displayed, Or.

18. *Thomas Brantyngham*, consecrated 12. May, 1370; died in December, 1394. Arms—Sable, a fess crenelle, between three Catharine wheels Or.

19. *Edmund Stafford*, consecrated 20. June, 1395; died 3. September, 1419. Arms—Or, a chevron Gules, his addition, entoyred with bishops' mitres proper.

20. *John Keterick*, translated hither from Litchfield and Coventry by Pope Martin the Fifth's bull, dated 20. November, 1419; but died at Florence 28. December that year. Arms—Argent, on a fess engrailed Sable, three trefoils Or.

21. *James Cary*, appointed, but died soon after, at Florence: dates of consecration and decease unknown. Arms—Argent, on a bend Sable, three roses of the first. Westcote says, "to him, for distinction, was added a bordure Azure entoyred with mitres proper."

22. *Edmund Lacy*, translated hither from Hereford 3. July, 1420; died 18. September, 1455. Arms—Azure, three shovellers' heads erased, Argent.

23. *George Nevyll*, appointed 10. April, 1456; consecrated in December, 1458; translated to York 19. January, 1465. Arms—Gules, a saltier Argent. To this Westcote adds, "a file of three goboneted Argent and Azure: his mother's coat Argent, three lozenges in fess Gules. Yet ther is set for him, Gules, three lozenges in fess Argent within a border Or."

24. *John Bothe*, consecrated 7. July, 1465; died 5. April, 1478. Arms—Argent, three boars' heads erased erect Sable, in chief a label of three points Gules.

25. *Peter Courtenay*, consecrated 8. November, 1478; translated to Winchester in 1487. Arms—Or, three torteanxes, in chief a label of three points Azure, charged (says Westcote) with nine plates.

26. *Richard Fox* succeeded 2. April, 1487; translated to Bath and Wells in 1491; thence to Durham; and, finally, to Winchester. Arms—Azure, a pelican in her nest, feeding her young with her blood, Or.

27. *Oliver King*, consecrated in the early part of 1492; translated to Bath and Wells 6. November, 1495. Arms—Argent, on a chevron Sable, three escalops of the first.

28. *Richard Redmayn*, translated hither from St. Asaph 7. January, 1496; and hence to Ely in Sep-

tember, 1501. Arms—Gules, three cushions Argent, according to Izacke, Ermine, according to Westcote, tasseled Or.

29. *John Arundell*, translated hither from Coventry and Litchfield 29. June, 1502; died 15. March, 1503-4. Arms—Sable, six martlets, according to Westcote, Swallows, according to Izacke, three, two, and one, Argent. In this Izacke, and not Westcote, is correct.

30. *Hugh Oldam*, consecrated towards the end of 1504; died 25. June, 1519. Arms—Sable, a chevron Or between three owls proper, on a chief of the second, three roses Gules.

31. *John Veysey*, aliàs *Harman*, consecrated 6. November, 1519; surrendered the see 14. August, 1551. Arms—Argent, a cross Sable charged with a buck's head coupé between four doves Argent, on a chief Azure a cross flurt, according to Westcote, crosslet, according to Izacke, between two roses Or.

32. *Miles Coverdale*, appointed 14. and consecrated 30. August, 1551; deprived, on the accession of Queen Mary, act of council for his departure, dated 19. February, 1554-5. Arms—Quarterly per fess indented Gules and Or, in chief a rose between two fleurs de lis, in base a fleur de lis between two roses, all counterchanged.

33. *John Veysey*, restored 28. September, 1553; died 23. October, 1554. Arms—Ut priùs.

34. *James Turbeville*, consecrated 8. September, 1555; deprived early in 1559. Arms, according to Izacke—Ermine, a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, langued and armed Azure: according to Westcote—Argent, a lion rampant Gules crowned Or.

35. *William Alley*, or *Allein*, consecrated 22. September, 1560; died 15. April, 1570. Arms, according to Izacke—Azure, a pale engrailed ermine, between two lions rampant Argent, langued and armed Gules: according to Westcote—Azure, a pale between two lions rampant ermine crowned Or.

36. *William Bradbridge*, consecrated 18. March, 1570-1; died 28. June, 1578. Arms—Azure, a pheon's head Argent.

37. *John Wollon*, consecrated early in August,

1579; died 13. March, 1593-4. Arms—Argent, a lion rampant jessant a saltier engrailed Gules.

38. *Gervase Babington*, translated hither from Landaff 22. March, 1593-4; and hence to Worcester 4. October, 1597. Arms—Argent, ten torteauxes, four, three, two, and one; in chief a label of three points Azure. Westcote omits the label.

39. *William Cotton*, consecrated 12. November, 1598; died 26. August, 1621. Arms—Argent, a bend Sable between three pellets.

40. *Valentine Cary*, consecrated 18. November, 1621; died 10. June, 1626. Arms—Ut prius. Westcote adds, “his difference, a mullet.”

41. *Joseph Hall*, consecrated 23. December, 1627; translated to Norwich 16. November, 1641. Arms—Sable, three talbots’ heads erased Argent.

42. *Ralph Brownrig*, consecrated 3. May, 1642; died 7. December, 1659. Arms—Argent, a lion rampant Sable gutty d’Or, langued and armed Gules between three crescents of the last.

43. *John Gauden*, consecrated 2. December, 1660; translated to Worcester 10. June, 1662. Arms—Azure, a chevron between three leopards’ faces Or.

44. *Seth Ward*, consecrated 20. July, 1662; translated to Salisbury 12. September, 1667. Arms—Azure, a cross fleuree Or.

45. *Anthony Sparrow*, consecrated 3. November, 1667; translated to Norwich 18. September, 1676. Arms—Ermines, three roses Argent, seeded Or.

46. *Thomas Lamplugh*, consecrated 12. November, 1676; translated to York on the landing of the Prince of Orange, in November, 1688. Arms—Or, a cross fleuree Sable.

47. *Sir Jonathan Trelawney*, *baronet*, translated hither from Bristol on the same day that Bishop Lamplugh was translated to York; translated hence to Winchester 14. June, 1707. Arms—Argent, a chevron Sable.

48. *Offspring Blackall*, consecrated 8. February, 1707-8; died 29. November, 1716. Arms—Argent, a greyhound courant Sable collared Or; on a chief dancette of the second, three besants.

49. *Launcelot Blackburne*, consecrated 24. Fe-

bruary, 1716-7; translated to York in November, 1724. Arms—Argent, a fess nebuly between three mullets pierced Sable.

50. *Stephen Weston*, consecrated 27. December, 1724; died 8. January, 1741-2. Arms—Argent, a cross surmounted on three greeses Gules, on a chief Azure five besants.

51. *Nicholas Clagget*, translated hither from St. David's 2. August, 1742; died 8. December, 1746. Arms—Ermine, on a fess Sable three pheons' heads Or.

52. *George Lavington*, consecrated 8. February, 1746-7; died 13. September, 1762. Arms—Argent, a saltier Gules; on a chief of the second, three boars' heads coupé Or.

53. *Frederick Keppel*, consecrated 7. November, 1763; died 27. December, 1777. Arms—Gules, three escalops Argent.

54. *John Ross*, elected 12. January, 1778; died 14. August, 1792. Arms—Gules, three water budgets Argent.

55. *William Buller*, consecrated 2. December, 1792; died 12. December, 1796. Arms—Sable, on a cross Argent quarterly, pierced, four eaglets displayed of the first.

56. *Henry Reginald Courtenay*, translated hither from Bristol; elected 21. February, 1797; died 9. June, 1803. Arms—Or, three torteauxes.

57. *John Fisher*, elected 5. July, 1803; translated to Salisbury 30. June, 1807. Arms—Sable, on a mound of turf proper, two stags saliant respecting each other Argent, collared and chained Or.

58. *George Pelham*, translated hither from Bristol 21. July, and installed 28. September, 1807; translated to Lincoln 19. August, 1820. Arms—Azure, three pelicans Argent, vulning themselves in the breast, Gules.

59. *William Carey*, elected 28. October, and consecrated 12. November, 1820; took possession 4. January, 1821. Arms—Argent, a bend Sable charged with three roses of the first; on a chief Gules, two crosses pateé Or.

Deans.

1. *Serlo*, promoted to this dignity from the archdeaconry of Exeter, by Bishop Brewer, in December, 1225 ; died 25. July, 1231.

2. *Roger de Wynklegh* succeeded *Serlo* ; died 13. August, 1252.

3. *William de Stanwey*, who died 30. December, 1268.

4. *Roger de Thoriz* was collated to this dignity from the archdeaconry of Exeter ; died 30. April, 1274.

5. *John Noble* was confirmed as *Roger's* successor 20. September, 1274.

6. *John Pycot* was the next dean, but I cannot meet with his collation in the episcopal registers.

7. *Andrew de Kilkenny*, installed 13. March, 1284 ; died 4. November, 1302.

8. *Henry de Somerset* succeeded : his obit was 22. December.

9. *Thomas de Lechlade* was the next dean, and died in the spring of 1309. Bishop Bytton's Register, which might have supplied the dates of collation in these two instances, has unfortunately perished.

10. *Bartholomew de Sancto Laurentio*, confirmed 3. June, 1311. On the death of Dean Lechlade, the chapter proceeded to an election ; when, at the scrutiny, the votes appeared balanced so equally between two of the canons, John de Brueton and Roger de Otery, that these ecclesiastics very readily consented to renounce all pretensions to the dignity. At a second election, a majority of votes was in favour of Walter de Kyngescote ; but, on account of a canonical informality, exception was taken by Bishop Stapeldon, who collated Bartholomew de Sancto Laurentio to the office. The rejected Walter appealed to the primate, Robert Winchelsey, who recalled the consideration of the affair to his own court. In the mean time Walter died, when the primate referred the case to Bishop Stapeldon's discretion, who, after mature deliberation, re-confirmed Bartholomew in the office of dean at the time above-mentioned. The day of his obit was 27. November.

11. *Roger de Coleton* occurs as dean in 1328, and died in the summer of 1335.

12. *Richard de Braylegh*, confirmed successor to the above 2. October, 1335.

13. *Reginald de Bugwell*.

14. *Robert Sumpter*. I meet with him in 1373 and 1377.

15. *Thomas Walkyngton* occurs 23. February, 1384.

16. *Ralph Tregrison* occurs in June, 1385. His will, dated 16. June, 1411, was proved 26. July, 1415.

17. *Stephen Payn*, confirmed 4. November, 1415; died in May, 1419.

18. *Roger Bolter*, the precentor, elected, but declined the dignity of dean.

19. *John Cobethorn*, confirmed 2. September, 1419.

20. *John Hals*, who was consecrated Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry 25. November, 1459.

21. *Henry Webber*, elected 26. December, 1459; died 13. February, 1476-7.

22. *Peter Courtenay*, confirmed dean 27. April, 1477; and on 8. November, 1478, was consecrated bishop of this see.

23. *Lionel Woodvile* succeeded. He was promoted to the see of Sarum in the spring of 1482.

24. *John Arundell* followed, but resigned on his promotion to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, in 1496.

25. *Edward Willoughby*, who died 23. November, 1508.

26. *Thomas Hobbys, S. T. P.* confirmed 7. February following, and died the following September.

27. *John Veysy*, confirmed 19. November, 1509. Ten years after, he became Bishop of Exeter.

28. *Richard Pace*, who resigned 8. July, 1527.

29. *Reginald Pole* (the celebrated cardinal of that name), from being a canon and prebendary, was confirmed dean 23. September, 1527; on whose deprivation,

30. *Simon Heynes, S. T. P.* was elected his successor 16. July, 1537; died in October, 1552.

31. *James Haddon, S. T. P.* was installed on the bishop's mandate 10. July, 1553. I find him collated

to a canonicate in the cathedral, vacant by the death of Anthony Belasis, 31. December, 1552.

32. *John Moreman, S. T. P.* who died possessed of it in the autumn of 1554.

33. *Thomas Reynolds* succeeded 9. February, 1554, but was deprived by Queen Elizabeth, and died in the Marshalsea Prison 24. November, 1559.

34. *Gregory Dodds*, confirmed dean by Bishop Alley 25. of the ensuing February; died in the spring of 1570.

35. *George Carewe* succeeded. On his death, in 1583,

36. *Stephen Townesende, S. T. B.* confirmed 5. October, 1583. He died in office.

37. *Matthew Sutcliffe, D. D.* confirmed 27. October, 1588; on whose death,

38. *William Peterson, D. D.* was confirmed his successor 18. July, 1629; on whose death,

39. *Seth Ward, D. D.* was elected 26. December, 1661, at the king's recommendation, and confirmed 13. January following;* on whose resignation for the see of Exeter,

40. *Edward Younge* was elected 21. August, 1662; on whose death,

41. *George Cary*, elected 5. September, 1663; died 2. February, 1680-1, ætatis 69.

* The following extract from his life, by his friend Dr. Walter Pope, will interest the reader:—"Give me leave to take a short view of what Dr. Ward did, when he was Dean of Exeter. He first cast out of the temple the buyers and sellers who had usurped it, and therein kept distinct shops to vent their ware. At his majesty's restoration, the non-conformists there, being buoyed up by some powerful friends, who, for their private interest, drove on, and hoped to obtain, a general toleration of all religions except Popery, took the boldness to petition the king, that the partition in the cathedral might not be taken down, that they might enjoy *altare contra altare*. But to give them their due;—they were so generous, as to allow *one half of the church* to the use of the episcopal party, to whom all did of right belong, that therein divine service might be celebrated, according to the act of parliament for uniformity of worship; reserving the other part to themselves to meet and hold forth in. But their design was prevented by the early application of the dean to the king and council, from whom he procured an order to restore the church to its ancient form and shape, and remove the innovations. He accordingly caused the partition to be pull'd down, and repaired and beautified the cathedral, the expences whereof amounted to *twenty-five thousand pounds*. He also bought a new pair of organs, esteemed the best in England, which cost two thousand pound."—Pages 55-6. Edit. London 1697,

42. *The Honourable Richard Annesley, S. T. B.* who became *Lord Altham*, elected 6. April, 1681; died 16. November, 1701.

43. *William Wake, D. D.* elected 14. February, 1702-3; on whose promotion to the see of Lincoln,

44. *Launcelot Blackburne* was elected 3. November, 1705. He became Bishop of Exeter in 1716-17.

45. *Edward Trelawny*, Archdeacon of Exeter, elected 18. March, 1716-17, and continued to hold both offices till his death, 24. October, 1726.

46. *John Gilbert*, elected 27. December, 1726, and confirmed 7. January following; on whose promotion to Landaff,

47. *Alured Clarke, D. D.* elected 12. and confirmed 27. January, 1740-1; died 31. May, 1742.

48. *William Holmes, D. D.* elected 14. August, and confirmed 14. September, 1742; died 4. April, 1748.

49. *Charles Lyttelton, LL. D.* president of the Antiquarian Society, brother of George Lord Lyttelton, elected 1. and confirmed 6. June, 1748; on whose promotion to the see of Carlisle,

50. *Jeremiah Milles, D. D.* afterwards president of the Antiquarian Society, son-in-law of Archbishop Potter, was elected 28. April, and confirmed 8. June, 1762; died 16. February, 1784.

51. *William Buller, D. D.* half-brother of Mr. Justice Buller, elected 25. March, 1784; on whose resignation for the deanery of Canterbury,

52. *Charles Harward, M. A.* Dean of Chichester, was elected 16. July, and confirmed 13. August, 1790; died 17. July, 1802.

53. *Charles Talbot, B. D.* elected 31. December, 1802, and confirmed 3. January, 1803; on whose resignation for the deanery of Sarum,

54. *George Gordon, B. D.* was elected his successor 15. April, 1809; on whose resignation for the deanery of Lincoln,

55. *John Garnett, D. D.* was elected 24. February, and confirmed 17. March, 1810; died 12. March, 1813.

56. *Whittington Landon, D. D.* Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, elected 21. April, 1813.

Precentors.

1. *Robert* is the first I meet with, in the year 1155.
2. *John* is the second whom I meet with: he was consecrated bishop of this see 4. October, 1186.
3. *Thomas*.
4. *Henry*, whose signature appears to Bishop Marshall's grant of Woodbury to the vicars choral, in 1205.
5. *William Brewer*, who was consecrated Bishop of Exeter 30. April, 1244.
6. *Adam de Sanctâ Brigidâ*: died 20. April, 1232.
7. *Philip de Bagelor* was a subscribing witness to Bishop Brewer's charter, confirming the parish church of St. Peter, at Barnstaple, to the priory there, 3. August, 1233.
8. *Ralph de Hyngelham* occurs as precentor before the death of Dean Wynkleigh, in 1252, and again in 1259; he resigned in 1281.
9. *Henry de Somersele* succeeded 2. August the same year, but resigned within a twelvemonth.
10. *Waller de Lecchelade* was collated 1. August, 1282; died 9. November, 1283.
11. *Andrew de Kilkenny* succeeded 19. November, 1283.
12. *John de Dreyton* was the next precentor.
13. *William de Puntynghdon*.
14. *Waller Stapeldon*, who resigned on his promotion to the see in the spring of 1308.
15. *Ralph Germyn*, collated from the archdeaconry of Barum on 28. March, 1308; died 3. December, 1316-17.
16. *John Wele* succeeded from the archdeaconry of Exeter 22. February, 1317-18.
17. *Richard de Coleton*, collated 2. of the following February, but declined the dignity.
18. *Adam de Murymouth* succeeded, but exchanged for a benefice in the diocese of Lincoln, with
19. *John de Scharshulle*, who was admitted 25. July, 1337, and held the situation nearly thirty-seven years.
20. *John Saxton*, collated 30. July, 1374.

21. *Hugo de Hykeling* succeeded. His will, dated 8. August, 1415, was proved 30. of the following March: he had died on 28. of the preceding January.

22. *Laurence Haukyn*, collated 30. January, 1416. His will, dated 6. April, 1418, was proved 3. of the following February.

23. *Roger Bolter*, collated 11. April, 1418. His will made 8. June, 1436, was proved 11. December that year.

24. *Walter Colles*, collated 4. April, 1437. His will, dated 21. November, 1452, was proved 14. June, 1453.

25. *Henry Webber*, collated 16. May, 1453; about six years and a half later was appointed dean. He died 13. February, 1476-7.

26. *Roger Keys*. His death happened 11. November, 1478. Izacke, in his Memorials, p. 88. had incorrectly placed his death in 1470.

27. *John Stubbes* was collated 16. November, 1478.

28. *John Comb*, who died in office early in 1499.

29. *William Sylke*, collated 15. April the same year; on whose demise, [Bishop Richard Redmayn leased certain lands near Ugbroke to Sylke and his successors 14. May, 1501, for ninety-nine years]

30. *John Veysey*, from the archdeaconry of Barum, was collated 26. May, 1508; resigned for the deanery in 1509.

31. *Thomas Harris*, collated 6. December, 1509; died 31. December, 1511. His will, dated 1. November, 1511, was proved 21. January after.

32. *Richard Norton*, collated 8. January 1512. His will, dated 5. August, 1523, was proved 20. February following.

33. *John Chamber*, collated 24. February, 1523-4; on whose death,

34. *John Ryse* appears in the dean and chapter books as precentor in 1524.

35. *George Carewe* was collated 8. August, 1549; on whose privation by Queen Mary,

36. *John Rixman* succeeded, and held the office from 1554 till his death, in 1557.

37. *Richard Petre*, installed 28. December, 1557; on whose resignation,

38. *William Marston* was collated 19. December, 1571; died in 1599.

39. *Bishop William Cotton* accepted the office 24. November, 1599, with the canonicate of the late precentor, by virtue of the dispensation of John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury; and on 9. of the following January, accepted the rectory of Silferton.

40. *William Cotton, M. A.* the bishop's son, collated 22. October, 1606; on whose death,

41. *Seth Ward* was collated by Bishop Brownrig about the year 1650,* but not admitted until 15. September, 1660.

42. *James Smith*, the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, collated 7. January, 1661-2; died in office 30. June, 1667.

43. *John Wilkins, S. T. P.* collated 1. July, 1667; on whose promotion to the see of Chester,

44. *Henry Bold* was elected on the king's presentation, and installed 30. November, 1668; died 9. September, 1677.

45. *George Hooper*, admitted 16. October, 1677; on whose resignation for the see of St. Asaph,

46. *William Jane* was collated 5. May, 1704; resigned for the deanery of Gloucester.

47. *Thomas Newey*, collated 3. December, 1706; died 6. May, 1723.

48. *Richard Ibbotson* was instituted 29. May, 1723; died 1. September, 1731.

49. *Peter Foulkes, D. D.* collated 1. October, 1731; died 30. April, 1747, ætatis 71.

50. *Jeremiah Milles, D. D.* collated 11. May, 1747; on whose resignation for the deanery,

* The bishop told him at the time, "I am confident the king will be restored: you may live to see that happy day, though I believe I shall not; and then this, which seems now *Δωρον αδωρον*, may be of some emolument to you." For the instrument of collation, Ward paid the full fees to the bishop's secretary: he was heartily laughed at by his friends for so doing. Says Dr. Pope, "I have heard them tell him, they would not give him half-a-crown for his precentorship; to whom he replied, since it was the good bishop's kindness, though he should never make a penny of it, it was as acceptable to him as if he were to take possession the next moment. This was the first flower that ever grew in his garden, and the foundation of his future riches and preferment."—*Ward's Life*, by Dr. Walter Pope, pages 29. 30.

51. *John Snow, M. A.* was collated 22. February, 1762; on whose death,
52. *Daniel Burton, D. D.* was instituted 3. April, 1772; on whose death,
53. *Thomas Skynner, LL. D.* brother of Lord Chief Baron Skynner, was collated 8. June, 1775; died 7. August, 1789, ætatis 61.
54. *George Gordon, M. A.* collated 29. August, 1789; on whose resignation for the deanery,
55. *Thomas Bartlam, M. A.* was collated 8. April, 1809.

Chancellors.

1. *Henry of Warwick* was the first, as we find by the Martyrology of the Church, "Magister Henricus de Warwick Primus Exoniensis Ecclesie Cancellarius." died 28. April, 1227.

2. *Richard Blondy*, (afterwards Bishop of Exeter) I believe, succeeded Henry: he was certainly chancellor whilst Serlo was dean, and witnessed with him Sir Reginald de Albamarra's grant to the vicars choral of Exeter Cathedral; and I meet with him again in the sixth year of Bishop Brewer's episcopate, 1230.

3. *Walter Lodeswell* was chancellor at the death of Bishop Blondy. See Bronescombe's Regist. fol. 5.

4. *Henry de Wengham* was collated 6. March, 1258-9; resigned on his promotion to the see of London.

5. *Robert de Tyfford*, appointed in commendam, in July, 1259.

6. *Henry de Bratton*, collated from the arch-deaconry of Barum 18. May, 1264.

7. *Oliver de Tracy*, collated 3 September, 1268.

8. *Richard de Bremmele*, who died in office 21. May, 1275.

9. *Ralph de Hengham* was collated in October, 1275.

10. *Clement de Langeford*, collated 21. February, 1279. On 20. April, 1283, Bishop Quivill annexed St. Newelin's Church to this chancellor and his successors.

11. *Henry de Somersete*, who was promoted to the deanery in 1303.

12. *Thomas de Lecchelade*, who also succeeded to the deanery.

13. *John de Brueton*.

14. *John de Eudon*, collated by King Edward II. 20. May, 1308.

15. *Roger de Otery* was appointed in commendam 22. January, 1309, and collated 23. August the same year.

16. *Walter Giffard* was collated 2. November, 1314; on whose death,

17. *Henry of Nyweton, S. T. B.* was collated 23. September, 1322, but resigned a few months after.

18. *Walter de Meriet*, collated 28. of the ensuing January. Bishop Grandisson, (Register, vol. 2. fol. 211.) severely rebuked him for neglect of duty.

19. *Benedict de Paston* occurs in February, 1340.

20. *Thomas de Bokyngham*, collated 25. March, 1346.

21. *John Wyliet, S. T. P.* occurs 12. September, 1371.*

22. *Thomas Barnolby* died in office early in 1384.

23. *Robert Boson* succeeded, and died 21. January, 1399.

24. *Robert Rugge*, collated 30. January, 1400; on whose death,

25. *Richard Suetsham* was collated 12. April, 1410; died in the winter of 1416.

26. *Thomas Hendeman* was collated 19. January, 1417; on whose death,

27. *John Orum* succeeded 23. February, 1429. Orum's will was proved 27. September, 1436.

28. *Henry Webber*, collated 21. September, 1436. Q. How could Le Neve omit him, when the grave-stone even proclaims him to have been Bishop Lacy's chancellor?

29. *William Fylham*; on whose death,

30. *John Sueytsham* was collated 11. March, 1439. His will, dated 15. March, 1447, was proved 20. September, 1448.

* In the Martyrologium of Exeter Church we find the following entry:—
24. December obiit Petrus Chacepork Cancellarius Exon et Canonicus,

31. *Richard Roderham*, collated 3. July, 1448. His will, dated 24. October, 1453, was proved 16. September, 1455.

32. *John Germeyn* succeeded. His will, dated 21. February, 1459, was proved 20. July following.

33. *John Shirewode* occurs late in 1460.

34. *Nicholas Gosse* appears in 1469.

35. *John Taylor* is met with in or about 1480.

36. *Christopher Urswicke* died early in 1552.

37. *John Gybbons*, collated 25. March, 1522; on whose death,

38. *William Leveson* was collated 22. December, 1537; on whose death,

39. *John Leach* was instituted 6. April, 1583, on the presentation of one Edmund Reynolds, and died in 1613.

40. *Edward Cotton*, collated 27. June, 1613: resigned.

41. *Laurence Burnell, D. D.* succeeded 22. July, 1624, per mandatum Regis per lapsum: he had been made a canon 7. July previous. Died 12. November, 1647, ætatis 68.

42. *Richard Mervine* installed chancellor 1. September, 1660; died 17. October, 1669, ætatis 69.

43. *Thomas Tonkyns, S. T. B.* collated 8. November, 1669; died 22. August, 1675.

44. *Edward Drewe*, collated 25. August, 1675. He resigned it in the September following.

45. *John Copleston* succeeded 18. September, 1675; died 24. August, 1689.

46. *John James*, collated 30. August, 1689; died 18. January, 1702-3.

47. *William Jane*, collated 2. February, 1702-3; resigned 5. May, 1704, for the precentorship

48. *Thomas Newey*, collated 5. May, 1704; resigned for the precentorship.

49. *John Penneck* succeeded 11. December, 1706; died 15. April, 1724.

50. *Peter Foulkes, D. D.* collated 27. May, 1724; resigned for the precentorship.

51. *John Fursman, M. A.* collated 1. October, 1731; died 4. December, 1757, ætatis 79.

52. *Nutcombe Quicke*, afterwards called *Nutcombe*

Nutcombe, LL. B. collated 9. December, 1757; died 22. November, 1809, ætatis 83.

53. *The Honourable Hugh Percy, M. A.* son of Algernon, Earl of Beverley, collated 30. January, 1810; on whose resignation, 13. July, 1816,

54. *Thomas Johnes, M. A.* was collated 26. July, 1816.

Treasurers.

1. *John.*

2. *William*; died 14. February, 1154.

3. *John de Sarisberia* occurs in 1174.

4. *John of Exeter* occurs about 1186.

5. *Anselm* was treasurer in 1205, and retained his office until his promotion to the see of St. David's, in 1230.

6. *William de Ralegh.* He witnessed Henry the Third's charter to Exeter 24. March, twenty-first year of his reign. He was hence promoted to the see of Norwich in 1239.

7. *John* occurs as treasurer in the time of Bishop Brewer, before 1244.

8. *John de Bradlegh*, collated 20. January, 1264.

9. *Walter Fitz-peter* occurs in 1267.

10. *John of Exeter* enjoyed this dignity in 1281, and 20. July, 1284.

11. *William de Bismario* occurs in February, 1287-8. In consequence of increasing years and infirmities, he was allowed a coadjutor by Bishop Stapeldon, on 11. September, 1309, in the person of Hugo, Rector of Tallaton.

12. *Thomas de Henton*, collated 22. of the ensuing January; on whose resignation,

13. *Robert de Wideslade* was collated 17. May, 1329. He died in 1367.

14. *Robert Broke* occurs 23. February, 1384; died in 1389.

15. *William Trenellys* succeeded; on whose death,

16. *John Dodyngton* was collated 26. August, 1399. He died in office.

17. *Richard Hals* succeeded 27. September, 1400. His will, made 1. May, 1417, was proved 25. May, 1417. He died 18. May.

18. *Roger Bolter*, collated 25. May, 1417, but resigned 11. April after.

19. *Michael Lercedekne*, collated 23. April, 1418. His will was made 5. January, 1442, and proved 23. of the ensuing month.

20. *Henry Webber*, collated 20. January, 1442; resigned for the precentorship in 1453.

21. *John Burneby* succeeded 17. May, 1453.

22. *John Kyrkeby* occurs in 1459; on whose death,

23. *John Stubbes* was collated 10. December, 1477; resigned the year following.

24. *Robert Barforth*, collated 16. November, 1478; but resigned also soon after.

25. *Thomas Langton* succeeded 18. February, 1479.

26. *John Combe* enjoyed the dignity in 1484.

27. *Thomas Austell*, after holding the office many years, died early in 1515.

28. *Bernard Oldam* was collated 5. April that year, but died six weeks after.

29. *Richard More*, collated 24. May, 1515.

30. *Adam Travesse* succeeded, but resigned soon on a pension of £20.

31. *John Ryse*, collated 10. January, 1518; on whose death,

32. *Thomas Sothorn* was collated 8. May, 1531; died in 1557.

33. *Nicholas Wotton* succeeded 2. June, 1557, on the presentation of George Medleye, gent. and resigned at the end of eight months.

34. *John Blaxton*, collated 20. March, 1557-8; on whose deprivation,

35. *Richard Tremayn*, *S. T. P.* installed 10. February, 1559; afterwards deprived; and again installed 27. October, 1561; on whose death,

36. *Robert Lawe*, collated 3. December, 1584; died in 1629.

37. *Robert Hall*, *S. T. P.* collated by his father, Bishop Joseph Hall, 25. June, 1629. He had been made canon 4. March previous. Died 29. May, 1667, ætatis 61.

38. *Baldwin Acland* succeeded 10. June, 1667; on whose death, 27. August, 1672,

39. *Edward Cotton*, grandson of the bishop, was collated 31. August, 1672; died 2. November, 1675.

40. *Nicholas Hall*, collated 15. November, 1675; died 25. April, 1709.

41. *Rishop Offspring Blackall* accepted the office 4. June, 1709, by virtue of the letters of Thomas Tennison, Archbishop of Canterbury; since which time, the succeeding bishops have held this dignity in commendam.

Archdeacons.

In a deed, bearing date 2. July, 1133, I find the following names of archdeacons:—*Robert, William de Ruc, Ernaldus*, and *Odo*.

In another deed, of the same age, I find that Bishop William Warelwast (1107 and 1136) had purchased a house and garden in Exeter of the Archdeacon *Ascelinus*.

In Bishop Robert Chichester's time, between 1138 and 1155, the following archdeacons come forward as witnesses:—*William de Ruco, Walter, Hugo*, and *Radulphus*; but I know not how to fix them in their respective archdeaconries. An Archdeacon *William* is stated in the Martyrologium to have died 29. May, 1189. In the Martyrology is the following:—"10. Cal. Sept. (23. Aug.) obiit *Johannes Lumb*, archidiaconus. 29. Dec. 1189, obiit *Willielmus*, archidiaconus et canonicus."

Archdeacons of Exeter.

1. *Odo*, who died 22. June, 1083.

2. *Rolamnus*, who died 11. March, 1104.

3. *Ernaldus*, who died 14. March, 1136.

4. *Robert de Warehcast*, afterwards the fifth bishop of this see. King Stephen addressed a letter to this archdeacon, de terrâ de Niweton.

5. *Walker* occurs in 1143.
6. *Henry Fitzharding* about the year 1148.
7. *Ralph*, who died 17. February, 1154.
8. *Bartholomew* occurs in 1155, and was raised to the see in 1161.
9. *Baldwin* occurs in 1165, and afterwards promoted to the archbishoprick of Canterbury.
10. *John* frequently occurs soon after.
11. *Henry de Molesiis*, who died in 1221.
12. *Serto*, who became the first dean in December, 1225.
13. *Bonus* witnessed Bishop Brewer's grant to St. John's Hospital.
14. *Bartholomew*, who died in office 22. September, 1247,
15. *Roger de Thoriz*, elected dean.
16. *John Noble*, collated 3. September, 1270; afterwards succeeded to the deanery.
17. *John de Pontissarâ* collated 22. December, 1274; afterwards Bishop of Winchester.
18. *Peter de Insulâ* occurs 1. August, 1280.
19. *Robert de Evesham* succeeded. I meet with him 20. July, 1284, and again in August, 1287.
20. *Bartholomew de Sancto Laurentio*; afterwards dean.
21. *Richard de Plumpstock*, collated by King Edward II. 25. March, 1308.
22. *William Fitz Rogo*, collated 20. June, 1311, but died soon after.
23. *John Wele*, appointed 5. of the following March:
24. *Richard de Morcester*, collated 2. February, 1318.
25. *Thomas Hereward* succeeded 11. June the same year; and, on his death,
26. *John de Northwode* was collated 29. November, 1329, but resigned.
27. *William Grandisson*, the bishop's brother, was collated 14. April, 1330, but died in less than three months after.
28. *William de la Zouche* was collated 12. July the same year.
29. *Thomas de Nassington* succeeded 14. June, 1341, and resigned in 1345.

30. *Otho de Northwode* was collated 15. December, 1345.

31. *Philip de Bello Campo*, appointed 16. November, 1360, but tendered his resignation, which Bishop Grandisson accepted 27. December that year.

32. *Stephen de Penpel* was appointed Philip's successor the same day.

33. *Philip de Bello Campo* accepted the office on the resignation of Stephen, about a twelvemonth later, and held it during the remainder of his life.

34. *Thomas Swaby*, collated 20. August, 1371.

35. *Cardinal Peter de Everino* was appointed Archdeacon of Exeter in March, 1375. His proxy at the induction was Ralph Pylaton.

36. *John Cheyne* occurs 10. July, 1379.

37. *Philip de Alençon* occurs 23. February, 1384.

38. *Walter Cook*, collated 16. October, 1399.

39. *Thomas Hendeman* occurs 23. November, 1411; on whose resignation,

40. *Roger Bolter* was collated 25. January, 1417. He resigned also,

41. *John Schute* succeeded 21. September, 1417. His will was made 2. May, 1425.

42. *James Carslegh* was collated 27. September, 1425; on whose death,

43. *Peter Stucklegh* succeeded 5. December, 1428. He resigned, when

44. *John Druell* was appointed 21. March, 1444; on whose death,

45. *Peter Courtenay* was collated 8. June, 1453. He resigned.

46. *Robert Ryscogh* succeeded him 7. January, 1475.

47. *David Hopton* was the next; on whose death,

48. *Richard Nykke* was collated 3. February, 1492, and in the same year became Bishop of Norwich.

49. *Hugh Oldam* succeeded, and was made Bishop of Exon in 1504.

50. *Richard More*, collated 13. January, 1505.

51. *John Fulford*, collated 19. June, 1515; on whose death,

52. *Adam Travesse* was collated 19. January, 1519; on whose death,

53. *George Carewe* succeeded 30 January, 1555-6, on the presentation of Anthony Harvy, esq.; on whose resignation,

54. *Robert Fysher* was instituted 20. October, 1569, on the presentation of Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford; on whose death,

55. *Thomas Barrett*, son-in-law of Bishop John Woolton, was instituted 14. January, 1582-3, on the presentation of James Woolton, of London, gent. and William Brewton, of Exeter, notary public. Died 25. November, 1633, ætatis 82.

56. *Aaron Wilson, D. D.* succeeded 15. January, 1633-4; died in 1643.

57. *Edward Young, D. D.* installed 21. September, 1643; on whose resignation,

58. *Robert Cary* was appointed 8. July, 1662; resigned.

59. *Daniel Estcott*, appointed 18. January, 1664-5.

60. *Anthony Sparrow*, Bishop of Exeter, held this dignity in commendam until his translation to Norwich, in September, 1676.

61. *Edward Lake, S. T. P.* instituted 24. October, 1676; died 1. February, 1703-4.

62. *Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bart.* bishop of this diocese, accepted this dignity in commendam 1. April following, and held it until his translation to Winchester, three years after.

63. *Offspring Blackall*, bishop of this see, accepted also this dignity, and held it until his death.

64. *Edward Trelawny, M. A.* instituted 1. March, 1716-17, on the presentation of King George I. On his death,

65. *Richard Ibbelton, S. T. P.* was instituted 11. November, 1726.

66. *Stephen Weston*, bishop of this see, in 1732 accepted this office in commendam; and his eight episcopal successors continued to hold the same until the translation of Bishop Pelham to Lincoln.

75. *John Moore, M. A.* nephew of the late George Moore, Archdeacon of Cornwall, was instituted to this dignity 29. December, 1820.

Archdeacons of Cornwall.

1. *Alnothus*. Died 13. June, 1098.
2. *Ernaldus*, in 1110, according to Le Neve.
3. *Hugo de Ruco*, about 1135.
4. *William*, about 1143.
5. *A.* about 1150.
6. *Walter*, who died 30. April, 1157.
7. *Peter*, who died 7. September, 1171.
8. *G.* held this dignity about 1180.
9. *Walter*. I find him witnessing a deed in Bishop John's time, between 1186 and 1191. He died 23. June, 1216.
10. *Simon* was archdeacon about the year 1219.
11. *M.* witnessed Bishop Brewer's confirmation of Woodbury to the vicars choral, 28. May, 1228.
12. *John Rof* was living in 1243.
13. *Galfrid de Bismano* resigned early in 1264.
14. *Robert de Tefford*, collated 7. April the same year.
15. *John de Esse* was collated 23. August, 1274; died 28. June, 1282.
16. *Henry de Bolegh* was collated 8. July, 1282.
17. *William de Bodringham* is mentioned as archdeacon in 1296.
18. *Walter* occurs as archdeacon 1. April, 1311.
19. *Adam de Carleton* occurs 3. October, 1313, and 26. November, 1337.
20. *John St. Paul* is said to have filled this office in 1346.
21. *William de Cusantiâ* occurs 27. July, 1354.
22. *Thomas Orange*, after enjoying the dignity for some years, exchanged in March, 1377, for a prebend in York Cathedral, with
23. *Nicholas Braybroke*; on whose resignation,
24. *Edward Dauntesey* was collated 13. July, 1396.
25. *John Orum* occurs in 1411.
26. *John Bremer* was collated 3. April, 1413.
27. *Richard Penels* succeeded; on whose death,
28. *William Fylham* was collated 29. May, 1419; on whose resignation,
29. *Walter Trengof* was collated 2. October, 1436; on whose death,

30. *Richard Helyer* succeeded 20. February, 1445.
31. *Henry Trevelyen*, collated 19. November, 1446.
Resigned.
32. *John Selot* succeeded 20. March, 1449.
33. *Thomas Marke* occurs 12. July, 1462.
34. *William Sylke*, resigned early in 1499 for the precentorship.
35. *Thomas Harrys*, collated 15. April the same year. Resigned.
26. *Bernard Oldam* succeeded 16. December, 1509. He resigned also.
37. **John Fulford* was collated from the archdeaconry of Totnes 18. April, 1515; resigned 13. May after; and died 12. June, 1518.
38. *Richard Sidnor*, collated 13. May, 1515, but resigned soon after for the archdeaconry of Totnes.
39. *Hugh Ashton*, collated 28. September, 1515.
Resigned.
40. *Richard Samson*, collated 3. February, 1517; on whose resignation,
41. *Rowland Lee* succeeded 8. September, 1528; and, six years after, preferred to the see of Litchfield and Coventry.
42. *Thomas Bedyll*, installed 2. March, 1534-5; died two years after.
43. *Thomas Wynter*, collated 8. October, 1537; on whose resignation,
44. *John Pollard* was collated 25. May, 1543.
45. *Hugo Weston*, collated 17. October, 1547.
46. *John Rixman*, instituted 23. September, 1554, on the presentation of John and Ann Tusser. William Body had been the previous patron of this

* This archdeacon was the younger son of Sir Baldwin Fulford, of Great Fulford, knight, Sheriff of Devon 38. Henry VI. whose eldest son, Sir Thomas Fulford, knight, was beheaded 1. Edward IV. 1462, at Hexham, for fighting on the part of Henry VI. at the battle of Towton. Sir Thomas was the lineal descendant of William Fulford, esq. who lived in the time of Richard I. and held Great Fulford in the reign of King John; and was (by his wife Philippa, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, knight, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI.) the lineal ancestor of the present Baldwin Fulford, of Great Fulford, esq. the twentieth in descent from the above-named William.

archdeaconry, by virtue of a grant from Bishop Veysey.

47. *George Harvie*, installed 2. March, 1555-6. He died in 1563.

48. *Roger Alley* was collated 13. October in the same year, on the presentation of John Tusser, gent.

49. *Nicholas Marston*, instituted 10. June, 1574.

50. *Thomas Somaster* died in 1603.

51. *William Huchenson*, *D. D.* instituted 5. September, 1603, on the presentation of the Rev. Ralph Huchenson ; resigned ; died in 1643.

52. *Jasper Swift*, collated 21. July, 1616 ; resigned for the archdeaconry of Totnes.

53. *William Parker*, collated 8. November, 1616 ; resigned.

54. *Martin Mansogg*, collated 27. January, 1628-9.

55. *William Parker*, collated, it seems, again. He died in 1631.

56. *Robert Peterson* succeeded 22. July, 1631 ; died 27. buried 29. July, 1633, ætatis 39.

57. *Robert Hall* succeeded 30. July, 1633 ; on whose resignation,

58. *George Hall*, *M. A.* was collated 7. October, 1641 ; on whose promotion to the see of Chester, in 1662,

59. *Edward Cotton*, *S. T. P.* on whose resignation for the treasurership,

60. *Edward Drewe* succeeded 3. September, 1672 ; died 17. December, 1714, ætatis 70.

61. *Lancelot Blackburne*, instituted 25. January, 1714-15 ; successively Dean, and then Bishop, of Exeter, and finally Archbishop of York.

62. *Charles Fleetwood*, collated 7. February, 1731-2 ; on whose death,

63. *George Allanson* collated 14. September, 1737 ; on whose death,

64. *John Sleech*, *M. A.* collated 25. August, 1741 ; died 1. February, 1788.

65. *George Moore*, *M. A.* collated 15. February, 1788 ; died 12. March, 1807, ætatis 76.

66. *William Short*, *M. A.* now *D. D.* collated 8. April, 1807.

Archdeacons of Totnes.

1. *John de Bradeleghe*.
2. *Hugh de Avigo*.
3. *Ascellinus*.
4. *Baldwin*, } are witnesses to deeds of Bishop
5. *Robert* } Bartholomew's between the years
- } 1161 and 1184.
6. *Bernard*, who died 3. June, 1190.
7. *John Fitz-John*.
8. *Gilbert Basset* occurs in 1206.
9. *Walter de Grey* occurs 10. May, 1207.
10. *John de Bridport* occurs in August the same year.
11. *R.* was archdeacon in 1219.
12. *John de Kent* witnessed a deed while Serlo was dean. His obit was kept 2. December.
13. *Roger de Wynklegh* witnessed Bishop Brewer's confirmation of Woodbury, 28. May, 1228.
14. *Thomas Pincerna* witnessed a deed of Bishop Brewer's, dated 3. December, 1242. I meet with him again at Easter, 1254.
15. *John*, who died 20. February, 1258.
16. *Galfrid* occurs in 1262.
17. *Walter of Pembroke*, collated from the archdeaconry of Barnstaple 11. January, 1263.
18. *Richard Blund*, likewise collated from the archdeaconry of Barnstaple 1. November, 1265.
19. *Thomas de Hertford*, collated in January, 1271.
20. *John de Esse* succeeded.
21. *Thomas de Bolley*, collated 25. December, 1275; resigned for the archdeaconry of Cornwall, when
22. *Thomas de Bodham* succeeded 8. July, 1282.
23. *Roger de Rous* occurs in 1297.
24. *Thomas de Charleton* occurs in 1302.
25. *Robert*, about 1310. He died, I think, 16. January, 1325.
26. *Roger de Charleton*. He died in office in 1338.
27. *John Northwode* succeeded 13. June that year.
28. *Otho Northwode*, collated 21. August, 1349.
29. *Peter de Ghilldisbourgh* occurs 24. December, 1352.

30. *William Steele*, who, in May, 1371, exchanged for the living of Sampford Courtenay, with

31. *Hugo Brydham*, collated 18. May that year. He resigned in May, 1385.

32. *John Lydford* was collated immediately. His will, made 12. March, 1406, was proved 13. December, 1407.

33. *William Hunden*, collated 26. January, 1408; exchanged, in 1415, with

34. *William Barton*, who died in office nearly six years after.

35. *John Thifarn, M. D.* collated 3. November, 1421; on whose resignation,

36. *Alan Kyrketon* was collated 16. July, 1433.

37. *Thomas Manning* succeeded 4. June, 1453.

38. *Thomas Chippenham* succeeded; at whose death,

39. *Owen Loid* was collated 15. February, 1478.

40. *Edmund Chaterton*, collated 26. March, 1491.

41. *Ralph Helhcote* succeeded, and died early in 1500.

42. **John Fulford*, collated 15. March that year; on whose removal to the archdeaconry of Cornwall, 18. April, 1515,

43. *Richard Sydnor* succeeded, and died early in 1534.

44. *George Carewe*, collated 28. April, 1534; on whose resignation,

45. *William*, Bishop of Hippo was collated 10. August, 1549

46. *William Fawell*, who died early in 1557-8.

47. *John Pollard*, collated 2. March the same year.

48. *Thomas Kent*, who died late in 1561.

49. *Robert Lougher*, collated 21. February, 1561-2.

50. *Oliver Whiddon*, instituted 5. June, 1568; died late in 1580.

51. *John Cole*, collated 24. November, 1580. He died three years after.

* Since the printing of pp. xxii. and xxv. I have ascertained that this John Fulford is the same person who was finally Archdeacon of Exeter; and that he died. in that office, not on 12. June, but on 30. January, 1518.

52. *Lewis Swete*, collated 12. February, 1583-4.
53. *William Parker*; on whose resignation for the archdeaconry of Cornwall,
54. *Jasper Swift, D. D.* succeeded from the archdeaconry of Cornwall, 30. October, 1616; died 20. January, 1619-20.
55. *William Cotton*, collated 17. March, 1619-20. Resigned.
56. *Edward Cotton, M. A.* collated 15. February, 1621-2; died in 1647.
57. *Francis Fullwood*, installed 31. August, 1660.
58. *George Snell*, collated 18. May, 1694; on whose death,
59. *Francis Atterbury* was collated 18. January, 1700-1; installed by proxy 11. June following; resigned on his promotion to the see of Rochester.
60. *Nicholas Kendall*, instituted on the presentation of Queen Ann, 28. July, 1713; died 3. March, 1739-40, ætatis 84.
61. *George Baker*, (son-in-law of Bishop Stephen Weston, and father of Sir George Baker, bart. M. D. late president of the college of physicians,) collated 26. March, 1740; died 28. January, 1772, ætatis 86.
62. *Thomas Skynner, LL. D.* collated 10. March, 1772; on whose resignation for the precentorship,
63. *Ralph Barnes, M. A.* (son of Henry Barnes, esq. one of the secondaries of the court of Common Pleas, the well-known law reporter,) was collated 16. August, 1775; died 20. May, 1820, ætatis 89.
64. *Robert Hurrell Froude, M. A.* instituted 31. May, 1820.

Archdeacons of Barnstaple.

1. *Alured* is the first I have met with.
2. *Ralph* is said to have enjoyed this dignity in 1143.
3. *Roger* witnessed Bishop Bartholomew's grant to the lepers of Exeter, as also a confirmation of Plympton Priory by Bishop John.
4. *Thomas* I meet with as a witness to a deed of the fourth year of King John, 1203.
5. *Ralph de Werewell* was presented 30. September, 1209.
6. *John* occurs in 1213.
7. *Ralph* witnesses a deed of Bishop Simon in 1219.
8. *Isaac* died possessed of this dignity 8. February, 1227.
9. *Walter de Pembroke*, after holding it many years, accepted the archdeaconry of Totnes.
10. *Henry de Bratton*, collated 21. January, 1263; resigned for the chancellorship.
11. *Richard Blund* succeeded 25. May, 1264; resigned for Totnes.
12. *Godfrey Giffard*, collated 6. November, 1265; resigned in May, 1267, for the see of Worcester.
13. *John de Bradlegh* succeeded immediately.
14. *Thomas de Hertfort*, collated in January, 1271.
15. *Philip of Exon*, collated 28. August, 1279.
16. *Ralph Germeyn* succeeded, and held it until his promotion to the precentorship, in 1308.
17. *William de Melton*, collated 13. October, 1308.
18. *John Wele*, collated 30. March, 1309.
19. *Bartholomew de Sancto Laurentio* held it until his *first* confirmation in the deanery; but the demur, occasioned by the appeal to the primate, here causes some confusion.
20. *William Fitz-rogo* held it for a short period.
21. *Walter Giffard*, collated 3. December, 1314; on whose resignation,
22. *Richard de Morcester* was appointed; died in 1318.
23. *Richard de Wideslade*, collated 22. September, 1318; resigned the year after.
24. *Willtam la Zouche*, collated 10. December, 1329; on whose resignation,

25. *John de Nassington* was appointed 17. December, 1330.

26. *John de Derby* followed, 23. February, 1355.

27. *Henry Whitefeld* occurs 23. February, 1384.

28. *Robert Rugge* occurs 8. September, 1399.

29. *Richard Aldryngton*, alias *Colcomb*, collated 17. August, 1400.

30. *John Orum*, collated 1. November the same year ; on whose resignation, in 1429,

31. *John Waryn* was collated 2. August that year. He died in 1442.

32. *Richard Helyer* succeeded 3. August the same year. Resigned.

33. *Michael Tregoire* was appointed 16. June, 1445. Resigned also.

34. *Roger Keys*, collated 25. January, 1450.

35. *William Fulford* occurs 12. July, 1462 ; on whose death,

36. *John Slubbes* was collated 27. October, 1475 ; on whose resignation,

37. *Owen Loid* succeeded 10. December, 1477 ; on whose resignation,

38. *Robert Burforth* was collated 18. February, 1478. He died 8. October, 1485.

39. *William Elyot* succeeded, and was living in February, 1503.

40. *John Veysey* succeeded ; resigned for the precentorship.

41. *Richard Norton* followed, 3. August, 1508.

42. *John Yong*, who resigned early in 1515, on a pension of £30.

43. *John Tyake*, collated 12. April, 1515 ; on whose death,

44. *Richard Tollel* succeeded 19. January, 1518 ; died 26. April, 1528.

45. *Thomas Brerwood*, collated 26. April, 1528 ; died in 1544.

46. *John Pollard*, collated 16. June, 1544 ; on whose deprivation,

47. *Henry Squire*, Fellow of Magdalene College, was collated 20. April, 1554. He resigned in 1582.

48. *Robert Lawe*, *M. A.* instituted 7. January, 1582-3, on the presentation of Hugo Osbourne, the Registrar of Barnstaple. He became treasurer.

49. *William Toker*, collated 24. April, 1585; on whose resignation,

50. *William Helliard* was collated 27. November, 1605; died about the end of 1645.

51. *James Smith*, *B. D.* installed 31. August, 1660.

52. *Joshua Tucker*, who died in the summer of 1679.

53. *William Reade* succeeded 29. August, 1679; on whose death,

54. *Robert Burscough* was collated 24. September, 1703; on whose death,

55. *Thomas Lynford* was collated 9. September, 1709; at his death,

56. *Lewis Stephens*, *D. D.* (afterwards Archdeacon of Chester, and Rector of Drokingsford, in Hampshire; the munificent founder of the exhibitions in Exeter Free Grammar School, within the hospital of St. John Baptist,)* was collated 14. August, 1724. Resigned.

57. *John Grant*, collated 28. October, 1731; on whose death,

58. *William Hole*, *B. D.* was collated 16. March, 1744-5; died 26. October, 1791, ætatis 82.†

59. *Roger Massey*, *M. A.* collated 3. November 1791; on whose death,

60. *John Andrew*, *M. A.* (son of John Andrew, *M. D.* by his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, bart. and sister of the first Viscount Courtenay,) was collated 14. March, 1798; died 3. July, 1799, ætatis 49.

61. *Peregrine Ilbert*, *M. A.* (grandson of Bridget, another daughter of the same Sir William Courtenay, by her husband, William Ilbert, esq.) collated 25. July, 1799; died 28. June, 1805.

62. *Jonathan Parker Fisher*, *B. D.* now *D. D.* collated 16. August, 1805, and installed the next day; resigned for the subdeanery.

63. *Thomas Johnes*, *M. A.* collated 3. and installed 7. November, 1807; advanced to the chancellorship in 1816.

* See Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools*, vol. 1. p. 304. and Chalmers's *Gen. Biograph. Dict.* sub voce "Trimnell," Bishop of Winchester, vol. 30. p. 33. edit. London, 1816.

† See the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the month of March, 1817, pp. 228. & seq.

Subdeans.

1. *William de Bisiman*, collated the first subdean by the founder, Bishop Quivill, 9. July, 1284.

2. *John de Uphaven*, who died 26. April, 1318.

3. *Richard Braylegh*, collated 11. May that year.

4. *Richard de Kyrkeby*, appointed 1. June, 1336.

5. *Henry Pike*, promoted 5. November, 1350.
N. B. *William de Polmorná, S. T. B.* had been appointed in commendam 9. June, 1349.

6. *John Pesemer*; on whose resignation,

7. *Thomas Draper* succeeded. He exchanged 15. May, 1376, for Hethlegh Rectory, in Hants, with

8. *John Podesdon*; on whose death,

9. *Thomas Noell* was collated 9. October, 1399; on whose death,

10. *Thomas Estbroke*, collated 13. September, 1417. He made his will 10. August, 1441. It was proved 23. November following.

11. *John Rowe* succeeded 28. August, 1441. His will is dated 8. September, 1462.

12. *Walter Wyndeford* occurs in 1482.

13. *William Sumaster* died in office in 1504.

14. *John Tyake* was collated 22. January following; resigned for the archdeaconry of Barnstaple.

15. *Richard Tollett*, collated 13. May, 1515; resigned, within three years, for the same archdeaconry.

16. *Robert Weston*, collated 28. April, 1518; on whose death,

17. *Nicholas Weston* succeeded 6. October, 1539; on whose death,

18. *John Blaxton* was collated 7. March, 1546-7; on whose resignation for the treasurership,

19. *Thomas Nutcombe* was collated 13. April, 1558; on whose deprivation,

20. *Christopher Bodlegh* succeeded 12. March, 1566.

21. *Francis Godwyn, M. A.* (the celebrated historian, and biographer of the bishops of England, son of Thomas, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and son-in-law of Bishop John Woolton,) collated 11. June, 1587; he had been appointed canon 14. of the preceding July; on whose promotion to the

see of Landaff, (whence he was finally translated to that of Hereford, and died 29. April, 1633)

22. *John Sprott* was collated 18. February, 1602-3 ; on whose death,

23. *Hugo Cholmeley* was collated 29. March, 1632 ; died 15. and buried 17. September, 1641.

24. *Samuel Hall, M. A.* admitted 22. September, 1641 ; on whose death,

25. *Nicholas Hall* was collated 17. March, 1674-5 ; resigned for the treasurership.

26. *Bernard Galard*, collated 15. November, 1675 ; on whose death,

27. *Edward Cary* was collated 1. December, 1693 ; who died soon after his promotion.

28. *Lancelot Blackburne*, collated 9. January, 1694-5 ; resigned in 1702.

29. *Lewis Burnett* succeeded 8. April that year ; on his death,

30. *Lancelot Blackburne* was collated 27. July, 1704 ; resigned for the deanery.

31. *Edward Trelawny*, collated 3. November, 1705 ; resigned for the deanery.

32. *Peter Foulkes, D. D.* collated 25. June, 1723 ; resigned for the chancellorship.

33. *John Gilbert*, collated 4. June, 1724 ; resigned for the deanery.

34. *John Fursman, M. A.* collated 3. January, 1726-7 ; resigned for the chancellorship.

35. *Charles Hawtrey, M. A.* collated 2. October, 1731 ; died 3. May, 1770, ætatis 84.

36. *Philip Barton, S. T. B.* collated 29. May, 1770 ; died 24. June, 1796, ætatis 78.

37. *John Sturges, D. D.* chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, collated 20. October, 1796 ; died in October, 1807.

38. *Jonathan Parker Fisher, D. D.* (brother of the present Bishop of Salisbury,) from the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, installed 17. October, 1807.

No. III.

*A Copy of the Settlement of Jurisdictions between the Bishop and his Chancellor, the Dean and Chapter, the Dean, the four Archdeacons, and the Vicars Choral, made on New Year's Day, 1617.**

TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whom this present writing shall come, WILLIAM, by God's providence, Lord Bishop of Exeter; BARNABEE GOCHE, doctor of law, chancellor to the said lord bishop; the DEAN and CHAPTER of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in Exeter aforesaid; MATTHEW SUTCLIFFE, Dean of the said cathedral church; THOMAS BARRETT, Archdeacon of Exeter; WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Archdeacon of Cornwall; WILLIAM PARKER, Archdeacon of Totton; WILLIAM HELYAR, Archdeacon of Barum, and the CUSTOS and COLLEGE of VICARS CHORAL of the said cathedral church, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting.

WHEREAS there have been heretofore, and now are, divers questions moved between the said parties touching the execution of ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the diocese of Exeter aforesaid; for clearing of which said questions, and for settling and establishing of a peace and certainty therein for ever hereafter between the said parties and their successors,

NOW KNOW YE, That it is concluded, agreed, manifested, and declared, by and between the said parties, for them and their said successors, upon search, view, and due examination of divers instruments, evidences, and records remaining in the several registries or custodies of the said parties, that the execution of the said ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said parties to these presents shall be bounded

* Penes Rev. V. Ricard. Eastcott, S.C.L. Rector. Eccl. S. Edmundi sup. Pontem Exon. & Decani Exon. Vicarium.

and limited, and for ever hereafter used and exercised by the said parties and their successors, and his, their, and every of their officer and officers, within their several jurisdictions respectively, in manner and form following:—

FIRST.—*The Dean and Chapter.*—That the said dean and chapter, their successors and officers, shall for ever hereafter, solely and without any concurrence, prove (in common form) all testaments (except the testaments of knights, beneficed men, and such as are de robâ episcopi) and grant letters of administration of the goods of all parties deceased (except of knights, beneficed men, and such as are de robâ episcopi) within all their several peculiars within the said diocese, viz.—

Colyton	Hevetree	Kingkerkwell
Shute	Clist-Honiton	Ashberton
Munckton	Ide	Morton
Braunscombe	St. Mary Church	Littleham
Sydburye	Staverton	Eastingmoth
Salcombe	Buckland	Coffinswell
Culmestock	Stokecannon	Bickington, and
Topsham	Dawlish	Colebrook,

within the county of Devon ; and

St. Nyimowe St. Nectan Bradocke, and
Boconnocke Pieran in Zabulo St. Agnes,
within the county of Cornwall. And also, solely and without any concurrence, hear and determine within their said several peculiars, all causes, as well ad instantiam partis, as ex officio.

SECONDLY.—*The Dean.*—That the said Matthew Sutcliffe, dean of the said cathedral church, and his successors, and his and their officer and officers, shall for ever hereafter, solely and without any concurrence, prove (in common form) all testaments (except before excepted), and grant letters of administration of the goods of all parties deceased (except before excepted) within the parish of Braunton, in the said county of Devon, and the Close of the said cathedral church of St. Peter, in Exeter ; and also, solely and without any concurrence, hear and de-

termine (within the said parish of Brauntun and Close aforesaid) all causes, as well ad instantiam partis, as ex officio.

THIRDLY.—*The Vicars Choral*.—That the said custos and college of vicars choral and their successors and their officer and officers shall, for ever hereafter, solely and without any concurrence, prove (in common form) all testaments (except before excepted) and grant letters of administration of the goods of all parties deceased (except before excepted) within the parish of Woodbury, in the said county of Devon; and also, solely and without any concurrence, hear and determine, within the said parish of Woodbury, all causes, as well ad instantiam partis, as ex officio.

FOURTHLY.—*The Archdeacon of Exon, &c.*—That the said Thomas Barrett and his successors within the archdeaconry of Exon and his and their officer and officers (salvo semper jure Decani*); and the said William Hutchinson, and his successors within the said archdeaconry of Cornwall and his and their officer and officers; and the said William Parker, and his successors within the said archdeaconry of Totton, and his and their officer and officers; and the said William Helyar, and his successors within the said archdeaconry of Barum, and his and their officer and officers, shall for ever hereafter, solely and without any concurrence, within their several archdeaconries respectively, prove (in common form) all testaments (except the testaments of knights, beneficed men, and such as are de robâ episcopi) and grant letters of administration of the goods of all parties deceased, (except of knights,

* This seems to refer to the Ordinance of Bishop Bronescombe, dated from Clyst, in October, 1270, in which it is decreed, that if the archdeaconry of Exeter be conferred on any one, in future times, who is not a canon of the cathedral church of Exeter, then the *whole jurisdiction* of the city, as also of the suburb, viz.—the parishioners of the chapels of St. Sidwell, St. David, and the Holy Trinity, shall belong to the *Dean*, and be added to his office *until* the same archdeacon shall obtain a canonicate in that church; or another archdeacon, who is a canon of the same church, be duly collated.—See Bronescombe's Register, fol. 45.

beneficed men, and such as are de robâ episcopi) and have and shall have concurrent power with the bishop to hear and determine all causes, as well ad instantiam partis, as ex officio, within their said several archdeaconries respectively.

FIFTHLY.—*The Bishop and his Chancellor.*—That the said lord bishop and his successors, and his and their chancellor for the time being, or any of them, shall and may for ever hereafter, solely and without any concurrence, at his or their will and pleasure, within all the peculiars of the said bishop, viz.—

Crediton	Sandford	Kennerleigh
Morchard Episc.	Nymet Episc.	Tawton Episc.
Swymbridge	Landkey	Chudleigh, and
Teington Episc.	W. Teignmouth	Painton,
Marledon	Stokegabriel	
within the county of Devon ; and		
Lezant	Milor	Mabe, alias Lavape
Trevennue	Lawhitton	Southpeterwin
St. German's	Larack	St. Ernye
St. Eryyn	Eglosaile	Breock
St. Uval	Padstow in rure	St. Issie
Antony in Rose-	Petrock parva	St. Querance, and
land	Gluvias	Bradocke,

within the county of Cornwall aforesaid, use and exercise all manner of jurisdiction whatsoever ; and within the residue of the said diocese, the bishop or his chancellor, solely and without any concurrence, shall have power to dispense in all causes, to grant all manner of licenses, sequestrations, and relaxations, and generally to do whatsoever is not formerly declared to belong to the said archdeacons, dean and chapter, dean, and custos and college, or to some of them as aforesaid. The said bishop likewise, or his chancellor, shall hear and determine all causes, as well ad instantiam partis, as ex officio, brought unto him or them by way of appeal, complaint, negligence, recusation, or provocation, from the said archdeacons, dean and chapter, dean, and custos and college, or any of them.

LASTLY.—That the said bishop and his successors his or their chancellor or officers for the time being, shall and may for ever hereafter, once in every three years complete, visit all the said diocese (except the peculiars of the said dean and chapter, dean, and custos and college of vicars, and their successors), and during the time of such visitation (which shall not be held at any time in Easter week, or in the week next before Easter), the said bishop, his successors, his or their chancellor or other officers for the time being, shall and may inhibit the said several archdeacons and their successors from doing and attempting any thing in prejudice of such visitation, during the time of such visitation, which shall be for the time of two months and no longer; the said two months to be accompted from the time of the execution of such inhibition upon the said several archdeacons respectively: and during the said two months the jurisdictions of the said archdeacons shall wholly cease, and the same be exercised by the bishop or his chancellor in all things, saving in such causes whereof they, the said archdeacons, were possessed before the execution of the said inhibition. And that, after the end of the said two months, the said archdeacons and their successors shall and may resume and exercise their several jurisdictions respectively, without any relaxation or other leave whatsoever.

IN WITNESS whereof, the parties have hereunto put their several seals. Yeoven the 25th day of March, in the years of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, James, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. the fourteenth; and of Scotland the nine-and-fortieth; and in the year of our Lord God, one thousand six hundred and sixteen; and of the consecration of the said lord bishop, the eighteenth.

Concordat cum originali in Registro Decani et Capituli
Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Exon remanen.

Edwardus Sainthill Not^{rius} Pub^{cus}
dictorum Decani et Cap. Sc*ci*j Clericus
Testatur.

No. IV.

Referable to note * page 31.

IN nomine Sancte et Individue Trinitatis Ego HENRICVS Willielmi Anglorum primi Regis Filius, totius Anglie Rex ac Moderator, notum facio omnibus clero simul et populo tam presentis seculi quam futuri, quod misericordia Dei compunctus, pro absolutione peccatorum meorum et salute anime mee, reddo et restituo Sancte Marie et Sancto Petro Exoniensis Ecclesie, has subscriptas Ecclesias in omnibus modis liberas et quietas sicut eas donatas esse a preclaris Regibus Predecessoribus meis ipsorum carte testantur; ecclesiam videlicet Sancti Petri, Sancti Stephani, Pirani, Thohou, Probos, cum omnibus terris et rebus ad eas pertinentibus, ita liberas et quietas ab omnibus Geldis, querelis et consuetudinibus, sicut fuerunt temporibus antecessorum meorum. Preter hec autem tres Ecclesias in Devon, quas pie memorie Willielmus Rex Pater meus Willielmo Episcopo Exon dum adhuc Capellanus suus esset dedit, Ecclesiam scilicet de Plympton, Ecclesiam de Brancton, et Ecclesiam Sancti Stephani intra ipsam Civitatem Exon, ipsas concedo et dono sedi Episcopali Exon hereditario jure imperpetuum optinendas, pro redemptione anime mee et patris mei cum omnibus terris et decimis et rebus ad eas pertinentibus, ita quietas et liberas, ab omnibus consuetudinibus et querelis, sicut Pater meus predicto Willielmo eas dederat. Necnon et Ecclesiam de Columptona quam Ego Willielmo prefato Episcopo dederam similiter concedo et dono Episcopali Sedi Exon, pro remissione peccatorum meorum cum omnibus terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad eam juste pertinentibus. Et ut hec ita data inviolabiliter et inconcussa sub eterno munimento permaneant, signo Crucis consignata dimitto.

This Grant was confirmed by King John.

No. V.

Referable to page 45.

EDWARDUS Dei Gratiâ Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie & Dux Aquitanie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod commisimus dilecto nobis Majori Exon Sigillum ad Recognitiones Debitorum Mercatorum in dictâ civitate capiendas deputatum, custodiendum et officium quod ad hoc pertinet exequendum, quamdiu nobis placuerit, ita quod inde faciat et recipiat, prout alii custodes hujusmodi sigillorum inde faciunt et recipiunt in regno nostro. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes T. meipso apud Creyk xxii. die Aug. Anno R. N. vicesimo.*

The following description of the city seals will probably interest the reader:—

Common Seal.—A circular seal; displaying an edifice, possibly intended to represent a council-house or guildhall, of an uncouth and fantastic style of architecture, so greatly resembling the Chinese, as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to give an adequate description of it. This edifice, standing in the back ground, is thrown open to view from between two lofty circular embattled towers, each surmounted by a pennon, connected by a very low parapet, and terminating, on each side, an embattled wall, in each portion of which is a recess, containing a cross fleurie, and over each portion is a key erect; the whole device being surmounted by a representation of the sun between a planet, on the right, and

* Another seal, used by the mayor at a later period, I find appendant to a bond of 3. January, 1528. The device is—On a diapered ground a castle triple towered, having a large gateway in the centre tower, with a portecullis raised, and under it a lion couchant, with a fleur de lis in base beneath the castle. The inscription, in a circle, is—
“S. MAIORIS. STAPVLE. CIVITATIS. EXON.”

a crescent on the left of it. In the exergue is a fleur de lis between two dragons passant respecting each other. Inscription, in a circle—"SIGILLVM : CIVITATIS : EXONIE:" preceded by a Calvary cross.

The Mayor's Seal of Office.—An oval one ; in a Gothic niche and canopy of elegant design and elaborate workmanship, composed of stall-work and pin-pinnacles, including a trefoil arch crowned by a pyramidal weather-moulding enriched with crockets and a bold finial, is the half figure, from the waist upwards, of an archbishop, habited in a chasuble, and wearing a mitre of great height issuing from a ducal coronet, uplifting in his right hand a church, and in his left holding an archiepiscopal cross. The figure stands behind a low parapet of masonry, in the centre of which is a door-way of very minute dimensions, having a pair of folding doors thrown wide open. In each of the two interstices, between the pinnacles and the crown of the arch, is a star. In base, and under an arch, in each of the spandrils of which is a similar star, is the head of a lion or leopard crowned with a ducal coronet. On the right of the niche is a sword erect, and on the left are two keys erect, accosted. Inscription, in a circle—"S' MAIOR-ATVS : CIVITATIS : EXONIE."

The Bailiffs' Seal.—An octagonal one ; representing an embattled tower of three stories, with a round-headed arch of entrance, and the gate closed, over which are two other similar arches, with a trefoil window between them. Above the tower is a lion passant, between two banners displayed on the extremities of the battlement. Connected with the tower is a line of embattled wall, ranging and parallel with the first floor only, and unsupported by any thing beneath it. On each side the tower, in chief, a star ; in base, a lion passant. Inscription, in a circle—"S' PREPOSITORVM CIVITATIS DE EXONIA," preceded by a Calvary cross.

No. VI.

*Confirmation of the Exeter Charters by Edward I.
4th May, 1300.—Ex Orig.*

EDWARDVS Dei Gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. INSPEXIMUS Cartam quam bone memorie Dominus H. quondam Rex Anglie, Proavus noster, fecit civibus nostris Exonie in hec verba. H. Rex Anglie et Dux Normandie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie, Episcopo Exonie et Baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse civibus meis Exonie omnes rectas consuetudines, quas habuerunt in tempore Regis H. Avi mei, remotis omnibus pravis consuetudinibus post Avum meum ibi elevatis. Et sciatis eos habere consuetudines Londoniensium, et ita testati sunt coram meipso mei Barones London, ita libere et honorifice et juste, sicut unquam melius habuerunt tempore Avi mei. T. Arn. Episcopo Lexoviensi et Rogero Comite Cornubie, et Thomâ Cancellario, apud London. INSPEXIMUS etiam Cartam confirmationis quam celebris memorie Dominus Henricus quondam Rex Anglie Pater noster fecit eisdem civibus in hec verba. HENRICUS Dei Gratiâ Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Normandie, Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. SCIATIS nos inspexisse Cartam Domini Johannis Regis Patris nostri, quam fecit civibus nostris Exonie in hec verba. JOHANNES Dei Gratiâ Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normandie Aquitanie et Comes Ande-

gavie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis Salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse civibus nostris Exonie omnes rectas consuetudines, quas habuerunt in tempore Regis H. Proavi nostri, remotis omnibus pravis consuetudinibus post Proavum nostrum ibi elevatis. Et sciatis eos habere consuetudines London, sicut carta Regis Henrici Patris nostri rationabiliter testatur. Volumus etiam et firmiter precipimus et hâc presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmamus, quod iidem cives nostri sint quieti de theolonio et passagio et pontagio, tam in terris quam in aquis, tam in feriis quam in mercatis, de omni seculari servitio et consuetudine per omnes terras nostras, citra mare et ultra, et per omnem potestatem nostram, que Rex Ricardus Frater noster eis concessit, quantum ad regem pertinet. Et prohibemus ne quis eos super hoc disturbet, aut injuriam vel molestiam aut gravamen faciat super forisfacturam nostram. Insuper eis concedimus ex dono nostro, quod sint quieti de lastagio et stallagio per totam terram nostram, quantum ad nos pertinet. Testibus, Willielmo Mareschal Comite de Pembroke, Willielmo Briwer, Roberto de Turnham, Johanne Mareschal, Datum per manum S. Wellensis Archidiaconi, J. de Gray Archidiaconi Gloucestrie, apud Salm XV^o. Die Junii, Anno Regni nostri Secundo. Nos igitur concessionem predicti Johannis Regis Patris nostri et concessionem H. Regis Avi nostri et Ricardi Regis Avunculi nostri de quibus mentio fit in cartâ predictâ gratas et ratas habentes eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmamus, sicut carte predictorum predecessorum nostrorum Regum Anglie, quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Hiis Testibus Simone de Monte forti, Willielmo de Ralleggh Thesaurario Exonie, Johanne filio Galfridi, Almarico de Sancto Amando, Nicholao de Molis, Ricardo de Gray, Johanne de Plesset, Hamone filio Philippi, Willielmo Gernun, Emerico de Sacy, et aliis. Data per manum venerabilis patris Radulphi Cicestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Westmonasterium vicesimo quarto die Martii, Anno Regni nostri vicesimo primo. Nos autem con-

cessionones et confirmationes predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefatis civibus et eorum successoribus quantum in nobis est concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carte predictæ rationabiliter testantur. **PRETEREA** concessimus eisdem civibus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod ipsi et successores sui cives ejusdem civitatis imperpetuum sint quieti de muragio et pavagio, per totum Regnum et potestatem nostram; et quod, licet ipsi libertatibus et consuetudinibus in dictis cartis contentis et expressis hactenus ad plenum usi non fuerint, nihilominus eisdem libertatibus et consuetudinibus de cetero per totum regnum et potestatem nostram plene et pacifice gaudeant et utantur, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri; vel heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, vicecomitum, seu aliorum ballivorum et ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque. Hiis Testibus venerabili Patre A. Dunelmensi Episcopo, Thomâ Comite Lancastrie, Henrico de Lancaster, Petro de Chaumpuent, Johanne de Chaumpuent, Petro de Tadynton, Johanne de Merk, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Eston juxta Staunford quarto die Maii, Anno Regni nostri vicesimo octavo.

No. VII.

Referable to page 45.

UNIVERSIS ad quorum notitiam præsentēs literæ pervenerint EDMUNDUS Comes Cornubiæ, Salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos condonasse & ex toto remisisse Majori & Civibus Exoniæ, omnem animi rancorem & indignacionem quem vel quos erga ipsos concepimus ratione quarumcumque transgressionum nobis aut nostris factarum ante diem Dominicam proximam post Octavas Trinitatis anno regni Regis Edwardi quartodecimo. Respectuavimus etiam eisdem, ad instantiam Nobilium Dominarum filiarum Domini E. illustris Regis Angliæ, consanguinearum nostrarum, quinquaginta marcas de summâ ducentarum & quinquaginta marcarum nobis ab eisdem debitarum per literam suam obligatoriam, quamdiu erga nos bene & fideliter se gesserint: ita tamen quod si de cetero legitime & juris ordine observato convinci poterint de aliquâ transgressione nobis inposterum faciendâ, ex tunc liceat nobis dictas quinquaginta marcas levare de bonis eorundem, prout viderimus expedire sine contradictione eorundem aliquali. In cujus rei testimonium presentes literas nostras eisdem fecimus patentes. Datum apud Bercamstede die lunæ proximâ ante festum nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto-decimo.

No. VIII.

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit. EDMUNDUS, claræ memoriæ RICHARDI Regis Alemanniæ filius, & Comes Cornubiæ salutem in Domino sempiternam. INSPEXIMUS Cartam quam prædictus Dominus Ricardus quondam Rex Alemanniæ Pater noster fecit Majori, Ballivis & Civibus suis Exon & eorum hæredibus in hæc verba. NOS RICARDUS Dei gratiâ Romanorum Rex semper Augustus concessimus pro nobis & hæredibus nostris quod Majores, Ballivi & Cives nostri Exon & eorum hæredes imperpetuum habeant & teneant civitatem nostram Exon ad Feodi Firmam pro antiquâ & debitâ firmâ quam ipsi & eorum antecessores reddere solebant, tempore quo dicta civitas fuit in eorundem manibus, antecessoribus & progenitoribus nostris & nobis, viz. pro tredecim libris & novem solidis sterlingorum* nobis & hæredibus nostris singulis annis ad duos terminos solvendis, viz. ad Pasca unam medietatem & ad festum Sancti Michaelis aliam medietatem, faciendo insuper ipsi & eorum hæredes omnes & singulos redditus & donationes, quos antecessores & progenitores nostri per suas cartas fecerunt & donaverunt, salvo etiam & retento nobis & hæredibus nostris quod dictam civitatem talliare possumus, quociens Rex Angliæ Civitates & Burgos suos fecerit talliari. Et ut ista præscripta perpetuam habeant firmitatem, hoc præsens scriptum nostrum Sigillo nostro Regio fecimus sigillari. Hiis Testibus Magistro Arnolde de Hollaunde tunc Prothonotario nostro, Philippo de Eyâ tunc Thesaurario nostro, Phillippo de Oyâ tunc Seneschallo nostro, Rogero de Sancto Constantino, Michaele de North-

* "Sterlingorum nomen erat argentæ monetæ. Et habebat similitudinem denarii modo usualis, hoc salvo, quod, in unâ quartâ habebat effigiem avis quæ vocatur Sturnus, Anglice Sterlyng."—Lyndewode's Provinciale, lib. 3. p. 87. Paris edition, 1506.

ampton Clericis nostris, Henrico Tracy, Reginaldo de Botterell, Guydone de Nonaunt militibus, Stephano Heym tunc Seneschallo nostro Cornubiæ & aliis. Datum apud London septimo die Novembris, Indictione tertiâ, regni nostri anno tertio.

Nos autem concessionem prædictam ratam habentes & gratam; eam pro nobis & hæredibus nostris præsentis scripto nostro concedimus & confirmamus prout carta prædicti Domini Ricardi Patris nostri plenius testatur. In cujus rei testimonium præsens scriptum sigilli nostri munimine fecimus roborari. Hiis Testibus Dominis Radulpho Pippard, Olivero de Dynham, Thomâ de Breante, Waltero de la Puylle, Roberto de Dynham, Reginaldo de Botterell militibus, Rogero de Bikerwyst, Rogero de Draiton, Rogero de Ingepenn, Magistro Hamando Parlebien, clericis, et aliis. Datum apud Beream decimo octavo die Junii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici quarto-decimo.

No. IX.

Referred to in the note, page 168.

IN Dei Nomine Amen. Cum nobis PETRO Misericordie Divina Exoniae Episcopo Officii nostri debitum in Civitate Exoniae exercentibus, ad Hospitale Sancti Johannis juxta Portam Orientalem Civitatis ejusdem declinasset personaliter, Causa visitandi, perpenderimus Magistrum Fratres et Sorores ejusdem, qui propter imbecillitatem status sui pariter et inedia, ad summamque paupertatem per lapsus mundanos varios et fallaces miserabiliter sint deducti, per Curam Ecclesiae Sancti Johannis antedictae quam in eadem optinent, ut Rectores multipliciter praegravari dum pretextu suae debilitatis et inopie ex ipsa quam ut convenit decenter regere nequeunt, plus reportant oneris quam honoris. Sic et accidit quod cura illa dampnabiliter deseritur per impotenciam eorundem. Attendentes et quod parochiani ipsius Ecclesiae in Ecclesia Sancti Laurentii quae Hospitali praedicto satis vicina consistit parochialia jura commodè possunt percipere eidem pariter et uniri ex perceptione vel unione hujusmodi nullum omnino prejudicium habituri. Ac unionem ipsam Ecclesiae Sancti Laurentii supradictae non dampnum sed comodum potius allaturam. Cupientesque hiis et aliis justis moti rationibus Hospitali ecclesiisque praedictis ut nostrum deposcit officium salubriter providere. Capituli nostri, Prioris et Conventus de Merton verorum dictae Ecclesiae Sancti Laurentii Patronorum, Domini Vincencii tunc Rectoris ejusdem, Archidiaconi Exoniae Magistrique Fratrum Sororumque praedictorum expresso interveniente consensu pariter et assensu, Ordinamus et ordinando pronunciamus, quod parochiam Ecclesiae Sancti Johannis praedictae Ecclesiae Sancti Laurentii et

Rectori ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerit ad quam tenore praesentium unimus eosdem tanquam ipsius parochiani assistant perpetuis temporibus et intendant, sacra ecclesiastica juraque omnia parochialia ab ipsa et ipsius Rectoribus imperpetuum de cetero percepturi. Exceptis Magistro Fratribus et Sororibus supradictis familiaribus commensalibus et servientibus eorundem commorantibus in Hospitali praedicto quos Ecclesiae Sancti Laurentii et Rectoribus ejusdem jure parochiali nolumus aliquo modo subiacere Ac decimarum praestacione de ortis et gardinis infra clausum dicti Hospitalis proveniencium, et ne Hospitale praedictum Magister Fratres Sororesque supradicti per subtractionem jurium suorum gravatos se defleant suaeque miseriae afflictionem superaddi doleant amplioem, Volumus et ordinamus ordinandoque decernimus et pronunciamus quatinus in recompensationem subtractorum jurium praedictorum Hospitalis Magister Fratres Sororesque supradicti habeant et teneant totam terram cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis extra Portam Orientalem Exoniae versus Honewille quae ad Ecclesiam Sancti Laurentii supradictam antea pertinuit pleno jure sicut melius liberius plenius et magis pacifice Rectores Ecclesiae Sancti Laurentii supradictae eam transactis temporibus habuerunt et tenuerunt sicut veri dictorum Rectorum et Ecclesiae Sancti Laurentii veri et legitimi assignati Ita quod dictus Rector nec parochiani praedictae ecclesiae qui pro tempore fuerit sive fuerint a praedictis Magistro Fratribus et Sororibus dicti Hospitalis ratione terrae antedictae ad exigere poterit seu poterint in futurum. Et ut dicti Magister Fratres et Sorores in suis debilitate et inopia Deum liberius contemplentur Volumus ordinamus et ordinando pronunciamus ut ipsa Hospitale Magister Fratres et Sorores ejusdem a jurisdictione Archidiaconi Exoniae qui pro tempore fuerit futuris temporibus penitus sint exempta. Quorum visitacionem correccionem institutionem destitutionem et cetera jurisdictionis officium qualitercunque contingencia nobis et successoribus nostris successorum nostrorum officialibus et ministris futuris temporibus reservamus. In quorum omnium fidem et testimonium sigillum nostrum

sigilla nostri Capituli dictorumque Prioris et Conventus et dictorum Magistri Fratrum et Sororum Magistrique Roberti de Evesham tunc Archidiaconi Exoniae dictique Vincencii Rectoris Ecclesiae Sancti Laurencii ac Communitatis Exoniae presenti ordinationi quam in modum cirographi fieri fecimus et apud dictos Fratres et Sorores et dictum Rectorem Sancti Laurencii manere praecepimus bipartita alternatim sunt appensa. Datum Exoniae Die Mercurii proximo prius festum Bartholomaei Apostoli Anno Domini M^o. CC^o. Octogesimo Septimo, Consecrationis nostrae Septimo.*

* E vetust. Chartular. sive Registr. MS. Prioratûs Sancti Joannis Baptistæ Exon. p. 18.

X.

Referable to page 47.

*Compositio inter Episcopum Exoniæ & Comitem
Devoniæ super homagio et servitio ipsius Comitis
ac feodis sibi debitis tempore intronizationis
Episcopi Exoniæ.*

NOVERINT universi quod cum inter Dominum Walterum de Stapeldon Dei Gratiâ Exon Episcopum ex parte unâ et Dominum Hugonem Filium et Hæredem Domini Hugonis de Courtenaye ex alterâ, discordiæ materia fuisset exorta super eo, quod dictus Dominus Hugo clamavit et clamat tenere Manerium de Slapton in Comitatu Devon cum pertinentiis de eodem Domino Episcopo per homagium et servicium occasione cujus tenuræ asseruit dictus Dominus Hugo, quod debuit esse Senescallus dicti Domini Episcopi in festo intronizationis suæ, et ipse et hæredes sui similiter in quolibet festo intronizationis cujuslibet Episcopi Exon, et ponere homines ad beneplacitum suum in quolibet officio in dicto festo, et aliqua feoda percipere ibi et alibi, occasione senescalliæ prædictæ; tandem die et loco confectionis præsentium, communibus amicis intervenientibus, super dictâ senescalciâ et feodo, occasione dictæ senescalciæ percipiendo, necnon et positione hominum dicti Domini Hugonis et hæredum suorum in officio in dicto festo, et etiam omnibus aliis dictam senescalciam tangentibus, in formâ subsequenti convenit perpetuis temporibus servaturâ, viz. quod prædictus Dominus Hugo ratione prædicti manerii de Slapton, quod de dicto Domino Episcopo tenet nomine senescalcii et servitii de dicto manerio de Slapton, dicto Domino Episcopo debiti, die intronizationis cujuslibet Episcopi Exon suo tempore intronizandi, et hæredes sui qui plenæ ætatis fuerint post ipsum, die intronizationis cujuslibet Episcopi Exon futuri, obviabunt dicto Episcopo *extra portam orientalem* in descensu palefridi sui ad tardius, et ex tunc inantea ducent latus ejus dextrum, ipsuraque

a concursu et oppressione populi pro viribus conservabunt, quousque ducatur in chorum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Exon intronizandus. Et subsequente ipso die in majori refectione ponant personaliter totum primum ferculum coram dicto Domino Episcopo; et percipiant tantummodo quatuor discos argenteos, de illis quos posuerunt coram Episcopo in dicto primo ferculo, duo salsaria et unam cuppam de quâ bibit Episcopus ad mensam in dictâ refectione, unum salsarium unum picherium ad vinum, unum coclear et duas pelves de quibus lavit Dominus Episcopus prædicto die; et hæc omnia vasa debent esse argentea. Ita tamen quod si prædictus Hugo vel hæredes sui plenæ ætatis in propriâ personâ prædictum servitium non fecerint, nichil omnino percipient de vasis argenteis supradictis illâ vice, nec quicquam aliud ratione senescalcie supradictæ; hoc excepto, quod si prædictus Hugo aut hæredes sui tempore alicujus hujusmodi intronizationis futuræ, tali ægritudine fuerint gravati, quod hujusmodi servitium personaliter facere nequeant, vel per Breve Domini nostri Regis, ad procurationem Domini Episcopi vel successorum suorum imperpetuum fuerint impediti, tunc licebit eis unum honorabilem Militem literas dicti Domini Hugonis vel hæredum suorum super hoc deferentem patentes, loco sui ad hujusmodi servitium substituere, qui miles jurabit, quod prædictus Dominus suus, pro quo venit, tali ægritudine est gravatus, quod illâ vice personaliter venire non potest ad dictum servitium faciendum; et tunc admittatur ad servitium faciendum; et percipiet dictus miles totum feodum prædictum ad opus dicti Domini sui in formâ prædictâ. Et si miles dixerit quod dictus Dominus suus impeditus fuerit per Breve Domini Regis ad procurationem Domini Episcopi, vel suorum imperpetuum ipso sciente et consentiente, et miles, hoc secundum conscientiam suam jurare voluerit, admittatur ad servitium prædictum faciendum, nisi prædictus Dominus Episcopus contrarium præcise jurare voluerit. Quod si prædictus Episcopus juraverit, recedat dictus miles sine aliquo servitio faciendo vel feodo capiendo illâ vice. Et prædictus Dominus Hugo et hæredes sui facient omnia alia servitia prædicto Episcopo et successoribus suis pro prædicto manerio de Slapton, quæ ad illud per-

tinent imperpetuum. Si vero hæredes dicti Hugonis vel successorum suorum tempore alicujus hujusmodi intronizationis non fuerint plenæ ætatis, vel si plenæ ætatis fuerint et prædictum servitium in formâ prædictâ non fecerint, de prædicto feodo et vasis argenteis nichil omnino percipient illâ vice, nec aliquid aliud ratione senescalcie prædictæ vel officii supra dicti, nec aliquis alius nomine eorundem, nec licebit dicto Hugoni, hæredibus vel assignatis in aliquo festo intronizationis Episcopi Exon qui pro tempore fuerit, aliquam personam in officio ponere, vel positam amovere, vel ulterius quicquam de dicto festo per se vel alios intronizationis seu ratione prædicti officii sui seu senescalcie plus exigere vel recipere, quam superius est expressum. Et habebunt iidem Dominus Hugo et hæredes sui, vel miles, qui pro eo venerit ut prædictum est, fœnum et avenam pro equis suis et suorum familiarium secum venientium cum liberatione vini et candelæ prout decet competente. Et pro hâc recognitione et feodo prædicto habendo absque aliquâ contradictione imperpetuum, prædictus Dominus Hugo pro se et hæredibus suis remisit, relaxavit et omnino quietum clamavit præfato Domino Episcopo et successoribussuis, omnes alias exactiones, demandas et calumpnias suas de aliis officiis, feodis et rebus dictam senescalciam quoquo modo tangentibus imperpetuum. In quorum omnium testimonium tam prædictus Episcopus, quam predictus Hugo, huic scripto duplicato sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt; et ad majorem securitatem Decani et Capituli Exon ad rogatum dicti Domini Episcopi et etiam predicti Domini Hugonis, sigillum suum commune presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Nyweton Priorum de Plympton die Dominicâ in crastino beati Thomæ Apostoli Anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo octavo et Anno Regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, secundo. Præsentibus Dominis Willelmo Martyn, Philippo de Curtenaye, Thomâ Cayricestre, Stephano de Hackubum, Rogero de Nonant, Thomâ de Archedeakne, Johanne de Button, Johanne de Treragu, militibus, Roberto de Stokheye, Johanne de Butelesgate, Roberto de Upheye, Henrico de Bokerell et aliis.

The above is extracted from Bishop Brantyngham's Register, vol. 2. fol. 36. ad calcem.

No. XI.

Charter of the First of Edward IV.

*Inspeximus Edwardi Ali de Confirmatione Decani
et Capituli Eton in Feodo Sancte Sativole.*

Rot. Pat. 1. Ed. IV. p. 5. m. 12.

REX omnibus ad quos &c. Salutem. Inspeximus quandam Peticionem HENRICO Sexto nuper de acto et non de jure Regi Anglie in Parlamento suo apud Westmonasterium Anno Regni sui quinto decimo tento per Communitatem Regni Anglie supradicte in eodem Parlamento exhibitam et in filacijs Cancellarie nostre residentem in hec verba. Also prayen the coes that forasmych as of long tyme passed grete contravercie and debate have be and yet beth meved betwene the Dene and Chapitre of the Chirche Cathedrall of Saint Petre of Excetre on that oon partye and the Maier Baillifes and Coialte of the Citee of Excetre on that other partie of that the saide Maier Baillifs and Coialte claymydden and ptendid that all the Soill and ground withoute the Estyate of the said Citee beyng withinne the boundes that folowen begynnyng fro the myddell of the hie way lyeng betwene the tenement of John Symond sette in the Soille and ground and fee icalled Seynt Sidewill fee on the Est Partie and the tenement of Mawede that was the Wife of Thomas Joliblode sette in the maner of Durieurd in the west partie of the same way where and in which way is now growyng a grete Tree and so fro that begynnyng and myddell of the same way downe by the myddell of the same way into a litell water icalled Langbroke and fro the same Watre up by the myddell of the same way into a place icalled Marepoll and so fro

Marepoll down by the myddell of the way and lane lying betwene the Londes of the Soill ground and fee forsaid on that oon partye and the londes of the Priorasse of Polslo on that other partie into the hie way comyng fro Excetre to Mynchynlake and so in and over that hie way into a lane and way called Ruggeway lying betwene the londes of the Soill ground and fee forsaid icalled Octoburgh on that oon partie and the londes of the said Priorasse of Polslo on that other partie and so forth be the myddell of the same way and lane into the hie way comyng fro Excetre to Whippeton and Brodeclist and so in and over that hie way into another way and lane called Ruggeway lieng betwene the londes of the Soill ground and fee foresaid icalled Suthdon on that oon partie and the londes of the said Priorasse of Polslo on that other partye and so furthe by the myddell of the same way and lane into a place called Lyverdole and so into an hie way lyeng toward the saide Est Yate of Excetre betwene the londes of the Soill ground and fee forsaid icalled Southdon on that oon partie and the londes of Richard Kelly and the Priour of the Hospitall of Seynt John in Excetre on that other partie and so fourth by the myddell of the same way into a litell Water called Shitebroke* and adoun so by the myddell of the same Broke unto the Southende and corner of a Gardyn of the said Priour of Seynt John ajoynant to the same Broke which Gardyn lyeth in the West partye of the said Broke and withyn the Soill ground and fee forsaid and fro the same Suthende and corner up by a dyche of the same Gardyn into a path Westward lying betwene the londes icalled Seynt John is feldes on that oon partie and the Soill ground and fee forsaid on that oon other partie and so furth on the same path Westward on to a Close of William Wynard and so by the myddell of the same Close over the Close sumtyme of Roger Golde and the Garden of oon Thomas Berwe alias Reynall directly on to a Thrange lying betwene the Barne sumtyme

* There are several variations of spelling here with the copy inserted in the Chartulary of St. John's Hospital, pp. 92. 93.

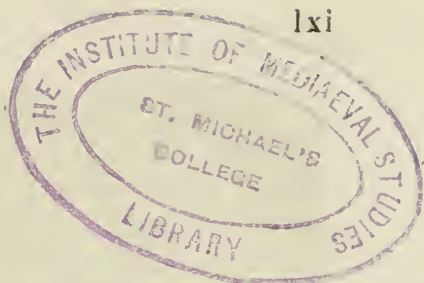
of the said Roger Golde in the South partye and the Barne of the said Thomas Reynall alias Berwe in the North partye and so oute into the High Way called Cruldiche way and so furth by the middell of the same way Northward betwene the Gardyn and Tenement of John Atte Forde in the West partye lyeng withinne the Suburbyes of Excetre and the Soill ground and fee forsaide in the Est partie into the High way comyng fro Excetre to Sein Anne Chapell and so furth by the myddell of the same way westward evyn ayenst the begynnyng of the forsaide first bound and so directly to the same bound shuld be parcell of the Suburbye of the said Citee called the Suburbe without Est Yate of the same Citee and of and withynne the Jurisdiction Libertees and Frauncheises of the said Maier Baillifs and Coialte of the same Citee And the said Dene and Chapitre claymed and pretendid that all the Soill and Ground afore rehersed and bounded shuld be their fee and Maner called the Maner and Fee of Seynt Sidwill withynne the Jurisdiction Libertee and Frauncheisies of the said Dene and Chapitre as in right of her Chirch forsaide and to have there viewe of frankpledge and Court of the same and Court Baron and all that to theym belongeth and Plees aforsaid to be holden afore their Baillifs of the same Maner and Fee and nought of ne withynne the said Citee Suburbie Jurisdiction Libertee ne Frauncheises of the Maire Bailliffs and Coialte of the Citee forsaide nor no parcell therof. Hit like oure Soverain Lord the Kyng to the honour of God and his blissed Moder Seint Marie and of Seint Petre Prynce of Apostoles to whos worship the said Chirche by his noble progenitoures is founded and establed and for the good of pees and cessyng of the said Contraverseye and debate with the assent of his Lordes Spirituell and Temporell in this present Parliament to pronunce ordeyne auctorize conferme and estable by auctorite of the same Parliament for evermore that all the said Soill Ground Maner Fee Libertees and Frauncheises afore rehersed withinne the boundes forsaide be no parcell of the said Citee ne Suburbie nor the same Soill Ground Maner and Fee of ne withinne the said Jurisdiction Libertee,

and Fraunchise of the said Maier Bailliffs and Coialte of the same Citee but seperat and distinct fro the same Citee and Suburbe of the same and also quite and discharged of all Maner Jurisdiction Fraunchise and Libertee of the same Citee and Suburbie Maier Baillifs and Coialte their Heires and their Successoures of the same for evermore And that ner the Maier Baillifs ne Coialte of the same Citee their Heirs ne Successours have use exercise ne enjoye eny maner of Fraunchise Libertees Privileges Profit Interesse Plee ne Jurisdiction in the said Maner Fee Soill and Grounde ne in no parcell therof Except that said Maier and Coialte their Heirs and Successours have and enjoye the Conduyt of the cours of the Water lyeng and beyng withynne the said Soill Ground Maner and Fee whos heed of the said Conduyt is sette in Kake lane sumtyme called Kake lane Wille and all easement resonable therof. And that the said Maier Coialte their Heirs and Successours mowe make repaire and amende the said Conduyt and breke grounde and make their Serches for the makyng repayryng and amending of the said Conduyt in such places withinne the said fee as the Conduyt forsaid now lyeth as often Tymes as shall be necessarye withoute impechement or lettyng of the saide Deen and Chapitre and ther Successours with that the saide Soill and Ground as fure longe and brode as ofte as hit fortuneth to be broke for the makyng, repayryng and amending of the said Conduyt be duely convenient and competently by the said Maier and Coialte and their Successours reformed and amended as nye as it may be to that that hit was afore the breche withinne resonable tyme as the tyme asketh after the said brekyng. And except that the inhabitants withynne the said Maner Fee Soill and Ground and alle other mainering and occupyeng any parcell therof with their godes or catall shull alwey be contributori and pay with the Citesyns of the same Citee in and to all Dymes Imposicions Grauntis Talliages and other Charges which shull be graunted to oure said Soverain Lord or to his heirs by autorite of Parlyament and the cessing and leve thereof to be made and had in the maner and fourme as hit

hath be used afore this tyme and in no other wise and that the said Dene and Chapitre and their Successoures be auctorite forsaid accordant to their pretence forsaid have holde and enjoye holy and entierly to theym and to their Successours for evermore Viewe of frank plegge and Court of the same and Court Baron and Plees called Plees de Vetito Namio and all that to theym belongeth withinne the said Soill Ground Fee Maner and boundes aforesaid Except the exceptions afore excepted withoute enpechement distourbance or impediment of oure Lord the Kyng or his Heirs or Successours or of the said Maire Baillifs or Coialte or their Successours for evermore. And furthermore wheras discord and debate hath be had and moeved betwene the said Dene and Chapitre and Maier Baillifs and Coialte of certeyn profites and custumes called Bagganell and Chepganell brithyn ganell of all and every tenaunt receyant and inhabitant withinne the Soill and Freehold of the said Dene and Chapitre withinne the Citee forsaid that hit be ordeyned declared and establed by the auctorite forsaid that the said Maier Baillifs and Coialte have and enjoye to theym their Heirs and Successours for evermore the said profit and Custume holely and entierly of all and everych forsaid tenauntz recreantz and inhabitantis withoute clayme empechement or lettyng of the said Dean and Chapitre and ther Successours for ever any Composition in contrari made noghtwithstondyng. And that hit like our said Soverain Lord with the assent and auctorite aforesaide to graunt to the said Maier Baillifs and Coialte in relevyng and encrese of the said Citee whiche they holden of hym to fee ferme that hit be lawefall to theym to purchase of what persons that so ever they will Londes Tenementes Rentis and Services withinne the same Citee and Suburbies therof holden of hym in free Burgage or of other Men by the same or other Servicez to the value of xx Marks Yerly over all reprises therof to have and to hold to theym and ther Successours of oure Soverayn Lord and his heirs as parcell of ther fee ferme aforesaide for evermore; the Statute of Londes and Tenementis nowght to be put to mort-

mayn nowghtwithstondyng. Provided alwey that by this auctorite all fynes recoverers recordes and divises by testament before this tyme made and had withinne the said Citee afore the Maier and Baillifs ther of eny Londes and Tenementz withinne the said fee be of suche vigour and strengthe to be pleded in barre or by way of replication or title or suet at the coe lawe or ellis found by verдите before any of the Kynges Justices as they were afore this present Actee. *INSPEXIMUS* eciam quendam superscriptionem infra Petitionem predictam insertam in hunc modum. Soit baille as Seignrs *Inspeximus* eciam quendam responsionem eidem Peticioni per prefatum nuper ut premittitur Regem ad requisitionem communitatis predictae in dicto Parlamento et auctoritate Parlamenti illius factam et in dorso Petitionis predictae insertam in hec verba. Le Roi l'ad attroie. Purveu toutz foitz q. si ascuns dez terres et tentz dedeinz iceste Peticion especifiez issint a purchacers soient tenuz d'autre q. de Roi q. sufficeant licence soit ent primerement eu de ceux dez queux ils sont tenuz et q. null autre psone forsq les avant ditez Dean Chapitre Mair Baillifs et Coialte et lour Successours soit en ascun manere endamages ne prejudicez p. force de icestes presentes Act and Graunte. Nos autem Petitionem Subscriptionem et Responcionem predictas ac omnia et singula in eis contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus et approbamus ac tam dilectis nobis in Christo nunc Decano et Capitulo dicte Ecclesie Cathedralis et eorum Successoribus quam dilectis nobis nunc Majori Ballivis et Communitati Civitatis predictae et eorum Successoribus tenore presentium ratificamus et confirmamus prout Peticio Subscripcio et Responsio predictae rationabiliter testantur. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westminsterium VI. Die Decembris.

Per ipsum Regem et de data &c. et p. viginti solidis solutis in Hanaperio.



No. XII.

An Act of Parliament, concerning the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of Exeter, touching the Limits and Liberties of the same City.

In Parlamento inchoato et tento apud Westmonasterium quarto die Novembris Anno Potentissimi Principis Edwardi Sexti Dei Gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regis Fidei Defensoris et in Terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice Supremi Capitis Primo et per varias Prorogationes continuato usque ad vicesimum quartum diem Novembris Anno dicti Domini nostri Edwardi Regis secundo in secunda viz Sessione ejusdem Parliamenti inter alia multa communi omnium Procerum et Populi Consensu ac Regie Majestatis tum presentis assensu stabilitum sancitum et inactatum est ad verbum prout sequitur. **EDWARDUS SEXTUS** Dei Graciâ Anglie, Francie et Hibernie Rex, Fidei Defensor et in terrâ Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice Supremum Caput Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Salutem **INSPEXIMUS** quoddam Breve nostrum de cerciorando Johanni Mason Clerico Parliamentorum nostrorum directum et in Cancellariam nostram retornatum et in filaciis ejusdem Cancellarie residens unacum responsione ejusdem Johannis in hec verba **EDWARDUS SEXTUS** Dei Graciâ Anglie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor et in terrâ Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice Supremum Caput dilecto et fideli suo Johanni Mason Militi Clerico Parliamentorum nostrorum Salutem, Volentes certis de causis certiorari de et super tenore cujusdam actus in Parlamento nostro apud Westmonasterium quarto Die Novembris Anno Regni nostri primo inchoato et per diversas prorogaciones usque ad et in quartum decimum diem Martii ultimum preteritum tento, pro Majore Ballivis et Communitate Civitatis nostre Exonie nuper editi, vobis mandamus quod tenorem actus predicti nobis

in Cancellariam nostram sub sigillo vestro distincte et apte sine dilatione mittatis et hoc Breve. T. me ipso apud Westmonasterium xv die Marcii Anno Regni nostri tertio. INSPEXIMUS eciam tenorem cuiusdam actus Parliamenti in Brevi predicto specificati pretextu ejusdem Brevis nostri in Cancellariam nostram retornati et in filaciis ejusdem Cancellarie similiter residentis in hec verba in Parlamento, &c.

Humblye sheweth unto your moste Excellent Majestie yor moste obedient and loving Subiectes the Mayour Baylifes and Comunaltie of your Citie of Excetre that where our late Sovaigne Lorde of famous and moste worthie memorye, Kyng Henry theight Father unto your Highnes by hys moste gracious lres patentes under hys Greate Seale of England bering date the xxij daye of Auguste yn the xxixth yere of hys moste noble Reigne for the Love Zeale and Favour whiche he bare towards hys lovyng Subiectes the Mayor Baylifes and Comunaltie of hys seid Citie of Exceter and also towards the said Citie dyd not onelye ratysie and confyrme all soche Grauntes as were by hym or by eny of hys noble Progenitours gyven and graunted unto the Mayor Baylyfs and Cominaltye of the saide Citie or any of the Inhabytantes therof. But allso by hys seide Lres Patentes of a more larger Benyvolence dyd erecte ordayne constitute and make the saide Citie to be a Countye in it selfe clerely seperated and devyded from the Countie of Devon and for the better mayntenaunce of the same dyd gyve and graunte unto the said Mayr Baylyfes, and Comunaltie and to their Successours dyvers and sondrye Jurisdictiones, Prehemynences, Lybertyes, Frunchesez, and Pryvileges to be exercysed and used withyn the said Countie of the said Citie of Excetre as by the said Lres Patentes more playnlye it doth and may appere And forasmuche as it ys nowe dowtfull where and howe farre the auncyent Bowndes and Lymytes of the Liberties of the saide Citie doth extende and for lacke of certeyne Knowledge and Lymytacyon thereof there rysythe not onelye at dyvers tymes variaunce betwene the Officers of the saide Countie of the saide Citie of Excetre and the Sherife and the Officers of the saide Countie of Devon and the

Bisshoppe of Excetre and the Dean and Chaptre of the Cathedrall Church of Seint Peter of Excetre and their Ministers for and concerning the serving and executyng of Processe withyn certayne Places surmysed by the said Mayor Baylyfes and Comunaltye of the saide Countie of the saide Citie of Excetre to be withyn the Lymytes and Boundes of the saide Countie of the saide Citie and denyed by the saide Shriefes of the saide Countie of Devon And they saide Bisshopp Deane and Chapter and their Officers to be wythyn anny of the Boundes of the saide Countie of the saide Citie But also thinhabytauntes of dyvers Howses and Habytacyons being sett and buyided in certayne Places withyn the said Citie and Suburbes of the same and yn the Confyne and Border of bothe the saide Counties callyng and namyng them selffes for the mayntenaunce of their unthrifte Rule whiche they kepe there some tyme when for their purpose yt so best servyth to be of oone of the saide Counties and some Tyme of an other And by occacon therof in and to these Howses resorte (as it were to a Denne and Refuge for unthryftes) innumerable sortes of dyvers Carders Night Watchers Vacaboundes Theves Bawdes Hores and soche other lewde and ydle Parsons whiche there do lorcke abyde and escape unpunysed by reason that the Lymits of the saide Countie of the saide Citie ar unknowen not oonelye to the great corruptyon of the Prentyses Servunts and Childerne brought upp wythyn the said Citie to the greate annoyaunce of the said Citie and of thinhabytauntes of the same But also to the greate Inquietacyon and Disturbaunce of other Quarters thereaboutes which ys to the greate mayntenaunce boldenyng and encrease of Theves Robbers Harlottes Bawdes and sondrye Vacaboundes whiche thing withyn shorte tyme will be a greate cawse of Ruynes and Dekaye of your Gracys saide Citie and to the oppressyon and greate dysquyeting of the saide Citie and the hole Countrie thereabowte yf Remedye be not provided For reformacyon whereof it maye please your moste excellent Majestie with and by thassent of the Lordes Spuall and Temporall and the Comons in this present Parliament assembled

and by thauctoritye of the same that the Boundes and Lymytes hereafter ensuyng maye be hadd, reputed and taken for the undoughted Lymytes Devysyon and Boundes betwene the said Countie of Devon and the saide Countie of the saide Citie of Excetre and that by the same Lymytes and Bowndes the said Countie of the saide Citie of Excetre shall from hensforthe be clearelye devyded and seperated from the saide Countie of Devon And that all Howses Landes Tenementes Possessyons Grownde and Soyle lying and beyng withyn the Lymytes and Bowndes hereafter mencyoned be from hens forthe forevermore parcell of and wythyn the saide Countie of the saide Citie of Excetre and shalbe taken for no parte nor parcell of the saide Countie of Devon but clearelye seperated from the same Countie of Devon evermore withowte Questyon Coulor Doughte or Ambyguytye, whiche Bowndes of the saide Countie of the saide Citie aswell withyn the walles of the saide Citie as withowte shall be and begynne as hereafter followeth That is to saye, Fyrste at and from the Easte Gate of the saide Citie together with all the hole Procyncte and Circuite of the Pische of Seint Sydewells withowte the saide Easter Gate and with all the Inhabytauntes and Soyle of the same Pische unto the South Gate of the same Citie with all the hole Circuyte and Precencte of the Paryshe of the Trinitye there and with all the Inhabytauntes and Soyle of the same Paryshe withowte the saide Southgate and at and from the saide Southgate with the hole Circuyte and Procincte of the saide whole Parishe of the Trynytye aforesaide unto the West Gate of the said Citie together with all the whole Circuyte and Procincte of the Pishes of Saint Edmondes and Sainte Marye Stappes unto the greate Ryver of Exe and with all thynhabytunts and Soyle withyn the saide Parishes unto the greate River of Exe and withowte the saide West Gate at and from the saide West Gate with the Circuyte of the said whole Parissches of Seinte Edmondes and Sainte Mary Stappes as before is saide unto the Northe Gate of the saide Citie together with the Circuyte and Procyncte of the same whole Pische of Seint David called " Saint David is

downe" withowte the Northe Gate of the saide Citie and with all the Inhabytunts and Soyle withyn the said Pyshe of Saynt David is downe and at and from the saide Northe Gate withyn the Circuyte and Pro-cincte of the same whole Pyshe of Saint David is downe unto the East Gate aforesaide. AND THAT ALSO by thauctoritie aforesaide It may be enacted that all manner of Howses Landes Tenementes Possessions Grownde and Soyle sett lying and beyng as well within the wales of the saide citie, and the suburbes of the same as also all howses landes tenementes grounde and soyle sett lying and beyng withyn the Pishes aforelmyted and expressed and every of them shallbe at all tyme and tymes from henceforthe taken accepted reputed knowen and accompted to be Par-cell of and withyn the said Countie of the saide Citie of Excetre and to be no Parte nor Parcell of the saide Countie of Devon AND THAT it may be further enacted by thauctoritie aforsaide that aswell the Shrief of the saide Countie of the saide Citie of Excetre for the tyme beyng his Deputies and Ministers as allso thoffycers and mynisters of the saide Mayo^r Baylif and Constable of the said Citie of Excetre and every of theym for the tyme beyng shall and maye lawfullye at all tyme and tymes from hens-forthe execute and serve withyn the saide Countie of the Citie of Excetre all and all maner of Writtes, Precepts and Processe of them or eny of theym directed or delyvered as well from the Kynges Majestie his heires or Successours or from eny of hys Justices as also from the saide Mayo^r Bailifs and Comunaltie or their Successors or eny other their officers or enny of them in soche maner and fourme as the Shrief of the saide Countie of Devon Justices of Peace or other the Kyngs Officers or Ministers of the said Countie of Devon myght have lawfully doon before the makynge of this Acte and Statute AND FURTHER to doo and execute all and everye other lawfull Acte and Thing within the saied Countie of the saide Citie of Excetre in as ample and large manner as the Shrief of the saide Countie of Devon Justics of Peace or other the Kyngs Officers or Ministers of the saide Countie of Devon might have lawfullye doon before

the making of this Acte **PROVYDED** ALLWAYES that the Castell comonlye called ' The Castell of Excetre' and the Scite of the same beyng withyn the walles of the saide Castell and also the Comon Gayle of the saide Countie of Devon nye adjoyning to the saide Castell and the Mansion Howse of the same Gayle with all and synguler other Howses and Buyldyngs belongyng to the same shall not be accepted or taken to be withyn the saide Countie of the Citie of Excetre nor of enny pte therof but shallbe at all tyme accepted reputed adjudged and demyd to be withyn and Parcell of the saide Countie of Devon Anny thing in this Acte mentyoned recyted or expressed to the contrarye notwithstanding **PROVYDED** also that this Acte nor anny thing therein containd shall in anny wise extende or be prejudiciall or hurtfull to the Kyng hys Heires or Successors or to the right noble Prynce Edward Duke of Somerset or to anny of his Heires or to the saide Bisshopp of Excetre or his Successors the Deane and Chaptre of Exceter and their Successors or to anny of theym or to any other personne or persons their Heires or Successors for or concernyng any Liberties Priviledges Courtes leets Franchesies Proffitts nor to any Processe Judgementes and Execucons to be hadd in any Actyon or Sute nowe dependyng nor concernyng anny other Commodities whatsoever being within the lymits and Boundes aforesaid appoynted by this Acte to be of the saide Countie of the Citie of Excetre But that they and eny of them shall and maye lawfullye have holde use take exercise and enjoye all and singuler soche Liberties Priviledges Courtes Leets Franchesies Proffitts and all other Commodities and eny of them what so ever in soche like maner fourme and condicion as they or anny of theym lawfullye hadd helde, occupied or enjoyed the same or enny of theym before the making of this Acte in soche maner and fourme as if this Acte hadd never byn hadd ne made Anny thing before in this Acte to the contrarye notwithstondyng **PROVYDED** allwaies and be it further enacted that aswell all and singuler Covenunts Graunts Composityons Agrements Recognysauncs and Bondes obligatorie had made or knowledged by the Maior Bai-

lifs and Comynaltie of the saide Countie of the saide Citie of Excetre or any of them unto the Bisshopp Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Excetre or any of theym as also all and syngular such Covenunts Grauntes Composicyons Agrements Recognisauncs and Bondes obligatorye hadd made or knowleged by the said Bishopp Deane and Chapitre or eny of them to the said Maior Bailife and Comynaltie or any of them for or concernyng any other thing or things then is expressed or mentioned in this Acte shall stande and be to all Intents and Purposes in the same Effecte Force and Strengthe as they were before the makyng of this acte and as thoughe this acte hadd never byn hadd or made Anny thyng contayned in this Acte to the contrarye in any wise notwithstanding

Ego Johannes Masone Miles Deputatus Willielmi Pagett Prenobilis Ordinis Garterii Militis Clerici Parliamentorum virtute Brevis Regie Majestatis de certiorando hunc superius Scriptum esse verum Tenorem hiis annexi Certifico Actus Parliamenti in eo Brevi expressi In cujus Testimonium Presentibus subscripsi et Sigillum meum apposui xvij, die Martii Anno Regni ejusdem Domini nostri Regis prenominati tertio. Nos Autem Tenores brevis actus et responsionis predicte ad requisitionem Majoris Ballivorum et Communitatis Civitatis nostre Exonie duximus exemplificandum per presentes In Cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium decimo octavo die marcii Anno Regni nostri tertio—Southwell.

JO. MASONE,

No. XIII.

Referable to p. 31.

Extract from Warton's History of English Poetry.

BUT a miracle of this age, in classical composition, was JOSEPH OF EXETER, commonly called JOSEPH ISCANUS (*a*). He wrote two Epic poems in Latin heroics. The first is on the Trojan war; it is in six books, and dedicated to Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury (*b*). The second is entitled ANTIOCHEIS,

(*a*) "Joseph Iscanus was born in Exeter:—a golden poet in a leaden age, so terse and elegant were his concepts and expressions. This our English Maro had, for his Mæcenas, Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury. He flourished under King John, Anno 1210, being Archbishop of Burdeaux."—Fuller's Worthies, pp. 274-5. In Moreri's Dictionnaire Historique, 1740, I read thus: "Outre qu'il étoit savant dans les langues Grèque et Latine, il passoit encore pour un des meilleurs poëtes de son tems. Il en donna des marques par divers ouvrages et sur-tout par un poëme de la Guerre de Troye qui commence ainsi

Iliadum lachrymas, concessaque Pergama fatis
Prælia bina ducum, bis adactam cladibus urbem
In cineres querimur, &c.

Cet ouvrage a six livres. Il le dedia à Badouin Archevêque de Cantorberi, son bienfaiteur. Baleé et Pitséus parlent de lui, et ce dernier même ajoute que Badouin fit donner l'Archevêché de Bourdeaux à Joseph; mais ce fait n'est pas appuyé par aucun Auteur. Vossius de Hist. & Poet. Lat." All the following notes are Mr. Warton's.

(*b*) See lib. 1, 32. It was first printed at Basil, but very corruptly, in the year 1541, 8vo. under the name of Cornelius Nepos. The existence and name of this poem seem to have been utterly unknown in England when Leland wrote. He first met with a manuscript copy of it by mere accident in Magdalene College library at Oxford. He never had even heard of it before. He afterwards found two more copies at Paris. But these were all imperfect, and without the name of the author, except a marginal hint. At length he discovered a complete copy of it in the library of Thorney Abbey, in Cambridgeshire, which seems to have ascertained the author's name, but not his country. Script. Brit. p. 238. The neglect of this poem among our ancestors, (I mean in the ages which followed Iscanus) appears from the few manuscripts of it now remaining in England. Leland, who searched all our libraries, could find only two. There is at present one in the church of Westminster. Another in Bibl. Bodl. Digb. 157. That in Magdalen College is MSS. Cod. 50. The best edition is at the end of "Dictys Cretensis et Dares Phrygius, in us. Sereniss. Delph. cum Interpret. A. Dacieriæ, &c. Amstel. 1702," 4to. But all the printed copies have omitted passages

the War of Antioch, or the Crusade ; in which his patron the archbishop was an actor (*a*). The poem of the Trojan War is founded on Dares Phrygius, a favourite fabulous historian of that time (*b*). The diction of this poem is generally pure, the periods round, and the numbers harmonious : and on the whole, the structure of the versification approaches nearly to that of polished Latin poetry. The writer appears to have possessed no common command of poetical phraseology, and wanted nothing but a knowledge of the Virgilian chastity. His style is a mixture of Ovid, Statius, and Claudian, who seem then to have been the popular patterns (*c*). But a few specimens will best illustrate this criticism. He thus, in a strain of much spirit and dignity, addresses King Henry the Second, who was going to the Holy War (*d*), the intended subject of his ANTIOCHEIS—
 — Tuque, oro, tuo da, maxime, vati
 Ire iter inceptum, Trojamque aperire jacentem :

which I find in the Digby manuscript. Particularly they omit, in the address to Baldwin, four lines, after v. 32, lib. 1. Thirteen lines, in which the poet alludes to his intended ANTIOCHEIS, are omitted before v. 962, lib. 6. Nor have they the verses in which he compliments Henry the Second, said by Leland to be at the end of the fourth book, Script. Brit. p. 238. The truth is, these passages would have betrayed their first editor's pretence of this poem being written by Cornelius Nepos. As it is, he was obliged, in the address to Baldwin, to change Cantia, KENT, into *Tantia* ; for which he substitutes *Pontia* in the margin, as an ingenious conjecture.

(*a*) Leland, p. 224, 225.

(*b*) The manuscript at Magdalen College, mentioned by Leland, is entitled, *Dares Phrygius de bello Trojano*.—Lel. p. 236 ; as also MSS. Digb. supr. citat. But see sect. iii. p. 135, *infr*.

(*c*) Statius is cited in the Epistles of Stephen of Tournay, a writer of the twelfth century. "*Divinam ejus responsionem, ut Thebais Æneida, longe sequor, et vestigia semper adoro.*" He died in 1200. Epistolæ, Paris. 1611. 4to. Epist. V. p. 535. On account of the variety of his matter, and the facility of his manner, none of the ancient poets are more frequently cited in the writers of the dark ages than Ovid. His FASTI seems to have been their favourite : a work thus admirably characterized by an ingenious French writer—"Les Fastes d'Ovide renferment plus d'érudition qu' aucun autre ouvrage de l'antiquité. C'est le chef d'œuvre de ce poëte, et une espece de devotion païenne." Vigneul Marville, Misc. Hist. et Lit. tom. 2, p. 306. A writer of the 13th century, DE MIRABILIBUS ROMÆ, published by Montfaucon, calls this work MARTIOLOGIUM *Ovidii in Fastis*. Montf. Diar. Italic. c. 20, p. 293.

(*d*) Voltaire has expressed his admiration of the happy choice of subject which Tasso made. We here see a poet of an age much earlier than Tasso celebrating the same sort of expedition.

Te sacrae assument acies, divinaque bella,
Tunc dignum majore tuba; tunc pectore toto

Nitar, et immensum necum spargere per orbem (a).
The tomb or mausoleum of Teuthras is feigned with a brilliancy of imagination and expression; and our Poet's classical ideas seem here to have been tintured with the description of some magnificent oriental palace, which he had seen in the romances of his age:

Regia conspicuis moles inscripta figuris
Exceptura ducem, senis affulta columnis,
Tollitur: electro vernat basis, arduus auro
Ardet apex, radioque Stylus candescit eburno.

————— Gemmae quas littoris Indi
Dives arena tegit, aurum quod parturit Hermus,
In varias vivunt species, ditique decorum
Materie contendit opus: quod nobile ductor
Quod clarum gessit, ars explicat, ardua pandit
Moles, et totum reserat sculptura tyrannum (b).

He thus describes Penthesilea and Pyrrhus—

Eminet, horificas rapiens post terga secures,
Virginei regina chori: non provida cultus
Cura trahit, non forma juvat, frons aspera, vestis
Discolor, insertumque armis irascitur aurum.
Si visum, si verba notes, si lumina pendas,
Nil leve, nil fractum: latet omni foemina facto.
Obvius ultrices accendit in arma cohortes,
Myrmidonasque suos, curru prævectus anhelos,
Pyrrhus, &c.

————— Meritosque offensus in hostes
Arma patris, nunc ultor, habet: sed tanta recusant
Pondera crescentes humeri, majoraque cassis
Colla petit, breviorque manus vix colligit hastam (c).

Afterwards a Grecian leader, whose character is invective, insults Penthesilea, and her troop of heroines, with these reproaches—

Tunc sic increpitans, Pudeat, Mars inclyte, dixit:
En! tua signa gerit, quin nostra effoeminat arma

(a) Lib. 1. 47.

(b) Lib. 4. 45 f.

(c) Lib. 6. p. 589.

Staminibus vix apta manus. Nunc stabitis hercle
 Perjuræ turres; calathos et pensa puellæ
 Plena rotant, sparguntque colos. Hoc milite Troja,
 His fidit telis. At non patiemur Achivi:
 Etsi turpe viris timidas calcare puellas,
 Ibo tamen contra. Sic ille: At virgo loquacem
 Tarda sequi sexum, velox ad prælia, solo
 Respondet jaculo (a), &c.—

I will add one of his comparisons. The poet is speaking of the reluctant advances of the Trojans under their new leader Memnon, after the fall of Hector.

Qualiter Hyblæi mellita pericula reges,
 Si signis iniere datis, labente tyranno
 Alterutro, viduos dant agmina stridula questus;
 Et, subitum vix nacta ducem, metuentia vibrant
 Spicula, et imbelli remeant in prælia rostro (b).

His ANTIOCHEIS was written in [the] same strain, and had equal merit. All that remains of it is the following fragment (c), in which the poet celebrates the heroes of Britain, and particularly King Arthur:

————— Inclyta fulsit

Posteritas ducibus tantis, tot dives alumnis,
 Tot foecunda viris, premerent qui viribus orbem
 Et fama veteres. Hinc Constantinus adeptus
 Imperium, Romam tenuit, Byzantion auxit.
 Hinc, Senonum ductor, captiva Brennius urbe (d)
 Romuleas domuit flammis victricibus arces.
 Hinc et sæva satus, pars non obscura tumultus
 Civilis, Magnum solus qui mole soluta obsedit,
 Meliorque stetit pro Cæsare murus.
 Hinc celebri fato, felici floruit ortu,
 Flos regum Arthurus (e), cujus tamen acta stupori

(a) Lib. 6. 609.

(b) Lib. 6. 19.

(c) Camd. Rem. p. 410, POEMS. See also Camd. Brit. Leland having learned from the *Bellum Trojanum* that Josephus had likewise written a poem on the Crusade, searched for it in many places, but without success. At length he found a piece of it in the library of Abingdon Abbey, in Berkshire. "Cum excuterem pulverem et tineas Abbandunensis bibliothecæ." ut supr. p. 238. Here he discovered that Josephus was a native of Exeter, which city was highly celebrated in that fragment.

(d) f. "Captiva Brennus in."

(e) From this circumstance, Pits absurdly recites the title of this poem thus:—*Antiocheis in Regem Arthurum*. Jos. Isc.

Non micuere minus : totus quod in aure voluptas,
Et populo plaudente favor (a). Quæcunque (b)
priorem

Inspice : Pellæum commendat fama tyrannum,
Pagina Cæsareos loquitur Romana triumphos :
Alciden domitis attollit gloria monstros ;
Sed nec pinetum coryli, nec sydera solem
Æquant. Annales Graios Latiosque revolve,
Prisca parem nescit, æqualem postera nullum
Exhibitura dies. Reges supereminet omnes :
Solus præteritis melior, majorque futuris.

Camden asserts, that Joseph accompanied King Richard the First to the Holy Land (c), and was an eye-witness of that heroic monarch's exploits among the Saracens, which afterwards he celebrated in the ANTIOCHEIS. Leland mentions his love-verses and epigrams, which are long since perished (d). He (e) flourished in the year 1210 (f).

Warton's Hist. of English Poetry, Dissertation 2, prefixt to vol. 1. (no paging) edit. 4to. London, 1774.

Camden, in his Remains, p. 312, Edit. London, 1637, has preserved other fragments of the BELLUM TROJANUM, as follows :—

The passing of the river Simois by Troy.

Proxima rura rigans, alio peregrinus ab orbe
Visurus Troiam Simois, longoque meatu
Emeruisse velit, ut per tot regna, tot urbes
Exeat æquoreas tandem Troianus in undas.
Dumque indefesso miratur Pergama visu
Lapsurum suspendit iter, fluviumque moratur,
Tardior & totam complecti destinat urbem :

(a) The text seems to be corrupt in this sentence. Or perhaps somewhat is wanting. I have changed *favus*, which is in Camden, into *favor*.

(b) f. *Quemcunque*.

(c) Rem. ut supr. p. 407.

(d) Leland. ut supr. p. 239. Our Biographers mention *Panegyricum in Henricum*. But the notion of this poem seems to have taken rise from the verses on Henry the Second, quoted by Leland from the *Bellum Trojanum*. He is likewise said to have written in Latin verse *De Institutione Cyri*.

(e) Italy had at that time produced no writer comparable to Iscanus.

(f) Bale, 3. 60. Compare *Dresenius ad Lectorem* Prefixt to the DE BELLO TROJANO. Fancof. 1620. 4to. Mr. Wise, the late Radcliffe librarian, told me that a manuscript of the ANTIOCHEIS was in the library of the Duke of Chandos, at Canons.

Suspensis infensus aquis violentior instat
 Nereus, atque amnem cogens procul ire minorem.
 Proximus accedit urbi, contendere credas
 Quis propior, sic alternis concurritur undis,
 Sic crebas iterant voces, sic jurgia miscent.

*The description of Mount Ida and the Country about
 Troy.*

Haud procul incumbens intercurrentibus arvis
 Idæus consurgit apex, vetus incola montis
 Silva viret, vernat abies procera, cupressus
 Flebilis, interpretes laurus, vaga pinus, oliva
 Concilians, cornus venatrix, fraxinus audax,
 Stat comitis patiens ulmus, nunquamque senescens
 Cantatrix buxus : paulò procliviùs arvom
 Ebria vitis habet non dedignata latere
 Cancricolam poscit Phœbum, vicinus aristas
 Prægnantes fœcundat ager, non plura Falernus
 Vina bibit, non tot pascit Campania messes.

Minerva to Juno, before Paris.

Magna parens superùm, nec enim nego ; magna
 Tonantis
 Nupta, nec invideo ; meritum, Paris inclyte, nostrum
 Si quod erat carpsit : testor freta, testor Olympum,
 Testor humum, non armatas in prœlia linguæ
 Credideram venisse deas ; hac parte loquacem
 Erubeo sexum, minùs hic quam fœmina possum ;
 Martem alium didici, victoria fœda ubi victus
 Plus laudis victore feret, nostrisque trophæis
 Hic haud notus honos. Sed quo regina dearum
 Effatu tendit, Dea sit, cedo imo Dearum
 Maxima non dextræ sortiri sceptrâ potentis,
 Partirive Jovem certatim venimus, illa,
 Illa habeat, quæ se ostentat.

No. XIV.

The Charter of Queen Elizabeth, of the Sixth Year of her reign, A. D. 1564; confirming, first, the Charter of the Fourteenth Year of Edward the First, A. D. 1286, for inclosing the Church-yard, and, secondly, the Charter of the Twenty-fourth of Henry the Sixth, A. D. 1446, for the exclusive Privileges of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and Officers of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

ELIZABETH Dei Gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina fidei defensor &c. OMNIBUS ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem. INSPEXIMUS Cartam Domini Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie progenitoris nostri factam in hec verba. EDWARDUS Dei Gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem. Sciatis quod cum per nocturnos incursus latronum et aliorum malefactorum per vicos et venellas in procinctu cimiterii Cathedralis Ecclesie Sancti Petri Exon et in Simiterio illo multociens de nocte vagantium homicidia fornicationes et alia mala pluries hactenus fuerint perpetrata et formidetur quod adhuc consimilia vel majora pericula per hujusmodi incursus in vicis et venellis et Simiterio ac procinctu predictis poterunt evenire nisi contra pericula illa remedium apponatur Nos ad honorem Dei et dicte Ecclesie ac Sanctorum quorum corpora requiescunt in eadem necnon ad securitatem et quietum Canonicorum et Ministrorum predictae Ecclesie et suorum ibidem residencium Concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Cristo PETRO Episcopo loci illius et Decano et Capitulo Ecclesie predictae quod Simiterium illud et procinctum muro lapideo circumquaque includere et sic inclusa sibi et successoribus suis tenere possint sine occasione et impedimento

nostri et heredum nostrorum imperpetuum Ita tamen quod portas et posternas faciant in locis necessariis et competentibus ibidem Et quod porte ille et posterne singulis diebus aperte sint ab aurora diei usque ad noctem Ita quod omnes et singuli ibidem transire volentes pro voluntate sua et sine impedimento predictorum Episcopi Decani et Capituli et successorum suorum seu Ministrorum ejusdem Ecclesie quorumcumque liberum ingressum habeant per portas et posternas supra dictas Et ita quod porte ille et posterne de nocte claudantur et in aurora diei aperiantur (Sicut predictum est) In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste me ipso apud Exoniam primo die Januarii anno regni nostri quarto-decimo. **INSPEXIMUS** etiam Cartam Domini Henrici quondam Regis Anglie Sexti Progenitoris nostri factam in hec verba. **HENRICUS** Dei gracia Rex Anglie Francie et Dominus Hibernie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Ducibus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris ac omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis Salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa Scientia et mero motu nostris Concessimus et per presentes concedimus venerabili in Christo Patri Edmundo Episcopo Exon et successoribus suis quod ipse et successores sui habeant infra feodum dicti Episcopi vocatum feodum Sancti Stephani in Exon et de quibuscumque feodis possessionibus terris et tenementis ejusdem Episcopi et successorum suorum ac Decani et Capituli Beati Petri Exon necnon Canonorum et Vicariorum ejusdem Ecclesie vel successorum suorum infra Civitatem Exon procinctum et suburbia ejusdem omnia et omnimoda catalla vocat Weyve et Streuve necnon omnimoda manuopera bona et catalla quorumcumque felonum fugitivorum atlagatorum dampnatorum et convictorum ac felonum de se et aliorum felonum legem terre refutancium necnon bona disclamata infra feoda possessiones terras et tenementa predicta existentia et quod ponere possint se de et in omnibus predictis rebus bonis et catalis in seisinam ea tenenda sibi in perpetuum absque impetitione vel impedimento nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum aut ministrorum nostrorum heredum seu successorum nostrorum quorumcumque Pro-

viso semper et excepto quod predictus Episcopus et successores sui necnon Decanus Capitulum Canonici et Vicarii predicti et successores sui necnon successores singulorum eorum ac eorum quilibet habeant et habeat omnia et singula jura privilegia libertates et consuetudines sua antiqua libera integra et illesa ad eorum libitum et voluntatem clamanda exercenda et habenda et quod nullus eorundem Episcopi Decani Capituli Canonici nec Vicariorum necnon eorum aliquis nec eorum alicujus successorum de aliquibus hujusmodi privilegiis libertatibus aut consuetudinibus per aliquam nostram presentibus concessionem prejudicetur seu derogetur premissis seu aliquo premissorum non obstantibus. **CONCESSIMUS ECIAM** per presentes predictis Episcopo Decano et Capitulo Canonicis Vicariis Servientibus et Ministris et eorum cuilibet ac successoribus eorum omnium et singulorum quod nullus Custos nec Justiciarius Pacis nostre heredum vel successorum nostrorum nisi solummodo Custodes sive Justiciarii Pacis nostre heredum vel successorum nostrorum Comitatus Devon pro tempore existente feoda possessiones terras et tenementa predicta seu aliquam inde parcellam quovis modo ingrediatur ad aliquod officium Custodis Pacis concernens inibi exercendum seu exequendum nec quod se infra feoda possessiones terras et tenementa predicta nec de predictis Episcopo Decano Capitulo Canonicis vel Vicariis nec de aliquo successorum eorum alicujus nec de eorum alicujus Servientibus Clericis aut Ministris pro aliqua re causa vel materia quacumque infra civitatem predictam procinctum aut suburbia ejusdem emergente vel contingente aliquo modo se intromittat seu jurisdictionem auctoritatem vel potestatem inde habeat seu habere possit quovis modo in futurum inquirendum audiendum vel terminandum seu aliter aut ad aliquem processum seu warrantum aliquod versus eos seu eorum aliquem pro aliqua hujusmodi re causa vel materia considerandum Et quod nec Major Recordator Ballivi seu Cives Civitatis predictae qui nunc sunt vel qui pro tempore fuerint nec aliquis eorum nec aliquis alius per eorum alicujus mandatum vel preceptum ratione virtute seu vigore aliquarum literarum patencium donacionum concessionum seu

alterius cujuscumque rei per nos heredes seu successores nostros in futurum fiend' habend' concedend' vel donand' nullatenus ingrediantur seu ingrediatur in feoda possessiones terras vel tenementa predicta nec aliquam jurisdictionem auctoritatem seu potestatem in eisdem nec de predictis Episcopo Decano Capitulo Canonicis seu Vicariis aut de eorum alicujus successoribus Servientibus Clericis vel Ministris alicujus eorum sive ad eorum aliquem arestandum vel capiendum infra Civitatem predictam procinctum aut suburbia ejusdem Civitatis habeant vel habeat Set quod ipsi tam de omnimodis hujusmodi capcione et arresto quam versus Majorem Recordatorem Ballivos et alios Ministros Civitatis predictae quoscumque temporibus futuris exonerati sint penitus et quieti ac exoneratus eorum quilibet et quietus existat imperpetuum. PRETEREA volumus et concedimus quod si contigerit dictos Episcopum Decanum Capitulum Canonicos vel Vicarios seu eorum omnium et singulorum successores aut eorum Clericos Ministros et Servientes seu eorum aliquem ratione seu vigore aliquarum literarum Patentium in futurum aliquibus vel alicui per nos heredes seu successores nostros concedend' donand' seu fiend' coram aliquibus aliis Justiciariis seu Custodibus Pacis nostre heredum seu successorum nostrorum de aliqua re materia vel causa infra Civitatem predictam procinctum vel suburbia ejusdem emergent' vel concernen' sive coram Majore Recordatore seu Ballivis Civitatis predictae et eorum omnium et singulorum successoribus indictari accusari et imprisonari seu aliquem processum seu warrantum aliquod versus eos et eorum aliquem seu eorum omnium et singulorum successores de hujusmodi re causa vel materia fieri nisi coram Justiciariis seu Custodibus Pacis nostre heredum vel successorum nostrorum Comitatus Devon qui nunc sunt vel qui pro tempore fuerint quod hujusmodi indictamenta accusationes imprisonment processus seu warrantum coram eis seu eorum aliquo sic capta facta seu facienda nullius sint vigoris roboris nec effectus set quod idem Episcopus Decanus Capitulum Canonici Vicarii et successores eorum omnium et singulorum Clerici Ministri et eorum Servientes de hujusmodi

indictamentis accusationibus et imprisonmentis exonerati sint penitus et quieti et eorum quilibet exoneratus et quietus sit imperpetuum absque impetitione nostri heredum vel successorum nostrorum seu aliquorum quorumcumque aliquo statuto sive ordinatione de premissis in contrarium facto non obstante. Hiis Testibus venerabilibus patribus Johanne Archiepiscopo Cantuar' totius Anglie Primat' Cancellario nostro Wilhelmo Sarum et Thoma Bathon' et Wellen' Episcopis carissimo Avunculo nostro Humphrido Gloucestr' ac carissimo Consanguineo nostro Johanne Exon' Ducibus carissimis Consanguineis nostris Ricardo Sarum et Henrico Northumbr' Comitibus dilectis et fidelibus nostris Radulfo domino de Cromwellet Radulfo domino de Sudeley Thesaurario nostro Anglie ac dilecto Clerico nostro magistro Adam Moleyns Custode privati Sigilli nostri et aliis Dat' per manum nostram apud Westm' quarto-decimo die Novembris anno Regni nostri vicessimo quarto (a). NOS AUTEM cartas predictas ac omnia et singula in eisdem contenta et specificata rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus et approbamus Ac venerabili in Cristo patri Willelmo nunc Exon' Episcopo et successoribus suis ratificamus et confirmamus prout carte supradicte in se rationabiliter testantur. IN CUJUS rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes TESTE meipsa apud Westmonasterium secundo die Junii anno Regni nostri sexto.

W. CORDELL.

(a) The original Charter has at the conclusion this note—"Per ipsam regem et de data predicta auctoritate Parliamenti."

No. XV.

The Charter of Queen Elizabeth, of the Ninth Year of her Reign, A. D. 1567 ; confirming the Charter of Henry the Sixth, of the Twenty-fourth Year of his Reign, A. D. 1446, for the Liberty of the Close and St. Stephen's Fee.

ELIZABETH Dei Gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina fidei defensor &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem. INSPEXIMUS cartam domini Henrici quondam Regis Anglie Sexti progenitoris nostri EDMUNDO tunc Exon' episcopo et successoribus suis ac Decano et Capitulo ecclesie Cathedralis Exon' et Canonicis et Vicariis ejusdem ecclesie et eorum successoribus factam in hec Verba HENRICUS Dei Gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie OMNIBUS ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem SCIATIS quod nuper ad nostrum magna gravisque querela pervenit auditum quod quondam escaetorum majorum coronatorum recordatorum constabulariorum ballivorum et aliorum ministrorum nostrorum presumptuosa temeritas in tantum retroactis temporibus et indies sic excrevit quod eorum nonnulli interdum divinam non timentes offendere majestatem in Ecclesia nostra Cathedrali Exon' que de nobilium progenitorum nostrorum fundatione et dotatione existit ac infra Cimiterium ejusdem Ecclesie necnon infra quendam Scitum sive Procinctum in civitate Exon' vocatum le Close of Seint Petre in Excestre ac infra portas et muros ejusdem Sciti sive Procincti ac etiam infra quoddam Feodum venerabilis patris Edmundi Episcopi Exon' in Exon' vocatum Feodum Sancti Stephani ultra modum sue exercent officium potestatis Decanum Canonicos Vicarios Chorales Capellanos Cantariarum in eadem ecclesia ceterosque Ministros omnipotenti Deo ibidem

die ac nocte famulantes dum offerre Deo sacrificium laudis in puritate consciencie et animi devotione deberent tempore divinorum in dicta Ecclesia celebraturorum per arrestationes corporum suorum capitationes et attachiamentorum flagicia molestare inquietare perturbare et multipliciter infestare presumentes eos in divini officii perturbationem et ordinis clericalis dehonestacionem quandoque divinis officiis in dicta Ecclesia interessentes quandoque ad dictam Ecclesiam venientes et in eorum habitibus choralibus existentes malignanter ex odii fomite sub-specie sui officii gravaminibus irrogantes a dicta Ecclesia abstrahunt inhumaniter et pertractant pretextu cujus Decanus Canonici Vicarii Chorales Capellani et Ministri supradicti tantis duriciis fatigari timentes a prefata Ecclesia et divinis officiis plerumque se elongant taliter et absentant quod quandoque pauci remaneant in eadem ad exquendum divinum Officium ut deberent in ipsius Ecclesie nostre Cathedralis que exemplo laudabili et celebri divini cultus splendore cunctas circumvicinas Ecclesias per ipsius dioc' ubilibet constitutas illustraret scandalum et prejudicium manifestum divini cultus detrimentum et discontinuacionem devocionisque Cristi fidelium subtractionem et retardacionem quod auribus audiencium satis credimus abhorrend'. Nos igitur qui desiderantes in votis gerimus prefatam Ecclesiam nostram Cathedrali nostris prosperari temporibus in cujus utique prosperitate prosperamus ad eandem ne languente capite cetera membra contremescant viscera compassionis habentes ne ejus ministri intolerabilis mole tristicie super modum pregraventur set ut decetero perpetuis futuris temporibus ad prefatam Ecclesiam libertatis integritate gaudentes affectuose concurrant et redemptori nostro in cantua laudum surgentes voce et voto diebus ac noctibus ymnos leticie salutaris conjubilantes devote persolvant alacri animo et prona voluntate in pulchritudine pacis et quietis simul pausantes divina officia laudabiliter exequenda DE gracia nostra speciali volumus et concedimus prefato Edmundo Episcopo et successoribus suis Decano et Capitulo Ecclesie predictae predictisque Canonicis et Vicariis et eorum cuilibet successoribus

pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est quod nullus Escaetor Major Recordator Coronator Constabularius Ballivus aut alius Minister noster seu heredum vel successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque infra Ecclesiam predictam Cimiterium ejusdem Ecclesie vel aliquam partem illius Sciti vel Procincti in Exon' vocati le Close of Seint Petre in Excester portas vel muros ejusdem Sciti seu Procincti aut domos edificia terras tenementa vel possessiones Episcopi Decani Capituli Canonici seu Vicariorum predictorum seu alicujus eorum aut alicujus eorum successorum in Exon' seu suburbiis ejusdem aut feodum predictum ad aliquod officium suum seu breve vel warrantum aliquod inibi faciend' exercend' vel exequend' ingredietur nec ingredi presumat nec presumet nec aliquem ipsorum Episcopi Decani Canonici Vicariorum Capellanorum nec aliquem successorem alicujus eorum nec aliquem Ministrum seu Servientem eorum alicujus nec alios quoscumque infra Ecclesiam Cimiterium Scitum sive Procinctum portas muros domos edificia terras tenementa vel possessiones illa aut Feodum predictum vel aliquod eorum in personis rebus bonis seu catallis suis pro aliqua causa quacumque re vel colore arestabit capiet inquietabit vexabit attachiabit gravabit seu molestabit nec arestari capi inquietari vexari attachiari seu gravari faciet quovismodo. CONCESSIMUS INSUPER prefatis Episcopo Decano Canonicis Vicariis et eorum omnium et singulorum successoribus quod nec Major Civitatis predictae nec Recordator ejusdem qui nunc sunt nec successores eorum alterius nec aliquis Civis Civitatis predictae qui nunc est vel qui pro tempore fuerit ratione virtute seu vigore aliquarum literarum nostrarum patentium heredum seu successorum nostrorum imposterum eis seu eorum alicui seu eorum alicujus successorum concedend' seu fiend' ut Custodes sive Custos Pacis nostre heredum seu successorum nostrorum in comitatu Devon' nec aliquo alio modo exnunc in futuro se intromittant nec intromittat nec intromittent nec intromittet nec aliquam jurisdictionem auctoritatem seu potestatem habeant nec habeat habebunt nec habebit de nec super predictis Episcopo Decano Canonicis Vicariis nec de vel super

eorum alicujus successoribus nec de vel super Annuellariis Secundariis Choristis nec Clericis Ecclesie predictae pro tempore existente nec de vel super eorum alicujus tenentibus servientibus ministris vel famularibus nec infra predictam Ecclesiam Cimiterium Scitum sive Procinctum portas vel muros predictos seu domos edificia terras tenementa possessiones et feoda alicujus predictorum Episcopi Decani et Capituli seu Decani Canonorum vel Vicariorum predictorum seu Annuellariorum Secundariorum Choristarum Clericorum Tenencium Servientium vel Ministrorum predictorum seu eorum alicujus aut eorum alicujus successorum infra Civitatem predictam vel suburbia ejusdem Civitatis existentium Set ab omni jurisdictione auctoritate et postestate omnium et singulorum dictorum Majorum Recordatorum et Civium et successorum suorum omnino exempti quieti et exonerati sunt et erunt penitus et exclusi et quilibet eorum exoneratus quietus et exemptus sit eritque exclusus imperpetuum aliquibus literis patentibus nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum eisdem Majori Recordatori vel Civibus aut eorum alicui successoribus seu eorum alicui imposterum fiendis non obstantibus. CONCESSIMUS INSUPER de gracia nostra speciali prefatis Episcopo Decano Canonicis Vicariis Annuellariis Secundariis Choristis Clericis Ecclesie predictae Ministris Famularibus Servientibus et Tenentibus predictis et successoribus cujuslibet eorum quod si contingat eos aut eorum aliquem seu eorum alicujus Successorem coram prefato Majore Recordatore Ballivis vel Civibus aut eorum aliquo seu eorum alicujus successorum exnunc in futuro racione virtute seu vigore aliquarum literarumstrarum patencium heredum vel successorum nostrorum eis seu eorum alicui fiend' concedend' seu dirigend' aut aliquo alio modo indictari sive accusari quod tam omnia et singula hujusmodi indictamenta et accusationes sic capta quam omnes et singuli processus super eadem et super eorum quodlibet Coram eorum aliquo fiend' vel considerand' versus prefatos Episcopum Decanum Canonicos Vicarios Annuellar' Secundar' Choris' Clericos Ministros Famuliares Servientes et Tenentes et versus eorum

quemlibet ac eorum cujuslibet successorum omnino vacua cassa irrita inania sint et invalida versus nos et successores nostros ET INSUPER de uberiori gracia nostra concessimus prefato Episcopo et successoribus suis ac tenentibus ipsius Episcopi et successorum suorum infra feodum predictum pro tempore commorantibus et successoribus suis quod nullus eorum aliquo modo distringatur compellatur teneatur nec arctetur ad solutionem alicujus decime vel quinte decime seu alicujus partis decime aut quinte decime nobis ad presens concessa seu nobis heredibus seu successoribus nostris imposterum concedende nisi ad minus tres vel duo tenentes predicti Episcopi aut successorum suorum infra feodum predictum pro tempore commorantium per assignacionem ballivi feodi predicti Episcopi et successorum suorum pro tempore existente cum aliis Civibus ejusdem Civitatis ad assensionem hujusmodi solutionis suum dederint consensum pariter et assensum, IN CUJUS rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes TESTE meipso apud Westmonasterium quarto decimo die Julii anno regni nostri vicesimo quarto. NOS AUTEM Cartam predictam ac omnia et singula in eadem contenta et specificata rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus et approbamus Ac reverendo in Cristo patri W. nunc Exon' Episcopo Decano et Capitulo Ecclesie predictae Canonicis et Vicariis ejusdem Ecclesie et eorum successoribus tenore presencium ratificamus et confirmamus prout carta predicta in se racionabiliter testantur. IN CUJUS rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes TESTE meipso apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Maii anno regni nostri nono.

W. CORDELL.

No. XVI.

Referable to page 85.

** Ordinatio Statutum et Decretum edita per Reverendum in Christo Patrem et Dominum Dominum WILLIELMUM permissione Divinâ Exoniensem Episcopum in suâ generali et ordinariâ Visitatione exercitâ in Ecclesiâ suâ Cathedrali in Domo Capitulari ibidem vicesimo secundo die mensis Februarii A.D. 1560, cum continuatione et prorogatione dierum et mensium usque ad, &c.*

WILLIELMUS permissione Divinâ Exoniensis Episcopus Dilectis in Christo Filiis Decano Ecclesiae nostrae Cathedralis Exon. et Capitulo ejusdem, Salutem Gratiam et Benedictionem. Quum Exon. nostra Ecclesia praedicta inter alias Angliae Ecclesias non solum ex Divini cultûs observantiâ, sed et ex Canonicorum Residentium numero, honorificam hospitalitatem, praeclaras familias, et honestas famulantium comitivas, fiventium, et continuò retinentium in eâdem, non mediocrem honoris famam hactenus adeptâ esse dignoscitur; cujus famæ celebritatem aut funditus interituram, aut certè graviter diminutam fore formidatis, propterea quod, prout in visitatione nostrâ praedictâ compertum habuimus, si sint plures simul quàm novem Residentiarii, certas ob causas Nobis non incognitas, solita portio quotidianarum distributionum, caeterorumque emolumentorum, tam multis utputa participantibus, adeo erit exilis et minuta, ut Ecclesia nostra adeptam honoris famam facile amittat: Volentes igitur huic incommodo Pastoralis sollicitudine occurrere, et cupientes Praedecessorum nostrorum vestigiis inhaerere, qui

Ecclesiae nostrae honorem non mediocriter pensabant, pro nostris temporibus Ejus famam conservare, aut potius modis omnibus ampliare; STATUIMUS, et cum CONSENSU pariter et ASSENSU VESTRIS in nostrâ Visitatione praedictâ Capitulariter congregatis, ORDINAMUS, quod NOVEN posthac Canonici duntaxat ad Residentiam sint admittendi; qui Quotidianas Distributiones, et caetera Emolumenta Canonicis Residentiariis juxta Praedecessorum nostrorum statuta percipient: inter quos qui QUATUOR obtinuerint DIGNITATES praecipue sint praeferendi. Quòd si quispiam eorum Novem Residentiariorum moriatur, Nullus in ejus locum admittetur, durante anno sibi post mortem assignato. INSUPER, quum indies magis magisque Onera vix Residentium humeris supportanda emolumentaue laborante rerum inopiâ decrescant; quo fit, ut tenuiores familiae nutriantur, aut Dies Residentiae in unoquoque termino rursus in angustiore circulum redigantur et minuantur: Nos igitur, temporum iniquitati concedentes, ex causis praedictis, et aliis justis et legitimis, Nos in hac parte moventibus, habito cum Fratribus Nostris de eâ re consilio, triginta et sex Dies, in plenam Residentiam quolibet termino assignatos, in triginta Dies in quemlibet terminum abbreviamus; CASIBUS, propter legitimè impeditos, et ex causâ rationabili absentes, in STATUTIS Praedecessorum nostrorum in eâ parte provisus, semper exceptis. MANDANTES, quatenus, expletis hujusmodi triginta Diebus Residentiae in quolibet anni termino, Canonici hujusmodi Residentes ad alia sua Beneficia accedant ut tenentur, ibidem quod reliquum est temporis transigendum et iisdem Beneficiis suis juxta Beneficii qualitatem deserviendum ILLUD semper cautum habentes, ne per omnium Residentiariorum absentiam Ecclesia nostra Cathedralis Exon. debitis fraudetur Officiis; Sed Ejus et Honores et Onera debito modo et honestè conserventur. Verum quoties Canonicorum Residentiariorum aliquis Dominico vel festivo aliquo die ad concionandum exiverit, pro uno dierum suae Residentiae reputabitur. MANDANTES etiam, quòd nullus deinceps Canonicorum Residentiariorum quovis quaesito colore MAJORES REFECTIONES, quae

solum interessentibus et praesentibus, tum Divino Officio in Choro, tum in Mensâ, debentur, percipere praesumat; sed quoad easdem, servetur praedictae Ecclesiae Antiqua de eisdem Consuetudo. IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM Sigillum nostrum praesentibus apposuimus. Datum in Palatio nostro apud Exon. die, mense, et anno praedictis ac Sigillatum Sigillo vestro Communi.

ET NOS DECANUS ET CAPITULUM Ecclesiae Cathedralis Divi Petri Exon. in Domo Capitulari ejusdem Ecclesiae Cathedralis capitulariter congregati, praemissa omnia et singula in uno pergameni folio praesentibus annexo conscripta per Reverendum in Christo Patrem et Dominum Dominum WILLIELMUM permissione Divinâ Exoniensem Episcopum praedictum supremâ autoritate Regiâ legitimè fulcitum Paternâ suâ Bonitate sic innovata, RATA habentes, Unanimi nostrorum consensu et assensu acceptamus, approbamus, et autoritate quâ supra CONFIRMAMUS per praesentes. IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM Sigillum nostrum commune Praesentibus apposuimus. DATUM in Domo nostrâ Capitulari Ecclesiae Cathedralis praedictae die mense et anno Suprascriptis.

No. XVII.

Referable to page 103.

* *Ordinatio Statutum et Decretum per Reverendum in Christo Patrem et Dominum Dominum SETHUM permissione Divinâ Exoniensem Episcopum in Primariâ suâ et generali visitatione Ecclesiae Cathedralis Sancti Petri Exon. editum Martii die vicesimo octavo Anni Millesimi Sexcentissimi Sexagesimi tertii pro Augmento Stipendii Prebendariorum.*

IN ipsis nascentis fere Ecclesiae Exoniensis initiis, ex viginti quatuor ea Canonicoꝝ numero Constabat, quorum Eadem Jura fuerunt et privilegia aequalia, fruebantur enim Residentes integris fere Ecclesiae redditibus in unum Collectis, Licuitque Cuivis Ecclesiae Canonico (conditionibus quibusdam servatis) si voluisset residere atque eo tempore (uti accepimus) divinorum officioꝝ observantiâ, et Hospitalitatis famâ Eximiâ, floruit haec nostra Ecclesia, exhibente singulis fundatoꝝ pietate, quod familiae liberaliter habendae, quod pauperibus alendis, quod hospitibus honestè Excipiendis sufficeret, ita, ut, hujus seculi, hac in parte felicitati vix quicquam defuisse videatur nisi varius parumque sibi constans, Residentium numerus, incerta omnia et improvisa tum in Divinis, tum in humanis Officiis reliquisset successit (post aliquot rerum vices) huic aevo, aetas alia infelicioꝝ subducto enim in laicoꝝ usum Ecclesiae Patrimonio, factum est ut integro nedum insigni Canonicoꝝ Residentium numero (cum aliquâ saltem honoris specie) Sustinendo exilia atque tenuia relicta ipsis Stipendia, minime valerent: Quare ut

• E Collect. MSS. Joannis Jones, de Franklyn, Arm.

utrique simul huic tenuitatis atque incertitudinis malo medelam adhiberet, statuit ante Centum abhinc annos celebris hujus loci Episcopus GUILIELMUS ALLEIJUS in Visitatione generali regiâ autoritate fuleitus, cum Consensu Decani et Capituli Quod Novem Duntaxat ab eo tempore ad residentiam admitterentur, qui quotidianas distributiones et caetera emolumenta Canonicis Residentiariis debite perciperent, Quod quidem Statutum ex eo tempore inviolatum ad hunc usque Diem (nemine refragante) permansit; atque ita Canonicis Residentiariis (pro facultatum hujus Ecclesie modulo) non male provisum est hactenus: Querentibus interea Praebendariis reliquis de Stipendiolorum suorum exilitate, accessit ad aures Caroli Primi Regis Sanctissimi ista Prebendariorum querela, quâ quidem permotus est ut eorum Stipendia augenda esse aliquando decerneret atque etiam ut augmenti modum atque Exigendi rationem praescriberet: Verum haec incassum omnia dum irruente continuo Perduellione teterrimâ atque funestissimâ Rex ipse (Ecclesiae Caput) Martyrio Coronatur atque Ecclesia Anglicana viduata, exuta bonis atque Spoliata tandemque oppressa penitus fanaticorum rabie in diuturnum multorum annorum Deliquium, quasi inter mortua, sepulta et nunquam revictura (tremendo Dei Judicio) conjicitur, Postquam igitur Supremo numini (pro immensae suae misericordiae miraculo) placuisset Serenissimum Principem Carolum Secundum regno restituere ejusque auspiciis Ecclesiam Anglicanam (nostramque adeo Exoniensem) quasi post liminio reducere, aut potius ex Sepulcro, *παλιγγενεσία* quâdam, resuscitare, Visum est Decano et Capitulo (fratribus tunc meis, nunc autem filiis in Christo charissimis, non nimis, imo nec querelis excitatis, verum pietate in Deum atque fraterno flagrantibus amore) de Praebendariorum Stipendiis augendis, statim inter prima eorum molimina meditari quin et ab eo tempore, ea re ipsa augere et ut augmento isto perpetuis seculis perfruantur curare Qua de re dum Schedulam Regi optimo humiliter obferunt Orantes ut Jussu ipsius in statutum perpetuò duraturum transeant ipsorum vota; Gratissimum hoc habens Rex longè pientissimus rescribit

ut proximâ sequente visitatione Episcopali, Episcopi autoritate, Decanoque et Capitulo Suffragantibus, de Augmento Stipendii Praebendariorum ejusque percipiendi Conditionibus fiat Statutum Nos igitur SETHUS permissione Divinâ Exoniensis Episcopus Regio, uti par est, mandato obtemperantes, pro visitatoriâ quâ pollemus autoritate, Stipati insuper Communi Consensu Decani et Capituli iisdem quibus Predecessores nostri permoti Rationibus, Statuimus et Ordinamus numerum Residentium Canonorum Novenarii fines excedere neutiquam debere.

STATUIMUS insuper Praebendariorum reliquorum Stipendiolum usque ad summam viginti librarum annuatim in perpetuum provehendum esse eamque singulis Praebendariis qui non fuerint Canonici admissi ad Residentiam etiam si aliam quamvis in Ecclesiâ hâc nostrâ obtinuerint Dignitatem, solvendam. Quam quidem summam ad quatuor haec anni festa aequalibus portionibus ipsis Distribuendam Decernimus, videlicet, ad Festum Nativitatis Domini, ad Annunciationem beatæ Virginis Mariae, ad Festum Sancti Johannis Baptistae, atque Michaelis Archangeli.

PRAETEREA Statuimus ut in publicis totius Comitatus Conventibus Judiciariis quos Assizas indigitare solemus, Quatuor in publicis autem Pacis Sessionibus duo ex iisdem Praebendariis vicibus suis prout seniores in Ecclesiâ hâc nostrâ extiterint vestimentis eorum Gradibus (secundum Canones Ecclesiae) competentibus induti; sacris in Choro Cathedrali Sancti Petri intersint, Ita ut si quis vice suâ legitimè impeditus, interesse non poterit, Praebendarium alium aliquem ejus loco substituat sub poenâ Quadraginta solidorum ab augmento Stipendii ejus detrahendorum, qui in pios aliquos usus pro arbitrio Decani et Capituli erogentur.

ITEM Statuimus ut quovis die Dominico in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali Sancti Petri Concio seu Lectio Theologica postmeridiana à Praebendariis cujuscunque fuerint Conditionis in Ecclesiâ per vices suas, ut supra habeatur, Et ut inter Concionandum vestimentis itidem Canonicis (super pelliceo puta atque Epomide) induantur, volumus itidem, ut unusquisque eorum

ante quindenam Saltem à concionandi tempore, Clerico Capituli faciat innotescere an sit ipse vice suâ Concionaturus sive aliquem è Prebendariis alium qui hoc faciat procuraturus, Quod si neglexerit Clericus Capituli alium aliquem ad Concionandum procurabit à Decano vel Praeside Capituli approbandum qui viginti Solidos à Deficientis augmento detractos premii loco percipiet viginti interim aliis in usum Bibliothecae Servatis.

VOLUMUS insuper Stipendii augmentum nemini conferendum fore qui non fuerit Ecclesiae Anglicanae in omnibus tam quoad Doctrinam et regimen ejusdem Conformis Ideoque ut unusquisque Prebendarius cum primâ vice ad Concionandum venerit, preces Ecclesiae Communes ipse legat (vestimentis Canonicis indutus) prout Ecclesiae Constitutiones prescripserint atque ut Orationem Concioni praemissam Oratione Dominicâ concludat.

DECERNIMUS insuper Quod si quis Praebendariorum per Anni Alicujus integri spatium ab officio ex memoratis et prescriptis, aliquo, in propria (quod aiunt) persona peragendo abstinuerit, nunquam ille deinceps de hoc augmento aliquid percipiet nisi visum fuerit Decano et Capitulo absque Statuti hujus enervatione in casu aliquo quem prospicere non possumus; DECRETO eorum aliquo peculiari nonnunquam aliter statuere; quod tamen raro admodum et non nisi summâ urgenti necessitate faciendum esse volumus.

No. XVIII.

Referable to page 86.

Extract. è Chartâ penes Honoratissimum Dnm. Carolum Dominum Clifford Baronem Clifford de Chudleigh.

Queen Elizabeth's Grant to the Church of Exeter.

CUM ELIZABETHA nuper Regina Anglie per literas suas patentes sub magno Sigillo suo Anglie confectas gerentes datum quinto die Julii anno regni sui vicesimo septimo pro consideratione in eisdem expressâ Dedit et concesserit Decano et Capitulo Ecclesie Cathedralis Sancti Petri in Civitate Exonie et successoribus suis Totam illam rectoriam de Ellerkey in comitatu Cornubie rectoriam de Mortho cum pertinentiis in comitatu Devonie rectoriam de Upp Otterye cum pertinentiis in predicto comitatu Devonie manerium de Thorverton cum pertinentiis in dicto comitatu Devonie manerium de Winterburne Wast cum pertinentiis et certam terram in Brocthampton et Swenwiche in comitatu Dorsett, rectoriam de Duely cum pertinentiis in dicto comitatu Cornubie, rectoriam de Withecombe cum pertinentiis et capellam de Spithweeke cum pertinentiis in dicto comitatu Devonie, rectoriam de Westastye cum pertinentiis in dicto comitatu Devonie rectoriam de Estcoker in comitatu Somers' manerium de Langford Ffyfhed et alias terras et tenementa in Ffyfhed predictâ et Ashwell cum pertinentiis in predicto comitatu Somerset' Necnon omnes et singulos illos annuales redditus exeuntes de possessionibus et hereditamentis nuper dissoluti Monasterii de Plympton cum pertinentiis in dicto comitatu Devonie quondam datos pro manutencione cantarie vocate Pembrookes Chauntrey in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac etiam

totum illud tenementum cum pertinenciis in Cooke-
 rewestreete in parochiâ beate Marie Majoris in Civi-
 tate Exonie adtunc in tenurâ Willielmi Selden
 Aceciam totum illud messuagium sive tenementum
 cum pertinenciis juxta Ecclesiam Sancti Georgii
 in Civitate Exonie Ac tria horrea et unum clausum
 terre cum pertinenciis juxta Southinghaye infra Co-
 mitatum Civitatis Exonie predictæ quondam data pro
 manutencione obitûs Edwardi Lacy Episcopi in Ec-
 clesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac omnia illa duo tenementa
 cum pertinentiis in Highstreete in parochiâ Sancti
 Martini in dictâ Civitate Exonie adtunc in tenurâ
 Richardi Newton et Willielmi Ward cum annuali
 redditu exeunte de nuper dissoluto Monasterio de
 Cleyve in comitatu Somersett' Aceciam totum illum
 annualem redditum exeuntem de certis terris in
 Knighston in parochiâ de Morchard in comitatu
 Devon Aceciam omnes illas duas schopas cum perti-
 nenciis in alto vico Civitatis Exonie quondam datas
 pro manutencione obitûs Walteri Stapledon Episcopi
 in [Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam omnia mes-
 suagia terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis in Ayles-
 beare in comitatu Devonie adtunc in seperali tenurâ
 Thome Fforder Thome Lee et Johannis Middleton
 quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Oweni Loyd,
 Johannis Mourton Cardinalis et Johannis Ryse in
 Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam totum illud
 messuagium sive tenementum cum pertinenciis in
 parochiâ Sancti Davidis extra portam orientalem
 predictæ Civitatis Exonie adtunc in tenurâ Henrici
 Ellacot quondam datum pro anniversario Willielmi
 Ffulford in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam
 totum illud messuagium sive tenementum cum perti-
 nenciis in Cookrewstreet predictâ in Civitate Exonie
 predictâ adtunc in tenurâ cujusdam Drewe vidue
 quondam datum pro manutencione obitûs Hugonis
 Thring in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac omnia illa
 terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis in Norton infra
 parochiam de Newton Sancti Cericii in comitatu
 Devonie quondam data pro manutencione obitûs
 Nicholai Bosse in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ace-
 ciam totum illud tenementum cum pertinenciis in
 Cookrewstreet predictâ in parochiâ beate Marie Ma-

joris in Civitate Exonie adtunc in tenurâ Willielmi Breenford quondam datum pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Kirkby in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam omnia illa terras tenementa et redditus cum pertinenciis in Karford infra parochiam de Crediton in comitatu Devonie adtunc in seperali tenurâ Johannis Winell et Thome Loke quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Ricardi Hellier in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac omnia illa terras tenementa et redditus infra manerium de Tiverton et Hunsham in comitatu Devonie adtunc in tenurâ Thome Beare quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Thome Harris in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam totum illud tenementum cum pertinenciis in Waterbeare-street infra parochiam omnium Sanctorum in Civitate Exonie adtunc in tenurâ cujusdam Mauri quondam datum pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Salter in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam omnia illa terras tenementa et hereditamenta cum pertinenciis in Tamerton Ffollyett Colbricke et Brixton in comitatu Devonie adtunc in tenurâ Johannis Pyll quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Ffullford Archidiaconi in ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam omnia illa terras tenementa et redditus in Estenigmoth West-enigmoth Illerdescombe et Staplehill juxta Tenig-bridge et apud Churchstowe in comitatu Devonie adtunc in tenurâ Bartholomei Borington quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Davidis Hopton in ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam totum illud messuagium cum pertinenciis juxta domum elemosinarium Sancte Catherine in Civitate Exonie adtunc in tenurâ Johannis Baldwin ac unam cameram infra domum elimosinariam predictam adtunc in tenurâ Johannis Stanley Ac omnia illa duo messuagia sive tenementa cum diversis parcellis terre eisdem pertinentibus in parochiâ Sancte Sativole extra portam orientalem Civitatis Exonie predictæ adtunc in seperali tenurâ Roberti Carew et Roberti Periam Ac totum illud clausum terre in parochiâ Sancte Sativole predictæ adtunc in tenurâ Thome Johnson quondam datum pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Stephens in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam omnia illa duo tenementa sive messuagia cum pertinenciis infra

parochiam Omnium Sanctorum super Muros in Civitate Exonie adtunc in tenurâ Johannis Wells quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Vesy in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam omnia illa quatuor messuagia sive tenementa cum pertinenciis juxta portam vocatam the Little Style in Civitate Exonie in parochiâ beate Marie Majoris adtunc in tenurâ Willielmi Trevet et Willielmi Greenwood quondam data pro manutencione seperalium obitum Thome Chepington cujusdam Nevile Episcopi Johannis Yott Johannis Hamlin et aliorum in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali Exonie predictâ Aceciam totum illud tenementum cum pertinenciis in Cookerewstreete predictâ in parochiâ beate Marie Majoris predictæ adtunc in tenurâ Willielmi Greenwood quondam datum pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Ward in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac totam illam rectoriam Sancti Dueli cum pertinenciis in comitatu Cornubie adtunc in tenurâ Johannis Lande quondam datam pro manutencione obitûs Gilberti Titing et Thome Bitton Episcopi in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam omnia illas terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis in Crediton in comitatu Devonie adtunc in tenurâ cujusdam Bende quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Bowthe quondam Exonie Episcopi et quorundam Barefoote et Bourton in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Aceciam omnia illa terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis in Trewetha et Pilligenowe in parochiâ Maynhennet in comitatu Cornubie quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Edgecombe, in ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac etiam totum illud messuagium sive terram cum pertinenciis in parochia beate Marie de Gradibus in Civitate Exonie adtunc in tenurâ Jacobi Taylor quondam datum pro manutencione obitûs Matthei Downe in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac etiam omnia illa terras messuagia redditus et revenciones cum pertinenciis in Plymouth in comitatu Devonie predictâ ad tunc in tenurâ Thome Denys quondam data pro manutencione seperalis obitûs Radulphi Ringsteed et Johannis Skynner in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac etiam totam illam rectoriam de Brewred cum pertinenciis in comitatu Cornubie Ac eciam omnia illa duo messuagia sive

tenementa cum pertinenciis in Cookerewstreete in parochiâ beate Marie Majoris in Civitate Exonie predictâ adtunc in tenurâ Willielmi Greenwood quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Petri Williams Agnetis uxoris ejus et Johannis Mourton Cardinalis in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac eciam totum illud messuagium cum pertinenciis in parochiâ Sancti Trinitatis extra portam australem dicte Civitatis Exonie adtunc in tenurâ Richardi Bragge quondam datum pro manutencione obitûs Richardi Martin et Johannis Ryse in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac etiam omnia illa duo messuagia cum pertinenciis in parochiâ Sancte Sativole extra portam orientalem Civitatis Exonie predictæ adtunc in tenurâ Galfridi Herman et Thome Lamder quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Arundell quondam Episcopi Exonie Ac etiam totam illam rectoriam Sancti Merini cum pertinenciis in comitatu Cornubie Ac eciam omnes illa terras redditus et possessiones dictis Decano et Capitulo quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Walteri Kilkenny in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac eciam omnia illa terras redditus et possessiones dictis Decano et Capitulo quondam data pro manutencione seperalium obituum Petri quondam Exonie Episcopi Thome Hertford Walteri Pembroke Walteri Brewer Johannis Wiger et Johannis Rowse in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac etiam totam illam rectoriam de Westanti cum pertinenciis in comitatu Devonie Ac etiam totam illam rectoriam de Escoker cum pertinenciis in comitatu Somersett' Ac eciam totam illam rectoriam de Widecombe cum pertinenciis in comitatu Devonie Ac etiam omnia illa terras redditus tenementa et hereditamenta in Langford ffished et Ashill cum pertinenciis in dicto comitatu Somersett' dictis Decano et Capitulo quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Speik militis et uxoris sue in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac etiam totam illam domum mansionalem sive messuagium cum pertinenciis infra clausum in Civitate Exonie predictâ adtunc in tenurâ Archidiaconi Totton dictis Decano et Capitulo quondam datam pro manutencione obitûs Thome Bodham in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac etiam totum illud tenementum cum pertinenciis in Cookrewstreet in

parochiâ beate Marie Majoris in Civitate Exonie
 predictâ quondam datum ad manutencionem quorum-
 dam usum superstitionis in ecclesiâ predictâ Ac etiam
 omnia et singula redditus terras et tenementa in Stone
 Sydbery et Sydford in dicto comitatu Devonie dictis
 Decano et Capitulo quondam data pro manutencione
 obitûs Rogeri Charleton et Thome Charleton Ac etiam
 omnia illa redditus terras et possessiones dictis Decano
 et Capitulo Ecclesie Cathedralis Beati Petri Exonie
 predictæ quondam data pro manutencione obitûs Jo-
 hannis de Mountacute in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ
 Ac totam illam rectoriam de Mørtho in dicto comitatu
 Devonie Ac etiam omnia et singula maneria redditus
 terras tenementa et hereditamenta cum pertinenciis
 in Winterborne West in comitatu Dorsett predictis
 Decano et Capitulo quondam data pro manuten-
 cione obitûs Edwardi Stafford in Ecclesia Cathe-
 drali predictâ Necnon omnia illa redditus terras te-
 nementa et hereditamenta in Stone Sydbery et Syd-
 ford in dicto comitatu Devonie quondam data dictis
 Decano et Capitulo pro sustentacione cantariste sive
 cantarie sive stipendii in Sydbery predictâ Ac etiam
 omnia et singula illa proficua et annualia proficua
 centum solidorum per predictos Decanum et Capi-
 tulum preantea solubiles per cantariam sive cantar'
 vocatam Roridge Chauntrey et salaria sua Ac etiam
 totum illud messuagium sive tenementum cum perti-
 nenciis in parochiâ Sancti Martini in Civitate Exonie
 predictâ adtunc in tenurâ Thome Brereton Necnon
 totum illud tenementum et duas shopas cum perti-
 nenciis in parochiâ Sancti Pancrasii infra dictam
 Civitatem Exonie adtunc in tenurâ Richardi Prowse
 Necnon omnia illa duo tenementa cum pertinenciis
 in parochiâ Sancte Sativole predictâ infra Comitatum
 Civitatis Exonie adtunc in seperali tenurâ Richardi
 Mountstephen et Johannis Oldham Necnon totum
 illud messuagium cum pertinenciis in parochiâ Sancti
 Thome in comitatu Devonie adtunc in tenurâ Wil-
 lielmi Freer Necnon totum illud messuagium situatum
 apud Warmehill iu parochia Hennock in dicto comi-
 tatu Devonie adtunc in tenurâ Thome Dennys datum
 dictis Decano et Capitulo Ecclesie Cathedralis Beati
 Petri Exonie predictæ et successoribus suis vel qui-

busdam ffeofatis ad eorum usum ad inveniendum et manutenendum obitum Rogeri Keyes in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac etiam totum illud messuagium sive tenementum cum pertinenciis infra clausum in Civitate Exonie predictâ adtunc in seperali tenurâ dictorum Decani et Capituli Ecclesie Cathedralis Beati Petri Exonie predictæ vel Laurentii Bodley eorum tenentis quondam datum dictis Decano et Capitulo Ecclesie Cathedralis predictæ et successoribus suis pro manutencione obitûs Bartholomei Decani Weele et Upham in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac eciam totum illud messuagium sive tenementum cum pertinenciis infra clausum in Civitate Exonie predictæ adtunc in tenurâ dicti Decani et Capituli vel Hugonis Wyatt eorum tenentis quondam datum predictis Decano et Capitulo et eorum successoribus pro manutencione obitûs Walteri Merriott et Massington in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac etiam illa duo messuagia sive tenementa cum pertinenciis in alto vico Civitatis Exonie predictæ in parochiâ Sancti Pancrasii adtunc in seperali tenurâ dictorum Decani et Capituli vel Willielmi Skynner eorum tenentis quondam data dictis Decano et Capitulo Ecclesie Cathedralis predictæ et eorum successoribus pro manutencione obitûs Willielmi Capron in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac eciam totum illud messuagium sive tenementum cum pertinenciis in parochiâ Sancti Stephani in predictâ Civitate Exonie adtunc in tenurâ Willielmi Garmyn quondam datum pro manutencione obitûs Johannis Holland in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali predictâ Ac eciam totam illam rectoriam de Bockrell cum pertinenciis in comitatu Devonie **HABENDUM ET TENENDUM** seperalia rectorias maneria terras tenementa redditus hereditamenta et cetera premissa predicta cum pertinenciis prefatis Decano et Capitulo Ecclesie Cathedralis Sancti Petri in Exoniâ et successoribus suis imperpetuum sub annuali redditu centum quadraginta et quinque librarum ad festa Sancti Michaelis et Annunciationis Beate Marie Virginis per equales porciones solvendo.

King Charles II. on the 30th of July, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, granted this yearly rent of £145 to the Lord Treasurer Clifford and his heirs male for ever.

No. XIX

Referable to page 89.

Consecration Act of St. Bartholomew's Cemetery in Exeter.

IN DEI NOMINE, Amen, Nos, JOSEPHUS permissione Divinâ Exoniensis Episcopus, omnibus Christi fidelibus per hoc præsens notum esse volumus, quod cum complures intra hanc urbem, nostræ diocesis metropolim, parochiales nitent Ecclesiæ quæ juxta veterum sanctiones canonum, suis proculdubio* singulæ gaudebant Cemeteriis, quæ privatis olim et nunc etiam temporis gravata ædificiis, (eorum areis et finibus temporum oblivione confusis jam et inumbratis memoriæque hominum funditus excisis) latent penitus et desiderantur: paulatim ex quo et per spiramenta velut temporis, haud diutius toleranda tandem tam apud incolas quam indigenas hujus Civitatis Exon inolevit consuetudo, defunctorum corpora in Cimiterio Beati Petri sepeliendi, nomine Clausuræ Sancti Petri communiter insignito: unde fatali quâdam evenit necessitate ut prædictum Beati Petri Cimiterium promiscuis undequaque defunctorum laborans funeribus, in tam enormem indies excreverit altitudinem, ut, ipsi Ecclesiæ indecoram Cathedrali quandam velut sepulturam minari videatur. Immo prohdolor! peste non ita pridem in ipsis hujus Civitatis grassante visceribus, sæpius præ angustiiis Cemeterii contigit, sacras defunctorum reliquias ludibrio, et frusta corporum haud macerata, suis fuisse immature

* There is reason to doubt this. Amongst the records found in the treasury of Exeter Church at the accession of Bishop Bronescombe, one is entitled "Privilegium Innocentii Pape statuentis ut nulli liceat construere Cimiteria infra terminos parochie Exon' Ecclesie sine assensu Capituli et Episcopi." Bishop Grandisson calls St. Peter's Close "Commune Civitatis Poliandrum."

excitata dormitoriis. Nos igitur non ignavo satis luctu tanto ingemiscere malo habentes; sed omni quâ potuimus solitudine mederi cupientes, tam misericordiâ in vivos quam pietate in defunctos ducti, opus perdifficile tandem (quâ nos spectat) adimplevimus, novum hoc et succedaneum populo Exoniensi suadendo cimiterium; nostris vero hâc in parte sudoribus præcellens Reverendissimi Patris* Willielmi Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi accessit summo opere autoritas quem, scrutinia licet temporum anxie evolvas, nulli tamen antecessorum suorum excelsis hisce pietatis operibus invenies Secundum. NOS igitur JOSEPHUS Exoniensis Episcopus locum hunc Sepulchralem vulgo vocatum FRIERN HAYE per Majorem, Ballivos et Communitatem Exonie eâ quâ debuit pietate nobis oblatum et impensis insuper mutuis tam Decani et Capituli nostræ Cathedralis Ecclesiæ quam Civitatis Exoniensis cinctum et adaptatum, divinis precibus et effatis prius irroratum, omni quâ potuimus religione dedicavimus et consecravimus, et per hoc præsens pro sancto et consecrato apud Posterios haberi volumus et in perpetuum reputari. OMNIA igitur privilegia, exemptiones, jura, libertates et immunitates quascumque, quibusque locus adeo sacrosanctus radiari debet, quantum in nobis est et jura hujus regni patiuntur, huic etiam novo impendimus Cemeterio omnibus districte præcipientes, ne quis defunctorum reliquiis illudere et locum justis fidelium et solennibus dedicatum inconsultis ansibus temerare præsumat. SCIANT denique universi, quod si qui huic nostræ sanctioni fraudem fecerint, nos mucrone excommunicationis in eos severius animadversuros. In quorum fidem et testimonium sigillum nostrum episcopale præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datum in Palatio nostro Exon vicesimo quarto die Mensis Augusti scilicet in festo Sancti Bartholomæi Apostoli A. D. 1637 Annoque Regni Serenissimi in Christo Principis et Domini nostri Caroli Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris &c. decimo tertio et nostræ consecrationis anno decimo.

JOS. EXON.

* Archbishop Laud.

No. XX.

Referable to page 103.

*Consecration Act of "The South Burying Place."
Extracted from the Patent Book, page 73.*

IN DEI NOMINE, Amen. NOS SETHUS, permissione Divinâ Exon Episcopus, omnibus Christi fidelibus per hoc præsens scriptum notum esse volumus, quod cum complures intra hanc urbem Exonie, nostræ diocesis metropolim; parochiales Ecclesiæ fundatæ sint quæ juxta veterum sanctionem canonum suis proculdubio singulæ gaudebant Cemiteriis, quorum aræ tractu temporis privatis ædificiis superstructæ et interclusæ fuerunt, limitibus eorum nunc penitus deletis, unde inoleverit consuetudo defunctorum corpora in Cemiterio Beati Petri (nomine *Clausuræ* Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri communiter insignito,) sepeliendi. Quumque Cemiterium illud, quin et locus insuper vulgo vocatus *Frierne Hay* per Majorem, Ballivos et Communitatem Exonie ante aliquot annos oblatum, et in locum Sepulturæ a Reverendo in Christo Patre piæ memoriæ JOSEPHO antecessore nostro dedicatus et consecratus, cadaveribus incolarum infra totam civitatem indies crescentium et continuo decedentium inhumandis nullo modo sufficiant. Nos tantis malis et incommodis omni quâ potuimus solitudine remedium adhibere cupientes, hunc locum jacentem in vasto loco vulgo vocatum *Southing Hay*, continentem in longitudine 276 pedes aut circiter, in latitudine 124 pedes aut circiter, a Majore, Ballivis et Communitate Exon in usum Cemiterii Publici eâ quâ decuit pietate oblatum; donatum et designatum et propriis sumptibus et impensis Decani et Capituli Ecclesiæ nostræ Cathedralis muro ex coctis lateribus inclusum et

adaptatum, Divinis precibus et effatis prius irroratum omni quâ potuimus religione, a pristinis aliisque quibuscunque communibus usibus et profanis, in usus sacros separandum fore decernimus et sic separamus per præsentes: ac eundem omnibus inhabitantibus vel degentibus infra civitatem et comitatum civitatis prædictæ in Cemiterium sive locum Sepulturæ pro corporibus inibi decedentium Christiano ritu humanis, quantum in nobis est, ac de jure et canonibus ecclesiasticis, ac de Statutis hujus Regni Angliæ possumus, auctoritate nostrâ ordinariâ et episcopali assignamus: et per nomen Cimiterii Australis Anglicæ "THE SOUTH BURYING PLACE" dedicamus et in usum prædictum consecramus: ac sic assignatum, dedicatum et consecratum fuisse et esse et in futurum perpetuis temporibus remanere debere palam et publice declaramus; privilegiis insuper libertatibus immunitatibus et juribus omnibus et singulis quibuscunque, Cemiteriis et locis sepulturæ ab antiquo consecratis et dedicatis competentibus, Cemiterium sive locum sepulturæ prædictum ad omnem juris effectum munitum esse volumus. Et quantum in nobis est ac de jure possumus sic munimus et stabilimus per præsentes, omnibus districté præcipientes, ne quis defunctorum reliquias violare et locum hujusmodi justis fidelium et solennibus dedicatum, inconsultis ausibus temerare præsumat sub poenâ juris. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum episcopale præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datum vicesimo septimo die Mensis Octobris, Anno Regni Domini nostri Caroli Secundi, Dei Gratiâ Regis Angliæ &c Fidei Defensoris &c decimo sexto, Annoque Domini 1664 et Anno Consecrationis nostræ tertio.

SETH EXON.

No. XXI.

Referable to page 90.

IN DEI NOMINE, Amen. NOS JOSEPHUS Providentiâ Divinâ Exoniensis Episcopus omnibus ad quos hoc præsens scriptum pervenerit Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum quædam Capella prope Portam Orientalem Civitatis Exoniæ ad Hospitium Sancti Johannis ibidem ab antiquo fundatum, ut fertur spectans, multis retroactis annis valde ruinosa ac squalida extiterit, nunc vero piâ devotione erga Deum et Ecclesiam venerabilis mulieris Aliciæ Hele viduæ nuper Civitatis Exoniæ defunctæ propriis suis sumptibus et expensis reâdificata, reparata et ornata existit; cumque eadem capella proculdubio retroactis temporibus ad Sacra et Divina inibi celebranda ordinata, destinata et consecrata fuerit, Cumque cives etiam civitatis prædictæ Hospitium Sancti Johannis prædictum, sumptibus non modicis ad commune bonum, puerorum educationem et pauperum sustentationem nuper reâdificaverint et nobis etiam humiliter supplicaverint, quatenus eandem capellam ad usum pristinum restitui dignaremur. Nos igitur hujusmodi petitioni annuentes, eandem capellam ad usum proprium et pristinum destinari volumus dictamque capellam vim omnem primæ consecrationis (non obstante ullâ temporis aut usus intermissione) illibatam et integram retinere pronunciamus, decernimus et declaramus et sic imposterum haberi volumus per præsentem. In Cujus Rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum Episcopale præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datum in Palatio nostro Exoniæ vicesimo primo Die mensis Septembris Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo tricesimo nono et consecrationis nostræ anno duodecimo.

JOS. EXON.

Copies of these last three documents are preserved in the archives of the mayor and chamber.

No. XXII.

Referable to pages 94, 95.

Articles between his Excellency Prince Maurice and the Earl of Stamford (the Parliament's General in the West), upon the delivery of the City of Exeter, September 5, 1643. 19 Caroli.

MAURICE.

I. IT is concluded and agreed on, that the city and castle of Exeter be surrendered into the hands of his highness Prince Maurice, with all arms, ensigns, ordnance, ammunition, and all other warlike provisions whatsoever within the said city and castle.

II. That the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Stamford, together with all officers above the degree of lieutenants, both of horse and foot, now within and about this city and castle, do march out of this city and castle on Thursday, the 7th of this month, by nine of the clock in the morning, with their troops of horse, full arms, bag and baggage, provided it be their own goods. And that the lieutenants and ensigns march out with their swords at the East-gate; and that the foot soldiers march out at the same time, leaving their arms at the Guildhall: all having a safe convoy to Windsor, or to go elsewhere if they please, and such as will stay shall have pay in the king's army.

III. That there be carriages allowed and provided to carry away their bag and baggage, and sick and hurt soldiers; and that an especial care be taken of such officers and soldiers as (being sick and wounded) shall be by the Earl of Stamford left behind in the said city; and that, upon their recovery, they shall have passes to depart to their own homes respectively.

IV. That the king's forces march not into the city till the parliament forces are marched out, except an hundred musqueteers at the east port through which they pass.

V. That his highness shall forthwith procure a free and general pardon unto Henry Earl of Stamford, Sir George Chidleigh, Sir John Bampffield, Sir John Northcot, baronets ; Sir Samuel Roberts and Sir Nicholas Martin, knights ; and unto the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Commonalty of the city of Exon ; and to all other persons, of what degree, condition, or quality soever, now being within the said city of Exon, for all treasons and other offences whatsoever committed by them or any of them, since the beginning of this present parliament (relating to these unhappy differences between his majesty and the two houses of parliament) ; that all or any of them shall have his particular pardon for the aforesaid offences or treasons, if he shall sue forth the same.

VI. That the true Protestant religion now established by law, shall be preserved and exercised in the city.

VII. That all persons, citizens and inhabitants, may at any time depart with their families, goods, and estates, unto any part of this kingdom ; and that they and every of them shall have power to dispose, sell or alien, either by themselves or others, whatsoever goods or parts of their estates they shall not convey or carry with them.

VIII. That all persons now in this city may have free liberty to repair to their houses in the country, or elsewhere, and there to remain in safety and enjoy their estates, lands, rents, and goods, without plundering, fine, or imprisonment, or any other molestation, and may travel to and fro without any interruption, hindrance, or denial.

IX. That all ministers and preachers of God's word, now within this city, shall have free liberty either to stay here or go to their own houses, cures, or charges, or elsewhere within his majesty's dominions, with their wives, children, families, and goods, there to abide peaceably, and to exercise their ministerial functions, and to enjoy their estates according to the laws of the land.

X. That all the charters, liberties, privileges, and franchises, lands, estates, goods, and debts of the said city, shall be preserved and confirmed; and that the ancient government and the present governor and officers may remain and continue in their former condition.

XI. That no new oath or protestation be enforced upon any, nor any compelled to take up arms against the Parliament.

XII. That for avoiding inconveniences and distractions, the quartering of soldiers be referred to the mayor and governor of the city for the time being.

XIII. That all these articles which are now agreed upon shall be ratified and confirmed by his Majesty, under the great seal of England.

XIV. That the officers and soldiers, in their marching out, shall not be reproached, or have any disgraceful speeches or affronts offered or given unto them by any officer or soldier of the king's. And that the convoy appointed to march with them may go and return safely, without any violence or wrong offered unto them by any forces of the adverse party.

STAMFORD.
RICH. CAVE.

CHR. CLARK, Mayor.
JOS. BAMFIELD.

The fifth article greatly disgusted the parliament. The citizens, for the greatest part, were adverse to the parliament; and the earl having held out eight months and nineteen days, his ammunition then failing, and no hopes of relief appearing, surrendered the city on the above-mentioned conditions.—Rushworth's Collections, vol. 2. pp. 273. 274.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, on the 31st of March, 1646, drew up before Exeter, and sent a summons to Sir John Berkley, the governor, to surrender the city. On the next day, which was Wednesday, the governor returned for answer, that he was disposed to conclude a treaty upon just and honourable terms. The place of meeting for the commissioners on both sides was fixed at Poltimore, Sir John Bamfield's house. The negociation opened on Friday, the 3d of April, and on Thursday, the 9th instant, the

articles were mutually signed, as follows.—The commissioners on the part of Sir T. Fairfax, general of the parliamentary forces, were Lieutenant General Hamond, Colonel Sir Hardress Waller, Colonel Edward Harley, Colonel Lambert, Commissary Stane, Major Watson. On the behalf of Sir John Berkley, knight, governor of the city of Exeter, Sir Henry Berkley, Sir George Cary, Colonel Ashburnham, Colonel Godolphin, Captain Fitzgerald, Mr. John Weare, Mr. Robert Walker, Mr. Thomas Knight.

ARTICLES.

I. That the city and garrison of Exeter, together with the castle, and all forts and mounts, places of defence, of or belonging to the same, with all ordnance, arms, and ammunition, provisions and furniture of war belonging to the garrison (excepting what shall be excepted in the ensuing articles), shall be delivered unto Sir Thomas Farifax, general of the parliament's forces, or to any whom he shall appoint to receive them, for the use of the Parliament, on Monday next after the date hereof, being the 13th of this instant April, by twelve of the clock at noon.

II. That if any officer, soldier, or any person included in these articles, wrong or plunder, in person or goods, (in their march away or before) any citizen or countryman, or any person whatsoever, shall, as far as he is able, give satisfaction to the persons so injured, at the judgment of his excellency, Sir T. Farifax.

III. That if any officer, soldier, or any person (included in these articles), shall, after the date hereof, wilfully break, deface, spoil, or embezzle any arms or other provisions of war whatsoever, by the precedent articles to be surrendered as aforesaid, shall lose the benefit of the ensuing articles.

IV. That the Princess Henrietta and her governess, with her household, shall have full liberty to pass with their plate, money, and goods, within twenty days after the conclusion of this treaty (when she shall desire), to any place within the continent of England or dominion of Wales, at the election of the governess, and there to remain until his majesty's pleasure be

further known touching her setting ; and that the governess shall have liberty to send to the king, to know his pleasure herein, accordingly to dispose of her highness, within the aforesaid limitation of places ; and that fit and convenient carriages be provided for their passage, at reasonable rates.

V. That the cathedral church, nor any other church within the city, shall be defaced, or any thing belonging thereunto spoiled or taken away, by any soldier or person on either side whatsoever.

VI. That the governor, together with all lords, clergymen, gentlemen, captains, officers, troopers, and common soldiers, shall march out of the city on Monday next, the 13th of April, by twelve o'clock at noon, with their horses, full arms, bag and baggage, and their goods, colours flying, drums beating, matches lighted, bullets, full bandaliers, with sufficient convoys, unto Oxford, or unto Helston, in Cornwall, at their several elections : And in case the governor of Oxford shall refuse to receive the common soldiers that shall march thither, they are there to deliver up their arms to the convoy, and have passes to repair to their several homes. And those that march unto Helston, are there to be disbanded, and to have passes to their several homes. That all troopers and common soldiers which march not as aforesaid, shall deliver up their arms, except their swords, and have liberty to go to their own homes with bag and baggage, and shall not be compelled to take up arms against the king. Provided also, that all officers and gentlemen that shall chuse to go to Oxford, and not take up arms, shall repair into the parliament's quarters within forty days after the date hereof, and shall enjoy the benefit of these articles.

VII. That all those which shall march to the garri- sons aforesaid, shall have free quarters in their march, and not be obliged to march above ten miles a day ; and that such other soldiers as are inhabitants in the city shall receive free liberty to march out or remain therein, without being compelled to take up arms against the king. And if any soldiers fall sick upon their march, that convenient carriages and accommodations shall be provided for them.

VIII. That all lords, gentlemen, clergymen, chaplains, and officers, that shall chuse to go beyond the seas, shall march away with their full arms for their own use ; and that all common soldiers shall march away with their full arms, with a sufficient convoy, unto the port which they shall use for their transportation ; which arms they shall there lay down and deliver unto the governor of the next garrison belonging to the parliament ; the said governor providing for their safety during the time of their abode there ; where they shall be assisted for the procuring vessels and shipping for their transportation at the accustomed rates, and shall have free quarter for one-and-twenty days, allowed to provide for their passage. After which time shall be expired, the same officers and soldiers, paying for their quarters, shall have liberty to stay until shipping be provided and weather seasonable ; and that during their stay or before, it shall be permitted that any two of them may go to London to treat with any foreign ambassador or agent, for a commission to be entertained beyond the seas.

IX. That neither the officers, soldiers, nor any person whatsoever, in their going out of the city, shall be reproached, or have any disgraceful speeches or affront offered to them, or any of their persons wronged, rifled, searched, or their goods seized or taken away from them by any person whatsoever.

X. That the governor, lords, gentlemen, clergymen, chaplains, commanders, officers, and soldiers comprised in these articles, shall be allowed and assisted in providing of sufficient carriages, at reasonable rates, to carry away their bag, baggage, and goods ; and that care be taken by the future governor of the said city, for the curing of such sick or wounded officers and soldiers as shall be left in the city ; and that, upon recovery, they shall have passes to repair to their own houses respectively.

XI. That the parliament forces come not into the city until the king's forces be marched out, except one hundred and fifty foot and one troop of horse, with their officers.

XII. That no lords, knights, gentlemen, clergymen, chaplains, (excepting those who are by name excepted by parliament from pardon and composition) officers, citizens, and soldiers, and all other persons comprised within these articles, shall be questioned or accountable for any act past by them done (or by any other by their procurement) relating unto the unhappy differencies betwixt his majesty and parliament, they submitting themselves to reasonable and moderate composition for their estates ; which the general, Sir Thomas Farifax, shall really endeavour, with the parliament, that it shall not exceed two years' value of any man's real estate respectively ; and for personal, according to the ordinary rule, not exceeding the proportion aforesaid : which composition being made, they shall have indemnity for their persons, and enjoy their estates and all other immunities without payment of any fifth or twentieth part, or any other taxes or impositions, except what shall be hereafter charged upon them in common with other subjects of this kingdom, by authority of parliament.

XIII. That all lords, knights, gentlemen, clergy, and chaplains (excepted in the precedent articles), shall have liberty to go unto any of the king's garrisons, and to have a safe conduct for themselves and servants to go unto the parliament to obtain their composition for their estates and indemnity for their persons ; which (though it prove ineffectual), yet, nevertheless, they shall have four months' time next after the date of these articles to endeavour their peace, or to go beyond the seas, and shall have passes for that purpose.

XIV. That all horses, arms, money, and other goods whatsoever, taken as lawful prizes of war, before or during the siege, now in the city, be continued in the possession of the present possessors.

XV. That all officers, gentlemen, citizens, inhabitants, clergymen, chaplains, soldiers, and all other persons within the city, during the time of their making their composition, shall have free liberty either to inhabit within the same city, or shall have free liberty at any time to depart with their families, goods, and estates, unto any part of this kingdom in the parlia-

ment's quarters; and before composition made, the merchants and tradesmen to enjoy their merchandizing and trades; and after composition made, all others (not prohibited by ordinances of parliament) to enjoy and exercise their professions, or go beyond the seas. And they and every of them shall have power to dispose and sell to their own uses, either by themselves or others, whatsoever part of their goods or estates they shall not carry or convey away with them. And all inhabitants which did inhabit within the city within seven months past, having made their compositions as aforesaid, shall enjoy the benefit of this, and the twelfth and the twenty-second articles.

XVI. That all charters, customs, privileges, franchises, liberties, lands, estates, goods, and debts of the mayor, aldermen, bayliff, commonalty, as a corporation, and all other corporations of the said city, shall be enjoyed by them; and that the ancient government thereof remain as formerly.

XVII. That if any persons or inhabitants which are comprised within these articles, shall break any of them, that such breach shall only touch and concern such persons, and they to make such satisfaction for the same as the cause doth require.

XVIII. That all persons comprised within these articles shall have a certificate under the hand of his excellency Sir Thomas Farifax, or the future governor of the city, that such persons were in the city at that time of the surrender thereof, and are to have the benefit of these articles.

XIX. That his excellency Sir Thomas Farifax give assurance that officers and soldiers in the parliament's army, and all others under his command, shall duly and exactly observe all articles aforesaid. And that if they or any of them shall, directly or indirectly, violate or infringe the same, upon complaint thereof, justice may be done and reparation made.

XX. That the inhabitants of the city shall be eased and freed from all free quarter or billet of soldiers, except in cases of urgent necessity, other than for lodging; and that to be ordered and disposed by the advice of the mayor or his deputy.

XXI. That no oath, covenant, protestation, or subscription (relating thereunto), shall be imposed upon any person whatsoever comprised within these articles, but only such as shall bind all persons aforesaid not to bear arms against the parliament of England, now sitting at Westminster, nor wilfully do any act prejudicial unto their affairs, whilst they remain in their quarters ; except the persons aforesaid shall first render themselves unto the parliament, who shall cause them to be secured, if they think fit.

XXII. That for the further and clearer understanding of the present articles, it is hereby declared that the true meaning of them is, that all persons comprised within these articles shall quietly and peaceably enjoy all their goods, debts, and moveables, during the space of four months next ensuing ; and be free from all oaths, covenants, and protestations ; and have liberty within the time of the said four months, in case they shall not make their composition with the parliament (and shall be resolved to go beyond seas) to dispose of their said goods, debts, and moveables allowed by the articles, and to depart the kingdom, if they shall think fit, and to have passes for that purpose ; or otherwise to stay in the kingdom.

XXIII. That Mount Radford and the Ward in St. Thomas' parish, with the provisions of war thereunto belonging, be delivered unto his excellency Sir Thomas Farifax, or whom he shall appoint, to receive them in assurance of the performance of the precedent articles, to morrow, by six o'clock in the afternoon, being the 7th of April ; and that four such gentlemen or officers as his excellency shall approve of, shall be delivered at the same time, as hostages for the performance of the foregoing articles on the one part ; and two hostages, such as Sir John Berkley, knight, governor of the city of Exeter, shall approve of and appoint to be received for performance, on the other part.

XXIV. Lastly.—That these articles be ratified and confirmed mutually by his excellency Sir Thomas Farifax, on the one part ; and Sir John Berkley, knight, governor of the city, on the other part.

I do hereby ratify and confirm the articles above-said, agreed on by the commissioners on my part.

THOMAS FAIRFAX.

April 9, 1646.

Colonel Hammond was, a few days after, appointed governor of Exeter.

Great complaints were soon made to Sir Thomas Fairfax of the violation of the above articles.—See Rushworth's Collections, vol. 1. part. 4. pp. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266.

XXIII.

Referable to page 184.

ORDINATIO WILLIELMI WYNARD (*de quâ in Cartâ* cui illa est annexa fit mentio*) sequitur in hec verba.

IN NOMINE summe et individue Trinitatis, Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Ego Willielmus Wynard Vicesimo Die Januarii, Anno Regni Regis Henrici sexti post Conquestum Anglie quarto decimo, Ad divini Cultus augmentum ac in subsidium relevaminis inopie pauperum debilium, qui sibi ipsis nequeunt subvenire, Volo, decerno, statuo et ordino per presentes, quod in domo, extra australem portam Civitatis Exonie, ad custus meos noviter erectâ, fundatâ, et situatâ, vocatâ *Godeshous* sit unus Capellanus perpetuus, bone et honeste conver-

* This is a deed of feoffment, setting forth that the founder reserved to himself during his life, the charge of maintaining this charitable institution, and his property in certain lands, tenements, and rents, in Exeter and its suburbs, as also in Topsham, Duryard, Crediton, Sidmouth, and Widecombe, in the county of Devon; and in South Petherton, in the county of Somerset, with which he endowed it. It limits the said property, after his decease, to John Bluet, for the term of his life, with remainder to John Wynard, the founder's son in tail male; remainder to Thomas Wynard, the founder's brother in tail male: remainder to Sir John Speke, Knight, in tail male; remainder to William Speke, the said Knight's brother, in tail male; remainder to Walter Bluet, in tail male; remainder to William Courtenay, the son of Sir Philip Courtenay, Knight, in tail male; remainder to William Boneville, son and heir of Sir William Boneville, Knight, in tail male; remainder to Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, in tail male; remainder to Humfrid Beville, in tail male; remainder to John Fortescue,† serjeant at law, in tail male; remainder to John Copleston, in tail male; remainder to John Whitelegb, in tail male; remainder to Sir Nicholas Carewe, knight, in tail male; with the ultimate remainder in fee, to King Henry VI. and his heirs, Kings of England. Dated Exeter, 4th of Sept. Anno Henrici VI decimo septimo.

† The Serjeant Fortescue here mentioned, became Lord Chief Justice and Chancellor of England. His learned treatise "*DE LAUDIBUS LEGUM ANGLIÆ*," has immortalized his memory.

sationis, moribus et scientiâ ydoneus, quem vulgariter vocari volo *William Wynardis Prest* apud dictam domum corporalem residenciam in loco sibi assignato factururus, et continue ibidem, salvis infra dicendis, moraturus in quâdam capellâ ibidem, dicte domus parcellâ, quam vulgariter eciam vocari volo *Trinite Chapell*, qua mquidem domum ac capellam et omnes mansiones ejusdem domûs, cum gardino ibidem in cooperturâ et clausurâ, dictus capellanus et successores sui ejusdem domus capellani, sumptibus meis dum vixero, et post obitum meum, ad custus ipsius et eorum, qui terras et tenementa in cartâ huic annexâ specificata habuerit aut habuerint, reparabunt, manutenebunt, et bene ac competenter de tempore in tempus imperpetuum sustentabunt. Et quod idem capellanus et singuli successores sui a curis, ministracionibus, officiis secularibus, et negociacionibus publicis, alienis stipendiis vel salariis, ceterisque causis omnibus et negotiis, tabernisque et locis quibuscumque, unde delinquendi occasio vagandi seu absentie dari, sequi et oriri poterit, penitus abstineant; et specialiter quod non sint aucipes, venatores, fornicatores, adulteri, nec loca suspecta aliqua accedentes, ut a talibus prorsus segregati, divinis servitiis et officiis sine impedimento melius intendant. Item volo et ordino, quod dictus capellanus, qui pro tempore fuerit, quolibet die dum ipse superstes sit, et bene dispositus, inter horam septimam et horam octavam ante meridiem, matutinas de die dicere incipiet in capellâ predictâ, et ibidem eas absque interruptione, cum omnibus horis canonicis, secundum Usum Sarum perficiet distincte et devote, in quo quidem introitu dicte capelle, ante inceptionem matutinarum, dicet in Anglicâ voce, quam astantes poterunt audire, *For the good spede, prosperite, and welfare of our Liege Lord the Kyng, and of his trewe Counsell, and for al the sowtis of his noble progenitours, and for the good spede, welfare, and prosperite of William Wynard, foundour of this place; and for al his Feffees of this Place, that both other shal be at eny Tyme here after, and for William Wynard is fader sowle, and his moder, and for al his auncetres saules, and for al the sawles of hem, that William*

Wynard is hold to do fore, and for al Cristyn sawles, seyth every man a Pater noster and Ave." Et sic subsequenter absque intervallo incipiet dicere Psalmum "De profundis," &c. et hujusmodi Psalmo cum oratione dominicâ, salutatione angelicâ cum aliis orationibus consuetis et hujusmodi psalmo annexis, per ipsum totaliter dicto incipiet matutinas et de die vel de Sanctâ Trinitate, vel de beatâ Mariâ Virgine, vel de aliis sanctis, ut inferius dicetur magis plene et simili modo. Idem capellanus ante inceptionem misse et vespers quolibet die in introitu Capelle dicet dicta verba in Anglicis cum Psalmo de "De profundis" prout superius continetur, Ac in fine matutinarum, misse, et vespersarum, ante recessum suum a capellâ predictâ psalmum de "De profundis" dicere non omittet. Item ordino per presentes, quod dictus capellanus, qui pro tempore fuerit, postquam matutinas et omnes alias horas canonicas in dictâ capellâ dixerit, absque intervallo ad missam ibidem dicendam se properabit, qui per se, vel per alium, tam ad matutinas, quam ad missam, ac ad vespers in dictâ capellâ ad horam secundam post meridiem dicendas pulsabit, et quod idem capellanus quâlibet die lune, nisi festum magis duplex in illo die evenerit, missam de Sanctis Dei Angelis; ac singulis secundis, quartis, et sextis feriis per totum annum, servitium mortuorum videlicet "Placebo et Dirige" ac Comendacionem pro remedio salute progenitorum dicti domini regis, parentum et benefactorum dicti Willielmi Wynard, ac eciam anime dicti nunc Domini Regis, cum ab hac luce migraverit, Ac eciam anime ipsius Willielmi, cum ipse ab hac luce migraverit, necnon animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum, et specialiter animarum in penis purgatorii existentium paucissimos amicos habentium, nisi in aliquâ feriarum predictarum festum magis duplex contigerit; tunc in ipso festo hujusmodi, servitium mortuorum a dicendo et commendacionem ob festi Reverentiam, nisi hoc gratis facere voluerit, excusetur: quo quidem servitio et commendacione, ob festi reverentiam ut prefertur, cessante, tunc in crastino festi predicti, servitium mortuorum et commendacionem hujusmodi una cum septem Psalmis de Sanctâ Trinitate qui incipiunt

“ *Laudate pueri dominum* ” et terminantur “ *Omnis spiritus laudet Dominum* ” dicere teneatur. Insuper statuo et ordino quod quilibet Capellanus predictus, qui pro tempore fuerit de aliquo Crimine notabili absque fraude et malo ingenio de rei veritate secundum legis exigentiam legitimis probationibus precedentibus fuerit convictus, et iterum in idem crimen ceciderit, seu aliquod aliud crimen notabile commiserit pro quo ipse infamis efficeretur, seu honestas presbiteralis graviter ledatur, secundo crimine ut prefertur probato, idem capellanus ipso facto de dictis servitiis et officiis sit privatus; et quod alter capellanus ydoneus in loco suo, per illum qui in et de dictis terris et tenementis, virtute dicte carte huic ordinationi annexe, fuerit ad tunc seisisus, ad dicta officia et servitia divinâ, ut prefertur, faciendum eligatur, et absque affectione carnali prout inferius dicetur, debite admittatur. Eciâ ordino quod quilibet capellanus, qui ad dicta officia et servicia divina, ut prefertur, faciendum sit electus, antequam ad hoc admittatur, suum corporale prestabit iuramentum, quod ipse pro parte suâ omnes articulos in ordinatione meâ ipsum capellandum tangentes in omnibus observabit, et inconcusse faciet observari, ac libros, vestimenta et omnia alia dicte capelle ornamenta salvo, secure et honeste, pro tempore suo custodiet, eaque, per indenturam inter in et de dictis terris et tenementis, virtute dicte carte ad tunc seisitum et ipsum capellandum conficiendam, recipiet et sic idem capellanus ante recessum suum ab officio suo predicto, in et de dictis terris et tenementis ad tunc virtute dicte carte seisito, omnia bona predicta absque pejoratione et diminutione, in quantum fieri potest, vetustate et eorum usu exceptis, fideliter redeliberabit, ac pacem inter dictos pauperes conservabit, et pro posse suo discordiam inter eos, si que fuerit, absque aliquâ partialitate debite reformabit, aut aliter in et de dictis terris et tenementis ad tunc ut prefertur seisitum, pro pace inde reformandâ de toto facto et omnibus circumstantiis idem factum tangentibus integre informabit. Decerno eciâ et ordino per presentes, quod quilibet capellanus dicte capelle qui pro tempore fuerit, si ad aliquod aliud

beneficium sit promotus, vel aliter a dicto officio et servicio recedere voluerit, in et de dictis terris et tenementis, ad tunc virtute dicte carte huic ordinatione annexe seisisito, per sex menses anni ad minus ante suum recessum, inde prenunciationem faciet; Ita quod idem adtunc in et de dictis terris et tenementis ut prefertur seisitus, pro alio capellano ydoneo ad dicta divina servicia et officia faciendum ut prefertur premonitus, poterit ordinari: Et quod idem capellanus unâ vel binâ vice in anno, ex causâ rationabili, videlicet ad visitandum parentes, consanguineos, vel amicos suos, vel ex causâ salubris peregrinationis, et necessarie recreationis, se in toto per tres septimanas et tres dies ad maximum a dictâ domo absentare sit licenciatus: Et quod idem capellanus per sex dies ante recessum suum de omnibus per ipsum receptis, et de omnibus que per ipsum recipi debuissent, in et de dictis terris et tenementis adtunc ut prefertur seisisito, super sacramentum suum in eo casu prestitum, reddet compotum fidelem: Ac quod idem capellanus pro tempore absentie sue predicte quatenus commode fieri possit, dicat omnia servicia sua predicta in loco et locis, quo et quibus hujusmodi capellanum contigerit adesse. Insuper decernens statuo, quod quilibet capellanus, qui ad premissa divina servicia et officia ut prefertur sit admittendus, quod idem capellanus die quo ipse ad premissa facienda sit admissus, vel in crastino ejusdem diei, per indenturam inter ipsum capellanum et in et de dictis terris et tenementis ut prefertur seisitum conficiendam, recipiet libras, calicem, et alia bona ad dictam capellam et domum spectancia cum clausulâ in eâdem indenturâ contentâ, videlicet, quod idem capellanus, quandocunque requisitus fuerit, per in et de dictis terris et tenementis ut prefertur seisitum, omnia predicta bona sibi monstrabit, et ea, ut supra et inferius dicetur, redeliberabit absque hoc, quod idem capellanus dicta bona, seu aliquam parcellam inde, alienabit, elongabit, impignorabitur, aut ullo modo onerabit seu pejorabit, vetustate et rationabili usu inde habitis solomodo exceptis. Ac pro eo quod alibi scribitur “*qui non laborat non manducet*” et e contra “*qui altari deservit, altari vivere debet.*”

Hinc est, quod ego Willielmus Wynard antedictus volo et statuo in hiis scriptis, quod dictus capellanus qui sic ut prefertur divina servicia et officia in dictâ capellâ sit factururus et celebraturus, de redditibus exitibus, et proficuis de dictis terris et tenementis in dictâ cartâ huic donationi annexâ, per manus de et in eisdem terris et tenementis seisisi, octo marcas legalis monete Anglie ad quatuor anni terminos principales annuatim percipiet equis portionibus. Inde insuper panem, vinum, et luminare sufficientia ad dicta servicia et officia divina faciendum prout oportuum fuerit ad custus ipsius capellani qui pro tempore fuerit inveniendum. Pro eo eciam quod "*multam maliciam docuit ociositas*" et veresimile est, quod mala quampluries docebit infinita, ac pro eo quod virtutes virtutibus augmentur, volo, statuo et ordino per presentes, quod dictus capellanus qui pro tempore fuerit, tres pueros ad minus, quatuor, quinque, sex, septem, octo et novem ad maximum, ad custus et expensas parentum et amicorum suorum in omnibus sustentandos a principio alphabeti, quousque magnum Psalterium Sancti David legere dinoscantur in capellâ predictâ indies, inter dicta divina servitia, prout decet et tempus exigerit, ac prout ei racionabiliter vacare poterit faciet erudire. Insuper volo et ordino, quod quilibet capellanus predictus qui pro tempore fuerit, dicet inter cetera istam colectam videlicet "Domine Jesu Christe, fili dei vivi sicut tu vis et sicut tu scis, miserere Willielmi creature tue, istius loci fundatoris, et da ei spem firmam, fidem rectam, et caritatem perfectam, ac concede sibi finem bonum, quod est super omne donum, Amen." Et quod ista oratio que sequitur pro salute anime mee per dictum capellanum dicenda post primam oracionem semper dicatur. Ita quod hujusmodi oraciones finiantur sub uno "Per Dominum," cum Secreto et Post communione, prout subsequenter patebunt "Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, conservator animarum salvandarum, qui quos diligis corripis, et quos corripis pie ad emendacionem coherces, te invocamus domine, ut medelam conferre digneris anime famuli tui Willielmi, ut in horâ exitus illius a corpore, absque peccati maculâ, per manus sane-

torum angelorum tuorum ante conspectum glorie tue representari mereatur. Per dominum nostrum," &c. Et "Adesto Domine, quesumus, pro tuâ pietate supplicationibus nostris et suscipe hostiam quam tibi offerimus pro famulo tuo Willielmo, salutem non corporis, set anime sue petente; presta quesumus ei indulgenciam omnium iniquitatum suarum, ut per hoc quod tibi offerimus sacrificium, a sanctis angelis tuis anima ejus suscepta, ad tue glorie regnum pervenire mereatur. Per dominum nostrum," &c. "Gratias tibi agimus domine, refecti salutaribus sacramentis, quibus animas in te sperantium satiare consuevisti, et confisi de pietate tuâ supplici devocione precamur, ut miserere digneris anime famuli tui Willielmi, ne prevaleat adversus eam inimicus in horâ exitus illius de corpore, set transitum habere mereatur ad vîtam. Per dominum nostrum," &c. Item statuo et ordino, quod dicti duodecim pauperes per eum qui in et de dictis terris et tenementis virtute dicte carte fuerit seisisus, erunt libere eligendi et ad et in dictam domum admittendi et sic admissi, nunquam sine causâ rationabili inde amovendi, et quod iidem duodecim pauperes sint infra dictam domum in locis sibi assignatis continue residentes, videlicet quod quilibet ipsorum sit per se aisiammentum habens et habiturus, infra et extra magnam portam in Curtilagio, et gardino dicte domus pro eorum recreatione continue commoraturus, et quod nullus eorum sic per dictam civitatem, nisi ad Ecclesiam Cathedralem Sancti Petri, et ad Ecclesiam Fratrum Minorum, ac crucem de Southing-heyes, nisi ex causâ rationabili sit vagans seu transiens ullo modo: Et quod omnes dicti pauperes ad eorum posse sint in dictâ capellâ omnia dicta divina servicia audientes, ac quolibet die, ante horam undecimam in dictâ capellâ semel et post prandium bis unum Psalterium ad minus, de beatissimâ virgine dei genitrice Mariâ seperatim ibidem dicent humiliter et devote. Et quod quilibet eorum literatus ultra dicta tria Psalteria dicet in eâdem capellâ cotidie matutinas, horas, vespervas et completorium de dictâ genitrice Virgine Mariâ; et si aliquis eorum sit in tantum literatus quod scit legere Psalterium quod incipit "*Beatus vir*" quod ille pauper

sic literatus quolibet die ad minus unum nocturnum dicti Psalterii dicet ibidem distincte et devote: Ita quod in unâ septimanâ unum Psalterium integrum sic dicendo poterit consummare. Et quod quilibet pauperum qui potens fuerit ad laborandum, quolibet die ad Ecclesiam Fratrum Minorum extra portam australem dicte Civitatis Exonie accedere, missamque ibidem vocatam "*Wynardis Masse*" ad altare inibi ordinatum circiter decimam horam ante meridiem dicendam audire teneatur, quâ missâ finitâ ad domum de *Godes hous* predictam absque specie mali inter loca predicta in egressu vel regressu quomodo libet faciendâ rediet ille pauper. Volo eciâ et ordino per presentes, quod nullus pauperum predictorum infra dictam civitatem vel extra, mendicabit, set si aliquis pietate motus aliquam elemosinam in denariis aut in rebus aliis eorum alicui dederit, quod quilibet denarius et cujuslibet rei valor sic eorum alicui datus in commune proficuum dictorum pauperum integre convertantur in communem pixidem juxta magnam portam dicte domus existentem imponendi et secure custodiendi, cujus quidem pixidis una clavis, penes dictum capellâ, et altera clavis penes unum de dictis pauperibus magis honestiorem, pro dictis denariis custodiendis et inter eosdem pauperes distribuendis secure remanebunt, proviso semper quod si affinis, consanguineus aut aliquis specialis amicus alicujus dictorum pauperum, aliquid in denariis seu in aliis bonis eorum alicui eâ de causâ dare vel conferre voluerit, quod tale donum inter dictos pauperes, nisi ad voluntatem ejus, cui dicta bona conferuntur, nullatenus dividatur sed in usus ipsius proprios cui sic datur, absque reclamacione alterius insolidum convertatur. Ulterius quoque volo et ordino, Ego Willielmus Wynard antedictus, quod dictus capellanus qui pro tempore fuerit, pro quolibet die quo ipse de dictis serviciis et officiis divinis in dictâ capellâ ut prefertur faciendis, ex sua latâ negligenciâ seu ex maliciâ precogitatâ se subdole retraxerit, de suo salario sive stipendio annuatim sibi ut prefertur solvendo, quatuor denarios ad minus, vel magis, ad libitum dicta terras et tenementa in dictâ cartâ contenta ut prefertur tenentis, perdet absque pardona-

cione aliquà inde quovis modo faciendà. Et quod quilibet pauper dictorum duodecim pauperum potens in corpore ad veniendum ad dictas capellam et Ecclesiam Fratrum Minorum ad divina servicia ibidem audiendum, prout superius ordinatur, non venerit, pro quolibet die, quo ipse de dictis locis se absentaverit, amittet denarium pro victu illius diei sibi ut prefertur assignatum. Et quoad donum et concessionem cujusdam annualis redditus quadraginta librarum per Philippum Courtenay, Willielmum Boneville, Milites, et alios, Johanni Coteler majori Civitatis Exonie et aliis personis nuper factam habendum levandum et percipiendum secundum ordinationem meam, prout in scriptis ipsorum Philippi, Willielmi, et aliorum inde tripartite indentatis, plenius continetur, ordino et statuo per presentes, videlicet, quod quidem Ego Willielmus Wynard et omnes heredes mei de corpore meo exeuntes, et omnes alii qui in terris et tenementis, unde dictus annualis redditus foret levabilis ad usum inventionis et sustentationis unius capellani et duodecim pauperum in domo vocatâ *Godeshous* extra portam australem dicte civitatis, statum habent aut sunt in futurum habituri seu habiturus, omnia onera hujusmodi inventionis et sustentationis secundum hanc presentem ordinationem meam adimplevero et adimpleverint, quod dictus annualis redditus nullo tempore futuro sit levabilis, set quotiens et quodocunque ego dictus Willielmus Wynard, aut aliquis alius in dictis terris et tenementis statum aliquem ad inventionem et sustentationem predictas habiturus, in inveniundo seu sustentando dictos capellanos et pauperes secundum dictam ordinationem meam defecero, aut defecerit, vel hujusmodi onera ut prefertur non adimplevero vel non adimpleverint, quod tunc et extunc dictus annualis redditus ad inveniendum et sustentandum dictos capellanos et pauperes, prout in hac ordinatione meâ continebitur, sit et erit levabilis, quousque omnes defectus in ea parte reperti integre fuerint emendati; quo defectu, seu quibus defectibus in omnibus emendato et emendatis, quod extunc cesset dicti annualis redditus solutio, quousque in inventionem et sustentationem predictis, alius defectus de novo poterit reperiri: Ita quod omnes et singuli in dictis

terris et tenementis ad usum dictorum capellani et pauperum modo statum habentes et habituri, plenam potestatem et liberam dispositionem omnium reddituum, exituum, et proficuum de dictis terris et tenementis provenientibus omni tempore futuro ad usum dictorum capellani et pauperum secundum ordinationem meam predictam absque aliquo onere solutionis dicti annualis redditus imperpetuum habebunt, nisi in inventione et sustentatione predictis defecerint; in quo casu ad corrigendum hujusmodi defectum et defectus, dictus annualis redditus in formâ superius recitatâ erit levabilis et aliter nullo modo. Volo insuper et ordino per presentes, quod quandocumque aliquo tempore futuro contigerit dictum majorem, et tot de dictis aliis duodecim personis obire, quod tantum sex viri ipsorum remanserint superstites, quod tunc illa sex superstites tam cito quam hoc commodè fieri possit per scriptum suum indentatum sufficiens in lege dabunt et concedent dictum annualem redditum quadraginta librarum duobus civibus dicte civitatis, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, quicquidem cives per attornamentum ad tunc tenentis dictorum terrarum et tenementorum, hujusmodi annui redditus habitâ seisinâ, per scriptum suum indentatum sufficiens in lege dabunt et concedent dictum annualem redditum quadraginta librarum, ad tunc majori civitatis predictæ et dictis sex viris superstitibus, et aliis sex viris per ipsos sex superstites nominandis, heredibus et assignatis suis, necnon heredibus et assignatis heredum et assignatorum suorum, quocienscumque nominandorum et faciendorum imperpetuum, ad quatuor omni terminos principales eisdem modo et formâ habendum levandum et percipiendum, prout in dictis scriptis tripartite indentatis, per dictos Philippum et Willielmum Bonville et alios, dicto nunc majori predictæ civitatis et aliis personis, confectis plenius continetur. Et omni tempore futuro, quociens contigerit sex viros tantum de dictis duodecim viris superstites fore et non plures, tociens ipsi sex superstites, duobus civibus dicte civitatis heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, dictum annualem redditum quadraginta librarum in scriptis indentatis sufficienter in lege

factis, dabunt et concedent. Ac tociens eciam iidem duo cives, de dicto redditu per attornamentum dictorum terrarum et tenementorum tenentis seisiti, eundem annualem redditum per scriptum eorum indentatum sufficienter in lege factum dabunt et concedent adtunc majori civitatis predictæ et dictis sex viris superstitibus, et aliis sex viris per ipsos sex superstites nominandis, heredibus et assignatis suis, necnon heredibus et assignatis heredum et assignatorum suorum, quocienscumque nominandorum et faciendorum imperpetuum, habendum levandum et percipiendum ad corrigendum defectum et defectus tenentium dictorum terrarum et tenementorum et dictum redditum per ipsos sicut prefertur receptum convertere in usum dictorum capellani et pauperum pro eorum inventione et sustentatione habendis secundum hanc ordinationem meam, prout dictorum terrarum et tenementorum tenentes inde facerent seu facere deberent, solutione hujusmodi annui redditus modo et formâ superius limitatis cessante et mansurâ insuper quoque Ego Willielmus Wynard ordino per presentes, quod omnes et singuli de et in dictis terris et tenementis statum habituri, tociens duobus civibus dicte civitatis heredibus et assignatis suis, necnon majori et duodecim viris heredibus et assignatis suis, attornabunt, quociens ex dono et concessione aliquibus ut prefertur faciendis aliquem statum de dicto annuali redditu dictis civibus majori et duodecim viris heredibus et assignatis suis fieri contigerit in futurum. Ac eciam volo et ordino per presentes quod major dicte civitatis qui pro tempore fuerit, et dicti duodecim viri in dicto annuali redditu statum habentes et habituri, si interesse possint, bis per annum, videlicet infra octavas Pasche et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, dictam Domum de *Godeshous* in propriis personis suis visitabunt, querelas dictorum capellani et pauperum audient, ac remedium inde ad eorum posse apponant, aut fieri procurabunt, qui ante recessum suum ad custus capellani ibidem qui pro tempore fuerit, unam lagenam vini et unam lagenam servisie, si voluerint, in quâlibet visitatione ibidem potabunt, et de dicto capellano quâlibet vice visitationis predictæ, major dicte civitatis qui pro tempore

fuerit, viginti denarios, quilibet senescallus ejusdem civitatis quatuor denarios, et quilibet serviens civitatis predictæ qui pro tempore fuerit, unum denarium recipiet tunc ibidem. Aceciam volo et ordino, quod quilibet dictorum pauperum annuatim imperpetuum pro quâlibet die dominicâ, de redditibus, exitibus et proficuis de dictis terris et tenementis provenientibus, recipiet unum denarium ultra dictos septem denarios sibi pro quâlibet septimanâ, ut prefertur assignatos: Et quod medietas omnium denariorum de redditibus, exitibus, et proficuis omnium dictorum terrarum et tenementorum cum pertinentiis, omni tempore futuro proveniens, ultra inventionem et sustentationem dictorum capellani et pauperum remanentium cuilibet tenenti eorundem terrarum et tenementorum, qui ordinationem meam inde adimpleverit seu adimpleri fecerit reservetur; Et quod alia medietas inde ad usum dicte domus de *Godeshous* pro placitis evitandis, et juribus dictorum terrarum et tenementorum conservandis, in unâ pixide per me Willielmum Wynard ordinatâ imponatur secure custodienda, unde una clavis penes majorem dicte civitatis, altera clavis penes decanum dicte ecclesie qui pro tempore fuerit, et tertia clavis penes me dum vixero, et post obitum meum penes dictorum terrarum et tenementorum tenentem, qui pro tempore fuerit, ad dei laudem imperpetuum remanebunt. Et presens ordinatio quoad dictum annualem redditum quadraginta librarum in dictis scriptis meis contentum, et totum id quod subsequitur in eisdem, facta fuit primo Die Julii, Anno Regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum Angliæ quintodecimo. Insuper volo et ordino per presentes, quod quilibet dictorum terrarum et tenementorum tenens, qui pro tempore fuerit, annuatim solvet seu solvi faciet dicto capellano, qui pro tempore fuerit, octo solidos et octo denarios pro expensis suis, quas ipse per annum integrum in visitatione predictâ faciet ut prefertur.

No. XXIV.

Referable to page 181.

The Rules of the Magdalene Hospital. Extracted from Hoker's Manuscript, fol. 502.

THE Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the city of Exon, were made patrons and founders of the hospital of the Mawdlin, without the south gate of the city of Exon, by way of a permutation between them and William Brewer, Bishop of Exeter; that is, that the said bishop and his successors should be patrons of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, within the east gate of the city of Exeter, which before did appertain to the mayor and citizens; and the mayor and citizens should be patrons of the hospital of the Mawdleyne, which before appertained to the bishop. Anno 27. Hen. III. Adam Ryfford.

The mayor, bailiffs, and twenty-four common council, are to chuse yearly a governor or warden, who, by himself or his sufficient deputy, shall govern and rule the impotent and sick persons within the said hospital, according to the orders and ordinances of the said house, which are as followeth:—

First.—That any brother and sister admitted and being one of the company of the said house, shall daily, twice upon every day at the least, unless he or she be sick and not able to come to the chappel, and then and there to hear such divine service as shall be said before them, upon pain that every one failing, unless he or she be sick or have some reasonable cause of absence, to fast with bread and water for three days together.

Also no brother nor sister shall go or pass out of that house beyond the bryde, without the gate of the said hospital, without the license of the warden or his deputy, upon pain to be put into the stocks and to have but bread and water for one day.

No brother shall enter into the house or lodging of any sister, nor any sister to enter into the house of any sister without special licence of the warden or his deputy, upon pain to be punished in the stocks or otherwise, at the discretion of the warden.

No brother shall belie his sister, nor sister shall belie any of her brothers, nor yet any of them shall belie the warden or his deputy, upon pain to have but bread and water and to sit in the stocks for three days.

If any brother or sister do in any malice or displeasure, in presence of any person, call one the other of them thief, or any evil name, or do revile one the other, shall likewise be in the stocks and fast with bread and water for three days.

If any brother or sister do maliciously, slanderously, and in displeasure, revile the master, warden or his deputy, he shall fast with bread and water and lie in the stocks twelve days.

If any brother or sister do in anger, malice, or displeasure, strike or lay violent hands one upon the other, he shall be punished in the stocks, and have but bread and water for thirty days.

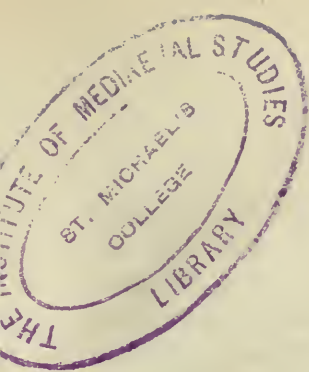
If any brother or sister do disclose, utter, or betray any of the secrets of their house, or of the warden or his deputy, and thereof by due proof be convicted, he shall be punished in the stocks, and have but bread and water for twelve days.

No brother nor sister shall receive nor lodge into his house any stranger or other person whatsoever, without licence of the warden or his deputy.

That no guest being received or lying in the house, shall lie with his wife, or any wife with her husband within the precinct of the said hospital, in one and the same bed.

If any brother or sister do threaten the one the other of life or limb, shall abide the same pain and punishment as if he smite or hurt him.

If any brother or sister do one pick or steal from the other, shall be punished as if he had gone out of the doors beyond the place appointed, and as by the warden shall be thought good,—Anno 30. Hen. IV. Martin Roff.



No. XXV.

The three following Deeds are referable to pages
43 and 132.

*Consensus Civium de Cimiterio Claudendo, Ex Orig.
penes Decanum et Capitulum Exon.*

UNIVERSIS Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presens scriptum pervenerit. Tota communitas civitatis Exon Salutem in Domino Sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos unanimi consensu nostro concessisse venerabili Patri nostro Domino Petro Exoniensi Episcopo et ejusdem loci Decano et Capitulo, quod includere possint Cimiterium Ecclesie Cathedralis beati Petri Exon et portas erigere et de nocte claudere post ignitegium pulsatum quotquot sibi viderint necessarias. Vias nostras, quantum in nobis est, et stratas quascumque per medium cimiterii antedicti protendentes claudendo et obstruendo; dum tamen habeant super hoc consensum et voluntatem Domini Regis, et Domini nostri Domini Edmundi comitis Cornubie. Ita quod nullus nostrum aut heredum nostrorum occasionem habeant ingrediendi cimiterium predictum post horam ignitegii ut supra dictum est, excepto tempore guerre. Aut alio tempore necessitatis pro pace Domini Regis observanda et pro incendio evitando vel aliis consimilibus casibus evenientibus. Preterea liceat omnibus qui domos habent infra cimiterium predictum domos suas erigere et corrigere. de die quandoque necesse fuerit. et artas fenestras facere versus cimiterium predictum. Ita quod nullus ingredi vel egredi possit per easdem. et si aliquis fugitivus in Ecclesia beati Petri antedicta se posuerit. et abinde se transferre voluerit ad Ecclesiam beati Petroci. quod ibidem custodiatur per nos. et si se transferre

noluerit custodiatur sicut prius custodiri consueverit per totum cimiterium extra Ecclesiam tamen. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto in modum cirographi confecto sigillum nostrum commune duximus apponendum. Retinentes penes nos alteram partem sigillis predictorum Episcopi Decani et Capituli ejusdem signatam. Hiis Testibus Dominis Olivero de Dyneham. Galfrido de Kamuile. Willielmo Martyn, Henrico de Ralegh, Ricardo de Poltimor, Roberto de Deneys, Militibus, Waltero de Breynton, Henrico Pynde, Philippo Denebaud et multis aliis.

Consensus Civium Exon de portis et posternis constituendis in locis necessariis circa clausum cimiterii. Ex Orig. ut supra.

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presens scriptum pervenerit. Petrus miseracione divina Exon Episcopus. Decanus et Capitulum ejusdem loci salutem in vero salutari. Cum dudum dilecti nobis in Christo filii cives Exon de consensu Domini Edwardi illustris Regis Anglie et Domini Edmundi comitis Cornubie nobis concessissent quod includere possemus Cimiterium Cathedralis Ecclesie nostre beati Petri Exon et portas et posternas in locis necessariis erigere, et illas de nocte claudere juxta tenorem scripti predictorum civium nobis inde facti. Et nos pacem et tranquillitatem ecclesie nostre predictae et canonicorum nostrorum et ministrorum nostrorum Exon residentium propter incursus latronum et aliorum malefactorum evitandos omni corde desideramus quod quidem ad effectum perducere comode nullatenus possemus nisi vicos et venellas inter domos nostras versus cimiterium predictum procedentes claudere possemus ita quod in iisdem vicis et venellis portas et posternas erigamus predicti major et cives ad honorem Dei et Ecclesie nostre predictae et ad securitatem canonicorum predictorum et aliorum ministrorum nostrorum juxta tenorem carte Domini Regis et carte Domini Edmundi comitis Cornubie

nobis de concessione clausi predictæ factarum quantum in ipsis est concesserunt nobis quod includere possimus cimiterium predictum et procinctum cimiterii predicti per vicos et venellas predictas ita tamen quod portas et posternas competentes in eisdem vicis et venellis erigamus unde promittimus eisdem majori et civibus predictis quod unam largam portam ad currus et carectas in vico Sancti Martini et unam largam portam ad currus et carectas apud le Fyssande et communem largam portam ad idem ad domum Archidiaconi Exon et unam portam de latitudine octo pedum ad Summagia et Hernasia ducendam in venella inter domum Decani Exon et domum que nunc est Domini Rogeri de Derteford et unam posternam de latitudine quinque pedum cum una craticula versus Ecclesiam Sancti Georgii ubi lata porta fuit et unam posternam de latitudine octo pedum ad Summagia et Hernasia ducendam in venella que ducit versus Fratres Predicatores ad domum domini Reginaldi le Erceneske et unam posternam per medium Ecclesie beati Petroci erigemus ita quod predictæ porte et posterne in aurorâ diei aperiantur et totâ nocte claudantur. Concessimus et eisdem majori et civibus predictis quod non liceat nobis nec successoribus nostris aliquid terre vie seu strato ultra certas et antiquas metas cimiterii predicti autoritate nostra propria sanctuario nostro imposterum appropriare et quod predicti major et cives et eorum heredes habeant plenum posse ad attachiamenta sua facienda et omnia alia exequenda que ad coronam et pacem Domini Regis pertinent extra antiquas metas cimiterii predicti sicut prius facere et exequi consueverunt sine impedimento nostri vel successorum nostrorum et nos et successores nostri predictos majorem et cives et eorum heredes versus Dominum Regem et Dominum Edmundum comitem Cornubie et omnes alios quoscunque de omnibus que eis opponi poterint occasione concessionis clausi predicti conservabimus indempnes. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nostra duximus apponenda Hiis Testibus Domino Hugone de Cortenay, Domino Olivero de Dynham, Domino Hugone Peverell de Mannford, Domino Ricardo de Poltim, Domino Henrico de

Ralegh, Magistro Hamundo de Parleben tunc Senescallo Domini Edmundi comitis Cornubie in Devon, Domino Thoma de Pyn tune vicecomite Devon et aliis. Datum Exon die lune proximo post Festum Annunciationis Dominice Anno Domini M^o. CC^o. Octogesimo Sexto.

*Licentia Comitis Cornubie de Cimiterio Claudendo,
Ex Orig. ut supra.*

UNIVERSIS Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Edmundus clare memorie Ricardi Regis Alemannie Filius et comes Cornubie Salutem in Domino sempiternam Noverit universitas vestra nos ad instanciam venerabilis patris et amici nostri karissimi Domini Petri Exoniensis Episcopi de consensu civium civitatis nostre Exon concessisse pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est quod liceat sibi Decano et Capitulo suo claudere Cimiterium Cathedralis Ecclesie sue Exon portas et posticos tam in viis regalibus quam alibi in eodem clauso erigere portasque easdem et posticos predicti clausi de nocte post ignitegii pulsationem claudere et sibi et successoribus suis clausas tenere in perpetuum salvo tamen quod liceat nobis civibus et ministris nostris civitatis nostre predictae et aliis Domini Regis fidelibus per easdem portas et posticos cimiterium predictum tam de nocte quam de die tempore guerre et pro incendio evitando et fugitivis ad Ecclesiam custodiendam quociens necesse fuerit ingredi pro voluntate nostra et civium predictorum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum una cum sigillo communitatis civium nostrorum civitatis predictae duximus apponendum. Datum apud Exon quarto die Januarii Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarto decimo.

The seal of the Earl of Cornwall is appendant.

For King Edward the First's permission to inclose the Church-yard, dated Exeter, 1st of January, fourteenth year of his reign, see appendix lxxiv.

No. XXVI.

Referable to page 77.

Extract from "The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall Historically Surveyed," by John Whitaker, B.D. Rector of Ruan-Lanyhorne, Cornwall, vol. 2. p. 276. note ||. edit. Lond. 1804.

THAT much irregularity of practice might naturally be expected from, and would surely be imputed to, a compelled celibacy, we are ready enough to believe: accordingly numerous have been the Protestant falsehoods that have passed current against the Popish clergy since the Reformation. "I have seen in the Augmentation-office," cries Burnet, with authority seemingly decisive, "the original surrender of *one* of those houses," in "which" the monks "*confess themselves* to have been guilty of *sodomy*, and *other lewdnesses therein particularly named*; and *I know* no reason they had to subscribe with their own hands to such an accusation, if they had not been guilty of those wickednesses." Why then were they not hanged upon their confessions? Only because they must have been *tried*, in order to be hanged, I suppose; and then the violence which had extorted the confessions, or the forgery which had fabricated them, would have been disclosed. "My lord of Sarum, in particular, says, that Christ-church in Canterbury was represented as *a little Sodom*." Here the charge becomes particular, and may therefore be refuted at once. On new-modelling the priory into a college, "there were eight prebendaries, ten petit-canons, nine scholars, and two choristers, being in all twenty-nine, *admitted into this college*, who *had been members of the dissolved priory*; besides *several* others, as Dr. Goldwell and William

Wynchepe, who *were marked out and assigned for prebends in this new church*, but did not accept thereof: *others were preferred in other churches, all of them had pensions and rewards.*" If Burnet's account be true therefore, Henry, the very charger* of monks with sodomy, was equally the very patron of the sodomite monks. But, as "my lord of Sarum has truly and fairly reported—all foul stories that *could be found out were published*, to defame the religious houses," and so to "give some colour to justify the pulling of them down." The man whose wealth composes his guilt, who has also power for his examiner, his condemner, and his confiscator, is sure to be found guilty; he will be made to confess falsehoods for his own crimination, either by the force of violence, or by the fraud of forgery. Thus "the priory of Christ-church in Canterbury," so reprobated for an actual Sodom, "seems not *in the least* to have been guilty of *any* immorality or lewdness;" and indeed appears plainly to have not been, from the very rewards assigned the monks by Henry. In fact, "the prior—was a learned, grave, and religious man—; the convent was a society of grave persons:" yet this very convent, and that very prior, are represented by the effrontery of falsehood as forming a very Sodom. This representation, therefore, stands for all. And I only add, that Burnet, in the credulity of his weak mind, and in the malignity of his Protestant spirit, says "these houses," in general, "became lewd and dissolute, and so *impudent in filthiness*, that some of their farms were *let for bringing in a yearly tribute*" of *whores* "to their lusts." See Battely, 118, 119, 120. See also Newcome's Abbey of St. Alban, 434.

* If I do not misunderstand the meaning of a Protestant writer of acknowledged impartiality, a charge of this nature proceeded with no peculiar good grace from Henry.—See *Fragmenta Regalia*, by Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state to King James I. and afterwards master of the Court of Wards, re-printed in "The Phenix."—Vol. 1. pp. 192. 193.

No. XXVII.

Referable to page 78.

CLEMENT SPELMAN, in the preface to his father's work, "De non Temerandis Ecclesiis," expresses himself thus:—

"While our religious houses stood, they, imploying their revenues according to the donor's direction, opened wide their hospitable gates to all comers, and, without the charges of a reckoning, welcomed all travellers, until the statutes of 1. of Edward I. restrained and limited them. And casting their bread upon the waters, they relieved the *neighbouring poor* without the care of the two next justices of the peace, or the curse of a penal law. While they stood, the *younger children both of lords and commons were provided for*, without the ruin of their father's estate, or (almost) a charge to their parents; and not left, as *now*, often to an unworthy, necessitous, and vicious course of life. We had then no new laws, the offspring of new vices, to erect houses of correction for lewd and vagrant persons (43 Eliz. ch. 3.), to provide stock to bind poor children prentices, or to make weekly levies to maintain the weak, lame, indigent, and impotent people, to our new charge of an *annual subsidy* at least. For these were provided for—those prevented by the charity of our religious houses. But when covetous sacrilege got the upperhand of superstitious charity, and destroyed all our monasteries—-all our religious houses—the preservers of learning, both divine and human, by their learned works and laborious manuscripts—the suppressors of vice, by their strict, regular, and exemplary life,—then all their houses, all their lands, appropriations, tythes, and oblations, coming into the king's hands, (policy to prevent a restitution)

distributes them amongst the laity. Some the king exchanges—some he sells—others he gives away; and by this means, like the dust flung up by Moses, they presently disperse all the kingdom over, and at once become *curses* both upon the families and estates of the *owners*; they often viciously spending on their *private* occasions, what was piously intended for *public devotion*: insomuch that, *within twenty years* next after the Dissolution, more of our nobility and their children have been attainted, and died under the sword of justice, *than did from the Conquest to the Dissolution*, being almost five hundred years. So as if thou examine the list of the barons in the parliament of the twenty-seventh of Henry VIII. thou shalt find very few of them whose son doth at this day inherit his father's title and estate; and of those few, many to whom the king's favour hath *restored* what the rigorous law of attainder took, both dignity, lands, and posterity. And, doubtless, the commons have drunk deep in this cup of *deadly wine*; but they being more numerous and less eminent, are not so obvious to observation."

See Sir Henry Spelman's English Works, pp. xxii. xxiii. London, 1727.

ADDENDA.

P. 36.—Bishop Blondy was a native of Exeter, according to the Newenham Register,* fol. 24. "A.D. 1246, die Epiphaniæ Episcopante Exon Domino Magistro Ricardo Albo de eâdem Civitate Exon nato."

P. 69.—In 1483, Richard III. founded the *Heralds' College*. Dallaway maintains, that "the cause of heraldry owes more to him than to any sovereign of this country."—*Heraldic Researches*, p. 133.

P. 88.—Heylyn, in *Hist. Reformation*, part 2. p. 58. incorrectly charges Bishop Cotton with the alienation of Crediton Manor.

P. 95.—We followed Fuller and Izacke in fixing the baptism of the Princess Henrietta to the 3d of July, 1644, but have since seen the baptismal entry in the *cathedral* register, viz.—"*Henrietta, daughter of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles, and our gracious Queene Mary, was baptized the 21st of July, 1644.*" This Princess married Philip, the Duke of Orleans, brother to Lewis XIV. Their daughter, Mary Louisa, became Queen of Spain in 1679; but died, after three days illness, on the 12th of February, 1689, ætatis 27. The Duke of Orleans lived to the 9th of June, 1701.

P. 97.—The east part or choir of the cathedral was made a parish church, as appears from the following entry in its register:—"A register of some of those that have been baptized in *East Peters*, since it was made a parish church, Ano. 1658." The nave was converted to a similar purpose, and deno-

* Orig. MS. penes Willielmum Wavell, de Barnstaple, M. D.

minated *West Peters*. In the former, Thomas Ford, a Puritan, and in the latter, the noted Lewis Stucley, (one of Cromwell's chaplains) an Independent, "*exercised their ministry in great quiet and comfort*" for about ten or twelve years, till they were both turned out, in 1662, under what is called the Bartholomew Act.—See Carlisle's Hist. of Endowed Grammar Schools, vol. 1. p. 244.

P. 103.—Doctor Seth Ward, when Bishop of Exeter, procured the deanery of Buriem to be settled, after the death of Doctor Weeks, upon the bishops of Exeter for ever. It did not become void till Bishop Sparrow's time, who first enjoyed it. The bishops of Exeter were possessed of it till the death of Bishop Blackall, in 1716, when, by consent of parties, it was made a separate preferment, and given by the Prince of Wales to Mr. Harris, the clerk of his closet.—Ducarel's Account of the Alien Pories, vol. 1. p. 235. edit. Lond. 1779.

P. 132.—We learn, from the examination of the witnesses before Bishop Turbeville and John Peter, Mayor of Exeter, "for proof of the bounds and limits of the church-yard," that certain trees marked the boundaries of the sanctuary, many of which had been cut down by Bishop Oldam; that a row of sixteen trees led from the north door of the cathedral to the treasurer's house; and that eight of those trees were cut down when King Henry VII. visited this city, "because he, standing in the new window of Mr. Treasurer's house, might see the rebels which come then with halters about their necks before him, for pardon."—Hoker's MS.

P. 142.—Ashcliff Barton was purchased, in 1768, by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, grandfather of the present baronet, of the four daughters and coheir-esses of Richard Evans, esq.

P. 149.—St David's Church is mentioned in a mandate of Bishop Marshall (between the years 1194 and 1206), respecting the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter. In the same deed is mentioned the church of SS. Simon and Jude in this city.

St. Olave's.—In this parish is the corn-market, the site of which, formerly covered with dwelling-houses

and their appendages, was purchased for its present purpose by the mayor and chamber, in March, 1660, of Christopher Clarke, Christopher Lethbridge, and Walter Deeble, of Exeter, merchants, at the expence of £404.

To St. Olave's parish, John Wynard, esq. gave an annuity of eighteen-pence, issuing from his messuage in Paristrete. His deed of gift bears date 2. Mar. 5. Edw. IV. The house chargeable with this annuity, which was formerly pointed out by a brazen post, is now marked by a flat stone.

P. 150.—In a deed, bearing date October, 1386, I find the church of St. James had been demolished. The site is then described as being “placea vacua in quâ quondam fuit Ecclesia Sancti Jacobi in Vico Australi.”

The three bells of *All Hallows on the Walls* were taken down in 1661, and nine years later were sold for £30. The church windows and door were blocked up with cob in 1662; eleven years later, three hundred and fifteen pounds of lead belonging to the church were sold for two-pence per pound. The act for taking down the church itself was passed in 9. Geo. III. and the ruins were cleared away in the course of 1770.

P. 151.—On the 18th of May, 1529, the mayor and chamber granted to the parish of the Holy Trinity a spot of ground, being thirty-four and half feet long, and thirteen and three-quarters broad, under the yearly rent of two shillings at Michaelmas, for the new aisle, “super quam quidem peciam terre novum ambulatorium dicte Ecclesie modo edificatum est.”

P. 177.—From the foundation deed (4th of October, 1538) of the Lazar-house, near Newton-Bushell, by John Gilberd, of Grenaway, esq. it is evident that leprosy was then very prevalent in that part of the county, “for the releff of powre lazar people, whereof grete nomber with that diseas be now infectid in that partis, to the grete daunger of infection of moche people to whom they use to resort and be conversant withall, for lacke of convenyent hospitals in the county of Devon for them.”

P. 185.—Palmer's will, made the 26th of October, 1487, was proved the 18th of November following.

P. 189, line 4.—Query—If odorem is not to be understood instead of morum?

Appendix, p. xxx.—We have since discovered that William de Auco was Archdeacon of Barnstaple, and witnessed a deed of Bishop Robert Warelwast, between 1155 and 1160.

FINIS,

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ERRATA.

- Page xiii, contents, chap. XVI. dele *h* in Blackhall,
 20, l. 29, for Odericus, read *Ordericus*.
 24, note l. 7, for Patarel, read *Patarol*.
 26, note l. 1, for Gervasnii, read *Gervasii*.
 l. 5, for Caslea, read *Castella*.
 44, l. 32, for 4. March, 24. Edw. I. 1296, read 4. May, 28. Edw. I.
 1300.
 45, l. 29, for the following March, read *March the following year*.
 48, last line, for thou, read *that tearst*.
 64, last line, for vol. 8, read *vol. 3*.
 78, note l. 17, read 'the poore were then best releaved,'—dele *best*
 in the following line.
 91, l. 21, for to, read *on*.
 104, l. 11, for 1677, read 1676.
 109, l. 7, insert *two* before folio volumes.
 129, l. 22, dele *my*, and read *an esteemed*.
 130, note l. 3, for frnot, read *front*.
 132, note l. 5, after Walter de Pembroke, read *Archdeacon of Barn-*
 staple.
 138, l. 30, for Be'net College Oxford, read *Ben'et College Cambridge*.
 142, l. 26, for John, read *William Land*.
 159, l. 20, for those priors, read *the priors*.
 162, l. 8, 9, transpose the numbers 1358 and 1353.
 l. 36, for Grandisson, read *Stafford*.
 170, On further consideration of the document mentioned in the note, I
 perceive it certainly relates, not to any church that ever stood in
 Musgrave's Alley, but to the parish church of the *Holy Trinity*,
 in South-street.

APPENDIX.

- viii. Serlo died 21st July.
 xvii. l. 9, for 1552, read 1522.
 xx. l. 15, 22, for Ruc and Ruco, read *Auc* and *Auco*.
 xxii. l. 26, for 1428, read 1438.
 l. 32, for Ryscogh, read *Ayscogh*.
 xxiv. l. 4, for Ruco, read *Auco*.
 l. 17, for Bismano, read *Bismario*.
 xlii. l. 8, dele *Pin*.
 Iv. l. 8, for Acto, read *Facto*.
 lxxiv. Where Simiterium occurs, read *Cimiterium*.
 l. 28, for quietum, read *quietem*.
 l. 32, for Ecclessie, read *Ecclesie*.
 lxxix. l. 19, for quondam, read *quorundam*.
 lxxx. l. 41, read *suis ac*.
 lxxxiii. l. 31, for testantur, read *testatur*.
 lxlili. l. 26, insert after apud, *Fenne in Parochiâ de*.
 cii. last line but one dele *copies of*.
 cxvii. l. 31, for libras, read *libros*.
 cxxvi. last line, for Hen, IV. read *Hen, III*.







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History of Exeter

